when within twenty paces the person halted and stooped over. Alexander challenged him several times, and receiving no reply, and hearing something click like the hammer of a gun, he became very much frightened and fired. The young man, his neighbor (for so it turned out), cried, "My God, why did you do that?" and Alexander rushed out to him and carried him home. It was young Loyon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opening New Establishment—C. P. Dorion Grocery Business for Sale—Address, Box 67, P. O., Ottawa.

The Ottawa Times.

Office: 38, Sparks Street.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1870.

☞ *For interesting reading Matter see First Page.*

The funeral of the late Mr. Robert Davis, formerly Editor of this journal, will take place this afternoon at four o'clock.

The Hon. Senator MACPHERSON, Arbitrator of Ontario, arrived in town yesterday. Mr. Haliburton, of Nova Scotia, also arrived.

The Active Militia List of Canada, for 1870, is now published by authority. Officers of the volunteer force can obtain copies on application to Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, D.A.A.G. Militia at Montreal.

We have great pleasure in announcing that orders have been received from the War Office directing the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade to remain in Canada until October next. We believe that Prince Arthur will remain with his regiment.

The following promotions and appointments in the 60th Rifles are from the London *Gazette* of the 28th ult.:

60TH REGIMENT.—Lieut. R. Buller to be Captain by purchase, vice G. R. Black, who retires; Ensign W. Dundas to be Lieutenant, vice Buller, by purchase; R. Healey, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Bustle; Ensign Bustle to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Cramer.

As an instance of the absurdities which occasionally occur in conventional English, we notice that the Jews of New York in writing to a newspaper editor, giving an account of the reported massacre of Jews in Roumalia, commences by saying, "Dear Sir: You *will be pleased* to publish the following account of the late massacre of Jews in your valuable paper, &c." New York editors must be more bloodthirsty men than we ever supposed them to be, if they can find pleasure in publishing such terrible news.

Even in this nineteenth century when people are in the habit of priding themselves upon their reluctance to believe in anything which is at all uncommon, and to treat with scorn and contempt everything which savours of the superstition of a past age, we find that a thorough going imposter can find disciples in the midst of busy crowded London. An old gentleman calling himself Dr. Newton, has lately announced to the people of England that he can cure all maladies by simply touching the part of the body afflicted. We read that on certain days in the week, men, and women suffering from various diseases crowd around him to be healed: some borne on couches, some hobbling on crutches, all eager that the hand of the doctor may but touch them, and firmly believing that complete restoration to health will be the certain result. The process adopted by this venerable impostor appears to be a very simple one. He places his thumb and forefinger upon the part afflicted, and making a few hideous grimaces directed chiefly towards the ceiling, exclaims "Be healed, pass on!" and the ceremony is complete. We do not hear that any one ever has been healed, and should doubt whether much marked success would attend the doctor's mode of treatment. It is just possible, however, that in some cases of nervous affection a weak individual who really believed that he was going to be cured, might be benefitted to some extent. Of course a case of this kind would be made the most of. We laugh now at the idea generally entertained by our ancestors less than two hundred years ago; viz: that a certain form of disease, called in consequence the King's Evil, could only be cured by the application of the Royal finger; we wonder at the ignorance and superstition of our forefathers when we read of the "Merry Monarch" going on certain days to Whitehall to "touch for the Evil," and yet we find to-day that in the midst of the most enlightened city in the world there are crowds of persons equally credulous. There was a certain doctor of the same kind in Canada a year or two since, whose career if we mistake not came to a rather disagreeable termination. These miraculous touchers as a general thing, are men who are ashamed to beg and too lazy to work. So they adopt a middle course and prey upon their weak-minded fellow creatures.

"THE PASSING OF ARTHUR."

Although Prince Arthur has not yet left the country, he may be considered to have said farewell to us in the address delivered by him just previous to his departure from Montreal. The months during which he has been with us have glided by very quickly, and we cannot help regretting that he was not permitted to remain among us a little longer. For brief as his visit has been we have learnt to love him on his own account, as well as for his Royal mother's sake. His gracious manner and deportment have endeared him to all, and have done much to strengthen the affectionate regard which Canadians entertain for Britain and Britain's Queen. With a courtesy and good nature especially commendable in one so young, he has always been ready to gratify the wishes of the public, to preside at entertainments which could scarcely be entertaining to him, and with a kind word and a kind smile for every one, to go through that dreary round of "official gaiety," as it has been termed, which is one of the most irksome tasks imposed upon royalty. He has proved to us that he is a worthy son of that "silent father of our kings to be," whose loss we all deplore and whose memory we all honour, and of that Royal Lady whose faithful subjects we are. Wherever Prince Arthur's future career may be, or wherever the duties of his position may call him, he may rely upon it that the people of this country will watch it with affectionate interest, rejoicing in his joy, and sympathizing with him in those trials and vicissitudes which are the common lot of all, whether Prince or peasant. And we believe that he will cherish with kindly feelings the memories of his Canadian life, that he will feel that in winning the love of four millions of freemen he has obtained a prize not to be held in light esteem, and that in the years to come, Canada will ever have a sincere friend, in the foremost of her knights, PRINCE ARTHUR.

