some another [illegible]. Now I challenge the Cro[illegible] evidence as to the where[illegible] this witness Robson, the man [illegible] alone the law says is competent to give evidence as to the contents of this deed. There must be evidence. Now, for the purpose of registration, under the old law no witness to a deed was necessary, under law still older, no deed at all was necessary, but were *livery* and *seizin* but the law now says that the subscribing witness to the deed is the proper person to give an account as to its execution. Gentlemen, what the Crown wants is a conviction from you without having given you any reasonable account of this man Robson. Why this would be just the same as dragging him out to shoot him The witness Henderson was cross-examined as to the time and place of the execution of this deed, and as to why he so recollected it. He knows who drew the deeds, but cannot recollect anything else as to the fact, without something to bring them to his recollection. But these poor people, the witnesses for the prisoner, can give reasons for recollecting what occurred One recollects the facts to which he deposes as occuring in August, 1869, from particular circumstances standing out with their daily surroundings, the death of his wife just at the time. Others can't speak so decidedly, but that is no reason we should disbelieve them. Here four men have sworn to one fact standing out in bold and naked relief, and if they are not worthy of credence why not bring evidence to discredit them. If their characters be not good, where is there a witness to impeach their testimony? The Crown has not done so, and having failed to do so we must presume they could not do so, and so the evidence of these four witnesses stand out in bold relief against that of Mr. Henderson. Why the Atty.-General himself could not turn them, when a man of his skill gets up to cross-examine a witness he trembles before him, and when he fails to shake their testimony the conviction must be that the witness has told the truth. Am I not talking in a Court of Justice, a Court in which the presiding Judge represents the Queen, a Court where justice is expected to be done to all her subjects; and in such a Court am I to be told that four men's evidence is not to outweigh that of one man, particularly with all the surroundings to sustain them. We have not the subscribing witness to the deed, we have no proof of his even having left the country, when he started, or what became of him. He should have given his testimony in that box. The question, however, remains to be solved without him; no doubt there was a sale agreed on in 1857, and as Henderson says, the consideration was £600, for which he gave some paper and signed it (the note in proof) without reading it, and wants you to believe all this. On this point the witness Harten says that about six years ago he was present at a conversation between Henderson and Keays, and heard Keays say to Henderson that some note in question was nearly outlawed. Now, Henderson says he had no recollection of anything about a note in 1857, yet when the note was read by him he admitted it to be his handwriting, and having signed it the presumption of law is that he knew its contents Harten says the