THE ST. ALBANS RAID AND THE FENIAN RAID.

The *Boston Times* takes exception to some of our remarks with regard to the late Fenian raid, which it tries to justify by the raid made by some Southerners upon the town of St. Albans, in the latter end of the year 1864. Now, we do not intend to enter upon an argument of this kind, because it is altogether beside the question. *Tu quoque* is a very common reply to any accusation of wrong doing, but after all, it is the most imbecile that can be made. We do not wish it to be supposed that we consider that there was anything for the Americans to complain of, in the action of the Canadian authorities at the time of the St. Alban's raid. On the contrary, we would like to see their conduct emulated by United States officials at the present time. But what we do mean is, that "two wrongs do not make a right" in international affairs anymore than they do in everyday social life, so that even if we had not been free from blame as regards the St. Albans raid, the United States Government being still at peace with us and with the empire, would be just as much bound to maintain their own neutrality laws.

Let us now that the excitement consequent upon the late raid, has, in a great measure, subsided, see what was done by the Canadian Government after the St. Albans raid, and then see what the United States authorities have done with regard to Fenianism, not, as we have before pointed out, that omission on our part would excuse omission on theirs, but simply to see how each country has acted towards its neighbour.

The St. Albans raid, planned in Richmond and carried out by officers commissioned for the purpose by a recognized Government, was made by about thirty men, and was ended before our authorities heard of it. The men were arrested and tried; the fact of their being commissioned officers of the Confederate States was proved; the Confederate States was a recognized power; consequently it was considered by our best lawyers, and, we believe, by the whole community, that they were no more to be treated as brigands or pirates, than were Lieutenant Dahlgren and his troopers when they made a raid on Richmond, with the intention of killing President Davis and the members of his Cabinet. The people of St. Albans and the Vermont frontier very naturally, were irritated and alarmed. It is not pleasant to feel that one is at any time exposed to incursions of this kind; but their alarm was very soon quieted, not, be it remembered, by the action of the United States authorities, not by the absurd proclamation issued and afterwards withdrawn by General Dix, but because the Canadian Government, determined to act a neighbour's part, anxious to uphold its own credit and honour and to prevent the slightest violation of its own laws, placed a large force of volunteers upon the frontier, and took other action with a view to prevent this country from being made a base of operations against the United States. Canada is not a rich country, and it was at no slight expense that this force was maintained upon the frontier for several months, but we do not believe that there was a man in the whole land who complained of the action of the Government in the matter.

We do not think that our Boston contemporary, if he will look at the question fairly for a moment, setting aside all prejudice and passion, can be of opinion that there is much analogy between the Government and people of the Confederate States of America, and Fenianism. The former were a recognized power, recognized as belligerents by the United States Government as well as by all the nations of Europe; they had waged war uninterruptedly for four years against the whole force that the North could array against them; flags of truce had passed between the two armies, prisoners had been exchanged, and the Confederate States had obtained a *status* which was certainly altogether different to that which the Fenian Brotherhood occupy. Nevertheless, although we could not treat Confederate officers as pirates, it was none the less our duty to maintain that neutrality which our Queen had so strictly enjoined, and to see that this country was not made the base for hostile expeditions against the North.

What has the action of the American Government been with regard to Fenianism? In 1866, after having for some months been engaged in open preparations, the Fenians, under O'Neill, made a raid upon the extreme south western frontier of the Niagara peninsula, and after having met the Volunteers at Ridgeway and killed some ten or twelve of our young men, finding that they would be speedily surrounded, escaped to the United States. Then President Johnson issued a proclamation; some leading Fenians were arrested to be immediately set free again without punishment; some Fenian arms and munitions of war were seized and soon afterwards returned; and after this Canada was coolly asked, in view of what the United States had done, to deal leniently with the Fenian prisoners. Passing on to the present year, we find that more than a month before the raid was made, both the Canadian and United States authorities were aware of what was coming. Our Volunteers were called out to defend the frontier but nothing was done by the United States Government. Public meetings were held, at which it was openly stated that the invasion of Canada was about to commence. The movements of the "Army of Liberation" were daily chronicled with regular exactitude; yet, in spite of all this, when the raid actually occurred, there was not so much as a company of United States regulars to be found upon the border. In fact, were we disposed to be uncourteous, we might venture the opinion that they had been withdrawn as far as possible, in order that American officials on the frontier might be able to say, as they did say, that "they had no troops at hand" and consequently no power to enforce the neutrality laws of the United States. So the raid took place, and when it was about ended, out came General Grant's proclamation, in which, as though he had first made an unexpected discovery, and the fact had not been patent to the world for weeks before, he stated that "it had come to his knowledge" that a raid was about to be made. After that time we are willing to admit that the action of the United States authorities was energetic enough. They packed the Fenians off, carriage paid to their own homes; they arrested the ringleaders, and no doubt saved us some trouble and expense. But how much better it would have been if they had only bestirred themselves a little earlier, and prevented *American citizens*, for this is what the Fenians are, from setting American law at defiance. It was known to the United States authorities weeks before, that a raid upon Canada was contemplated. It was known that arms and munitions of war had been collected upon the frontier of Vermont, and that the militia of that state could not be depended upon to oppose any hostile movement on the part of the Fenians. It has been truly said that "prevention is better than cure," and this being the case how much better it would have been, how much more in accordance with the dictates of good neighbourly feeling and plain common sense, if a few companies of U. S. regulars had been stationed upon the frontier, before the final preparations for the raid were completed. The Fenians would then have understood that the Government to which they owe allegiance was not disposed to wink at their proceedings, or to permit its own laws to be set at defiance. But so long as the United States Government permits American citizens to meet and openly plot for the invasion of a neighboring state, so long as armed bands are allowed to march through the streets of the principal cities, and to drill and organize with the avowed intention of shooting down British subjects, we may expect a recurrence of these raids. The St. Albans raid was a mad foolish venture which deserved to fail; it was arranged secretly, however, and scarcely any one, except those who composed the raiding party, had any idea of it until it was over. But the Fenians are more open in their way of going to work. They carry on their preparations for a raid upon Canada under the shadow of the White House itself, and yet after weeks of public preparation, we find all the United States regulars withdrawn from the Canadian frontier, and the designs of the raiders only "come to President Grant's knowledge" after the raid is made.

"NONESENSE."

The London *Spectator* says, "The English General Lindsay has thanked the Canadian troops for their gallant services—they did all that was necessary well enough, but that was next to nothing—and with rather bad taste he told them that what the American Government did was of no use; that 'they did not prevent the Fenians from entering your country, and gallantly your Militia alone did the work.' That, begging General Lindsay's pardon, is nonsense. What the American proclamation and the American troops and the action of the Executive did do, was to convince the Fenian invaders that they would receive no support or food or countenance from the American side of the border, and this, under the circumstances was everything.

With all deference to the *Spectator*, it appears to us that the term "nonsense" is much more applicable to its remarks than to anything which General Lindsay uttered. Supposing that the Fenians had been able to occupy Eccles Hill and pillage the villages and farm houses near, it would have been necessary for the troops to have stormed the position and in so doing it is probable, nay, almost certain that several lives must have been lost. What comfort would General Grant's proclamation have been to the relatives of the slain? It was only in consequence of the position having been occupied and bravely held by the soldiers of the Canadian army that this did not occur. The Fenians had every reason to believe, from the previous conduct of American officials, that they would be allowed to commence the raid and make an effort to maintain a position in Canada, before the United States authorities would take action. And so it turned out. General Foster, the United States Marshal, came with a message from the brigand chief, the object of which was to induce Colonel Chamberlin to withdraw his little force and allow the Fenians to cross the border unmolested and occupy the hill. But the London *Spectator* has always been more American than British in tone and feeling, and cannot be accepted as the true exponent of British feeling.

Was Dickens a "Christian?"

From the New York Express.

It is curious to see the alacrity with which some men—(ever dying for notoriety)—seize upon passing events as if to advertise themselves. No sooner was the death of Charles Dickens flashed across the cable, than a well-known Brooklyn preacher rushed into the lecture room as usual to give to a small group of cast-iron admirers his views and opinions of the great man. One of the morning journals report him as saying:—

"I am unable to judge whether Charles Dickens was a Christian, in the general acceptation of the term. But that he was in many ways a good man, and accomplished much towards the elevation of the world in Christian ideas, we all know."

No matter whether the great novelist was a Christian, in "the general acceptation of the term," or not, so that he was, as doubtless he was, a Christian in the sense that makes one love his fellow men. All of Dickens's writings are of a character to soften men's hearts, to quicken their sensibilities, and to dispose them to bear one another's burdens. In short, as he loved his neighbor as himself, he could not but love God also, and hence, if ever man fulfilled "these two commandments" on which "hang all the law and the prophet."

It would be a good thing for our country and our race, if we had a few more just such Christians among us. Meanwhile, one cannot help adding, it is a matter of little moment whether the pastor of Plymouth church thinks he was a Christian or not—"in the general acceptation of the term." Men are to be judged here and hereafter by their works, and not by professions—and if Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in the plenitude of his humility and modesty, is sure he can endure that judgment, it is tolerably safe to conclude that a character like that of Charles Dickens, from a Christian standpoint, has nothing to apprehend.

SUMMARY.

DOMINION.

The People's Telegraph Company have for some time had occasion to complain of mysterious interference with their working capacity, and in Montreal a day or two since the cause, or one of the causes of this trouble were brought to light. There was found suspended to the upper wire of the two worked by the Company, a piece of telegraph wire bent in such a manner that it remained suspended while it also touched with another crook the lower wire, and thus put a stop to the communication. The scientific method pursued and the description of wire employed leads to the presumption that the malicious person who did the mischief must be one who has some knowledge of telegraphy.

The ships *Lake Erie* and *Lake Michigan*, which sailed from Quebec on the 26th May, arrived respectively at Liverpool and Glasgow on the 15th inst.

In addition to the immigration by the regular steamers, five vessels will leave England during the present month, with artisans, laborers, and their families to Canada. The *Tamar* is expected daily, as she left on the 1st with 462 passengers. The *Crocodile*, *Medway*, *Ganges*, and *Tweed* were to follow during the month, as well as several sailing vessels. The five steamers mentioned will bring out a total of 2,718 persons.

On Tuesday last a meeting of the provisional directors of the Erie and Ontario Ship Canal washeld in the Company's office at Niagara, for the purpose of organizing and taking measures to raise the treasury capital. The meeting was fully attended.

The delegates appointed to visit Howick, on behalf of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, had quite an ovation on their return to Hamilton. They were met by the band of the 13th Battalion, at the Railway station, and were welcomed home in the name of the city, by the Hon. Isaac Buchanan. A procession was then formed to escort them into the city.

The Holman's will play in Hamilton on the 20th.

The annual excursion of the Montreal Workingmen's Mutual Benefit and Widows' and Orphans' Provident Society will take place on Dominion day to Sorel. The fine steamer *Canada* of the Richelieu company's line, has been chartered.

On Sunday forenoon a little boy, son of Mr. Hugh Hanlan, of Fergus, went down into the cellar, where his mother had placed some bread and butter on which was spread arsenic to poison rats, and ate the bread, but before doing so, scraped off the butter, on which he knew his mother had put some nasty stuff as he called it. Shortly after the bread was missed, and on discovering that the child had ate it, the parents got alarmed and at once sent for Dr. Munroe. Before the doctor arrived his father gave the child an emetic, which had the effect of bringing up the poison.

A large crude oil refinery is to be established at the Tanneries near Montreal, along side the Grand Trunk track. Crude oil, direct from the wells, will be refined and shipped to Europe.

The *Hamilton Spectator* says:

About forty more English emigrants arrived in the city yesterday, who will remain in Canada. They were passengers by the *Prussian*.

The *Kingston Whig* says:

Forty-seven more English emigrants, with their wives and families, arrived here Wednesday afternoon from Montreal per Grand Trunk Railway. The men being very nearly all mechanics, work was, on application, immediately found for them, with the exception of one, by Mr. R. Macpherson, Acting Immigration Agent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At one shipyard in Glasgow there are eight ocean steamers on the stocks and two more contracted for.

Dr. Shelton Mackenzie is writing a life of Charles Dickens, to be prefixed to a volume of his uncollected pieces, in prose and verse.

The value of gold exported from New Zealand in 1869, was $11,814,975.

Mr. Foulkes, one of the most distinguished "converts" gained by the Roman communion in the days of the Tractarian movement, is to be received back into the Church of England by the Bishop of Winchester.

A shocking tragedy, the result of drunkenness, has just taken place in the Isle of Man. A young Englishman named Williams, was at Mona Hotel, Douglas, and when in a state of semi-intoxication, drew a revolver, and by way of jest aimed a bullet at the landlord's hat. His marksmanship was not equal to that of William Tell, and the unfortunate man was killed on the spot. Williams, seeing what he had done, went to his lodging and blew out his brains with a shot from the same revolver.

A walking match is reported to have come off for a thousand guineas between a noble Lord and a baronet. The thing to do was to walk up a high mountain in Scotland, the nobleman walking backwards with heavy boots on, the baronet walking forward, but with an open umbrella, the match to come off on a windy day. The umbrella man was defeated.

The numerous friends of the late lamented Mr. Mark Lemon will be glad to learn, for the sake of his wife and family, that he insured his life a little more than a year ago for $5,000.

UNITED STATES.

General Longstreet is ill in New Orleans.

White Georgians are not allowed to ride in the same cars with persons of color.

A Western man cut his throat with a case knife, from jealousy, and his wife remarried the next day.

An Illinoisian, finding it would cost him $100 to cure his jaundice, hung himself to save expense.

Miss Louisa Stratton, of Cass county, Indiana, challenges any man in the state to a ploughing match with her. She proposes a two-horse team, each competitor to drive the horses, and hold the plough.

Two Chicago Germans quarrelled and engaged in mutual stabbing for the privilege of paying for the common beer, which brought them to a common bier.

A man in Pocahontas county, in crossing a creek while hunting, got his gunpowder wet. He dried it on a shovel over the coals in the fire-place, and went off when the powder did.

In St. Paul, Minn., a little girl of seven years, while drawing her baby brother about the yard in a baby waggon, accidentally upset it, and the baby was slightly hurt in consequence. The little girl was so terrified by this trifling accident that she dropped down in her tracks, and the parents hastening to their children found her dead.

A man named Flinn, from Buffalo, N.Y., proposes to jump from the Suspension Bridge into the river just below the Niagara Falls, a distance of one hundred and ninety feet, for a purse of ten thousand dollars. August next is the time named for the performance.

An assistant marshal, in taking the census in Louisville, asked a colored woman what personal property she possessed, and received the sober reply, "Nothing but dese three chillen yere, an' they aint wuth much."

Two boys, aged respectively 12 and 13 years, started from Cedar Falls a few days ago for the Plains to hunt bears and Indians. They were overtaken twelve miles from home, taken back to their mammas, and soundly whipped.

A flowing oil well has been discovered in Texas, about seventy miles from Corpus Christi. The oil burns brilliantly, and the fortunate discoverer is hard at work organizing a company.

A woman ran through a street in South Troy on Monday afternoon, shrieking at the top of her voice that she was going to drown herself. Her screams attracted a crowd, but before they could overtake her she had plunged into the river. A young man in a boat near by sprang to the rescue and saved the woman as she was sinking for the third time. At that moment he caught a glimpse of her face, and, to his horror, recognized her as his sister. The sight so unnerved him, that, but for the arrival of timely assistance, they would have both drowned. The woman was insensible when taken out, but was restored. A physician gave as his opinion that she had been taken with an hysterical fit, caused by the intense heat.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Baron von Beust, the Austrian Prime Minister, is slowly recovering.

The French harvest, it is expected, will begin in about ten days.

By a resolution of the Emperor of Brazil, all the public cemeteries of the Empire are to have within the walls a space reserved for the burial of those to whom the canons of the Roman Catholic Church refuse interment in consecrated soil.

The loss by the great fire in Constantinople is estimated at not less than 25 millions of pounds sterling. This is a terrible affliction to befal a nation; it must excite the sympathies of all peoples, and appeals to the charity of all hearts.

The Russian nobleman, Count Koucheleff, a man of enormous wealth, and a well-known amateur of art, has just died suddenly at St. Petersburg, from the effects of an appoplectic attack. By his will his vast properties pass to his nephew, and his brother-in-law, the famous spiritualist medium Mr. Douglass Home, derives no benefit from that document.

A rumor prevails in Madrid that the Spanish Government has received the formal abdication of Queen Isabella, and that assurances have been given her that all jewels bought with her private funds shall be restored to her possession.

An artificial fish has been swimming about in the waters of the Seine for some time. It is made of hides, covered by India rubber on a wooden framework. The submarine navigator remains on his stomach in the fish, and works the fins with his arms. Tubes communicated with the surface to allow the man-fish to obtain breathing air.

The Bremen vessel *Gazelle* was captured in the Chinese seas a few weeks ago, by pirates, who after dismantling the ship left her. The German man-of-war Hertha, having learned of the outrage, at once started in pursuit of the Chinese pirates. The man-of-war and the junk were soon side by side, and after a short struggle the pirates were overpowered and put in irons.

The Hertha then proceeded to Hong Kong, but did not enter the harbor, for had she done so, it would have been necessary to hand over the prisoners to the English authorities. Word was sent to the German Consul, however, and he was taken in a boat to the Hertha, which thereupon put to sea again. Once out upon the high seas the pirates were tried, the Consul acting as judge.

The testimony showed the prisoners guilty of piracy, and they were hung.

The journals of Berlin publish accounts of an extraordinary suicide in that city. A small dealer named Kuth, resided in the Stress Sebastian with his wife and four children, whose ages ranged from ten to eighteen. A few days back a relative of the family received a letter from the eldest son, written in such terms as to foreshadow a catastrophe. The person to whom the communication had been addressed, at once informed the police of his fears, and an entry into the house was effected, but too late to prevent the tragedy which had been consummated. The mother and four children were lying on the bed, dead from strangulation, and the father was hanging by the neck behind the door. According to the letter of the son the entire family had consented to die together, but the motive for such a resolution remains a mystery.

A SCENE IN COURT.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Present—Mr. Justice ARMSTRONG, County Judge, and D. M. GRANT, Esq., J. P.

The jury in the case of the Queen vs. Michael Daly, for assault on one Doucet, in connection with the attempt to commit a serious crime, brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty," and immediately afterwards the case of the Queen vs. Daly, for aiding, abetting, and assisting in an attempted rape, was proceeded with. During the examination of the leading witness, Gosselin, by the County Attorney, Mr. Lees, the court directed that officer to confine himself to what had been done towards the girl; and, with a view to save time, to take no action of anything said or done in connection with Doucet, whose case had already been disposed of. Mr. Lees said he must conduct the case in such a way as to show to the jury cause and effect, and must elicit such facts as had a bearing on the criminal assault, and was proceeding, when

Mr. JUSTICE ARMSTRONG said—Mr. Lees, you are guilty of rudeness. In deference to the court you ought at once to listen to such suggestions as are made to you. You never do so. You are guilty of great rudeness. I must say that, repeatedly, since the opening of the term, you have been guilty of rudeness. You seem to presume on your position. I will not tolerate such rudeness.

COUNTY ATTORNEY LEES,—The Court is guilty of a great impropriety in thus charging me with systematic rudeness. I repel the charge. I will not suffer any one to make such a charge against me. Let the Court only name a single instance of rudeness, and I shall at once apologize. I will not submit to be accused of rudeness in conducting the public busines.

Mr. JUSTICE ARMSTRONG—Mr. Sheriff take that gentleman into custody.—(Obeyed.) Mr. Lees the Court fines you $50 for contempt, or 30 days in gaol.

Mr. ATTORNEY—I will not pay the fine. I shall go to gaol.

THE COURT—Go on with your case.

Mr. LEES—Not if I am in custody.

SEVERAL VOICES—Go on, let us pay the fine for him.

THE COURT—Mr. Mosgrove go on with the case for the Crown.

Examination proceeds (Court, Mr. Attorney and many others pale with excitement.)

After the cross-examination by the prisoner's Counsel, Messrs. Gibb and Lyons,

The COURT said:—Any other question Mr. Lees?

Mr. ATTORNEY—I thought I was in custody, and that the case was taken out of my hands and given to Mr. Mosgrove.

The COURT—I do not wish to interfere with the conduct of the Crown business—the contempt is another matter.

The trial was then proceeded with as before the outburst.

Some time afterwards Mr. Gibb suggested that Mr. Lees should make an apology, which that gentleman did. The apology was accepted, and all went on amicably.

☞ CHEAP PRINT AND FANCY DRESS SALE ALL THIS WEEK AT T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.'s. BARGAINS ARE TO BE HAD. 47 & 49, SPARKS ST.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line

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

TORONTO.

TORONTO, June 17.

At the General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church yesterday, the Presbytery of Manitoba was organized, Rev. J. Black, Moderator.

An overture from the Presbytery of Montreal, on the subject of intemperance, was received, and frequent preaching on this subject recommended.

Dr. Jennings was appointed delegate to the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Canada, Dr. McVicar to the American Presbyterian Church, and Andrew McLaren to the Presbyterian Church in the Lower Provinces.

After a powerful address from the Moderator, the assembly was closed.

Rev. Gervase Smith lectured last evening on "Wycliffe," to a large audience, at the Richmond street church.

The Government House having been completed and furnished, will be hereafter occupied by Lieutenant Governor Howland.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Southern Railroad Company was held at Niagara Falls yesterday.

The Company was permanently organised, and Directors elected.

A special from St. Paul says:—The latest news from Fort Garry is to the effect that Riel can muster 300 fighting men, which could be swelled to three times the number, provided there is no fighting, but plenty of plunder. The prevalent opinion in the settlement was that Riel would not make any opposition to the British and Canadian forces.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, June 17.

Rev. Mr. Arnott, of Edinburgh, arrived last night, by boat, and is the guest of Joseph Mackay, Esq.

The usual fete Dieu procession took place yesterday at Caughnawauga, but, we are informed, did not equal the same of former years, probably owing to the absence of so many of the Indians with the Manitoba expedition.

A cricket match will be played to-morrow afternoon, between the first 11 of the Burnside and the University Clubs, on the McGill College grounds.

St. James' street has been re-numbered, and a great many mistakes have been made, owing to parties in giving directions quoting the old numbers.

The flour market, which has advanced steadily, though not rapidly, since the opening of navigation, took a start yesterday, which was more than maintained today; ordinary supers selling at $5.55 to $5.60; choice at $6, and fancy $6.25.

The stocks held here are unusually large for the season, but the conviction that prices must advance in Europe, owing to bad weather there, is gaining ground.

Greenbacks bought at 12 and sold 11¾; silver bought at 6 and sold at 5¾; 5-20's sold at 112½ to 114¼.

QUEBEC

QUEBEC, June 17.

T. H. Grant, Esq., the gentlemanly Secretary of the Board of Trade met with a severe accident yesterday, breaking his leg above the ankle, through a fall on the Esplanade heights. Medical care has somewhat alleviated the pain this morning. In Peter street to-day much inquiry is made as to his condition, and sympathy with him expressed, as he is universally a favorite with this community.

The first yacht race of the season between the *Black Hawk* and the *Shannon* came off yesterday. The latter rounded Madame Island buoy 1½ minutes over the *Black Hawk*, but broke her centre board on the return run up, thereby losing the race.

Business lively in Peter street this morning. The harbor presents an animated appearance, and the summer shipping work goes on with great briskness.

The bark *Harkaway*, from Norway, arrived here this morning.

HUNTINGDON.

HUNTINGDON, June 17.

This morning shortly after midnight the *Gleaner* office was discovered to be on fire, although the people turned out promptly the building and the whole of its contents except the desk which contained the books were consumed.

The loss is only partially covered by insurance.

There is no doubt as to the fire having been the work of an incendiary and from the fact that the *Gleaner* was peculiarly obnoxious to the Fenians and their party, they are credited with the act.

The event has caused a deep sensation in the neighborhood, and the feeling of insecurity which has prevailed along this part of the frontier since the late raid has been intensified thereby.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. JOHN, June 16.

The laborers' strike has come to an end, and all parties have returned to work, those outside of the society being protected by a force of police and special constables.

A meeting of anti-Confederates is called by circulars this evening. The object is the selection of candidates to oppose the general policy of the Dominion Government.

The first meeting of the Western Extension Railway Company, since the opening of the line, was held yesterday. The report shows a considerable surplus of receipts over the expenditure. The amount of traffic is much greater than expected, and the prospects of the road are considered very promising.

Flour market firm; prices range from $6.20 to $6.25 for ordinary supers, and $6.-$35 to $6.50 for fancy brands.

A Floating Bath.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR:—In the midst of waters, the population of Ottawa are unable to find a safe and secluded spot for the enjoyment of bathing, and it has been suggested that a suitable floating Bath might be constructed on the Rideau, at a small expense. Those persons who approve of such a scheme, are requested to send their names addressed to C. H. G. TIMES Office, in order that a meeting may be called.

PUBLICOLA.

Ottawa, June 17, 1870.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.—The Prince and Princess of Wales are to make a state visit to Reading on the first of July. The municipal authorities and citizens generally are preparing extensively for their reception.

Mr. Renforth, of the Tyne crew, publishes a card assuring the public that the rowing match between the Tyne and St. John, N.B. crews will surely come off, and that stakes are up.

At the Ascott races to day the gold cup, valued at 500 sovs. and added to it subscriptions of 20 sous each, by 22 subscribers, was won by *Sabinus* leading, *Moccers* second, and *Master* third. Six horses ran.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—The Bill relieving from duty all grain imported into France was introduced into the Corps Legislatif to-day, and referred to a Committee.

The Consul General to the United States was entertained at dinner last night by the Minister to Washington, Mr. Prevost Paradol. Among the guests were the French Minister to Switzerland, several members of the Cabinet, and Mr. Latreboulaye.

The *Journal des Debates* eulogises the appointment of M. Paradol, and says he is the right man.

Mr. Belloin has been appointed Secretary of first class to the Legation to Washington, and will sail for New York with the new Ambassador in a few days.

The examination of the officers of the International workmen secretly takes place on the 22nd inst., before the Tribunal. The charge made against them is maintaining secret socities contrary to law.

Signor Mazze, and formerly of New York, has been appointed Musical Director of the Italian Opera, Paris.

ROME.

ROME.—The Ecumenical Council commenced the discussion of the last chapter on the infallibility scheme to-day.

SPAIN.

MADRID.—According to the provisions of the laws, lately enacted, 9,000 registers of civil marriages are to be opened by the middle of August.

Great satisfaction is felt here at the message of President Grant on the Cuban question.

AMERICAN NEWS.

WASHINGTON.—The latest rumor is that Secretary Fish has been requested to resign, and that a more liberal policy towards Cuba will be adopted.

The excitement in the capital has not been equalled since Johnson's impeachment.

Butler is execrated by the Republicans, in the most emphatic manner.

NEW YORK.—James Kierman, formerly secretary of the O'Neill branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, was arraigned to-day on a charge of shooting Patrick Meehan, editor of the *Irish American*, February 28th. The evidence was conclusive, and he was convicted to the State Prison for ten years.

CITY OF MEXICO.—The earthquake of the 11th May was felt at Tabasco. All the churches, and nearly all private dwellings at Meahutla, were thrown to the ground by the shock. Near Pachutla the roads were rendered impassable by rock that fell from the mountain. The loss of life is larger than was at first estimated.

Full details of the Upton expedition are received from Meda and Garcia, who went out on the Upton; and both of who were captured and afterwards executed by the Spaniards. There is hardly a doubt left of the complete failure of the expedition.

NEW YORK.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says that the name of the successor to Secretary Fish, will be sent in before the adjournment of the Senate, a month hence.

The *Herald's* Washington special says:—It is stated that Mr. Fish and Mr. Cox will follow the example of Attorney General Hoar, and that probably Mr. Robertson will retire from the Navy Department.

According to the statements of those who ought to know, it would appear that the President has determined to manage the administration perfectly himself in his own way, and not to be controlled by the ministers. He thinks there is more vigor needed in the department, whose chiefs he proposes to change.

THE VOLUNTEER PIC-NIC AT HUNTLEY.

Nearly 2,000 Persons Present.

A Grand Demonstration.

Well did Sir George E. Cartier, in addressing the gallant 43rd, on their return from the from the front, style them as "soldiers of the army of Canada." Full well did he say that our country had taught England and the United States that we have an army in Canada. Still better did he declare that the army which "looked well upon paper" was, in reality, the one to which we, at present, owe the destruction of Fenianism, as far as we are concerned. Never was a call to arms more readily answered; and never were our citizen-soldiers more highly and deservedly esteemed than since this last rascality of Fenianism. The returned volunteer has been well and worthily recognized as the protector of his country in all parts of the Dominion. There are, however, certain distinctions among the noble fellows who hurried to the scene of an anticipated conflict with an enemy, not only of the home of every Canadian, but of humanity in general, which must be made while recognizing an equal patriotism, and valor among them all. It is a matter of greater ease for the young tradesman to fling his tools aside, and assume his uniform, than for the agriculturist to leave his plough in the field, and with the horses which are part and parcel of the means to furnish him with life's necessaries and profits, to assume the frequently hard and thankless task of the soldier. It is through an appreciation of the sterling pluck and patriotism of the Carleton Volunteers that the late Fitzroy demonstration was made, and so quickly followed by that of the Township of Huntley—the latter one which has never been surpassed in this section of the country.

THE START.

Shortly after six o'clock on Thursday morning, buggies and waggons, which might have been counted by twenties, could be seen to leave the city for the Richmond road, and destined for the scene of the pic-nic. The County Council had been invited, and the members of that body, together with the officials, took an early start, soon followed by Gowan's amateur band, which had been engaged to lend its important aid in securing the day's success. The morning promised well, though there were some indications of rain. On the road scores of teams, coming from the many farm-houses, were added to the cortege from the city; and when Carp Village was reached, shortly after ten o'clock, it was found to be actually swarming with people and vehicles, which had brought out age, youth and beauty, to give tone and vigor to the festivities of the day. The houses of the neat little village were surmounted with flags. On the brow of the hill, over which the road passed to the grounds, a tastefully decorated arch had been constructed, bearing the inviting motto, "Welcome to All."

THE GROUNDS

were well selected. A finer grove could scarcely have been chosen within the same distance from the city. The grove, or avenue of trees, which formed the approach to the grounds, was formed into a gallant arch, bearing the legend, "Save the Queen"—the road passing under arch from the other being festooned with flags. A short walk from the visitor to the stage intended for the demonstration. The grove selected for the grove celebration was admirably undertaken, and much praise is due to Mr. Robert Sirston for his energy in constructing the various objects of the proposed demonstration, and substantial landstand, with a large flooring—enough for dancing—an elevated platform for the speakers. Aside from these, tables were set up, forming three sides of an oblong, of no less than three hundred feet, to be enabled to sit. The tables were in full blast when

THE 43RD CAME ON

of Huntley, Fitzroy and Goulbourn, many others belonging to the Township formed in Carp Village and marched up to the grove by fours, playing up to the grove by Gowan's band, amid the cheers of assembled hundreds. Men, and women, and young, seemed inspired with enthusiasm which in them was contagious. The village was already literally filled with vehicles of all descriptions, and itself was soon surrounded, as it were, with waggons, heavy and light. The festivities were begun immediately and due justice was speedily done to an excellent luncheon by the people, 1500 in number, and although a public-spirited entertainment, a disarranged affair could not be expected.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

were John Caldwell, Esq., Reeve of Huntley Chairman; Wm. Remington, Secretary, Messrs. Thomas Remington, McBride, jr., Wm. Eve, Andrew Armstone, and John Butler. After a joyful repast the following toasts were given:

"The Queen"—received with the Band, The National Anthem.

"The Prince of Wales, and family"—received with cheers—Band, "The Prince of Wales."

"The Governor General"—received with cheers—Band, "A fine old Irishman."

"The Volunteers" was received with loud cheering. The band played "The British Grenadiers." This toast was brought out some good speeches. Rev. Mr. Godfrey addressed the meeting in an eloquent manner. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Sinclair. Captain M.P. for the county, being called upon responded briefly. He stated, in reply to the 43rd Battalion, that when the affair gave indications of hostility between Great Britain and the United States, Township of Huntley was the first forming a company. It was a matter of pride to him to say that he was then the senior company of the county. Major Fraser, Major Corbett, and Col. Lake followed with well-timed remarks, the encouragement to the volunteer force, and as to their excellent conduct while on duty at the front.

"The County Council, of the County of Carleton."—Band "For they are jolly good fellows."

This toast was responded to by Dr. Morgan, Es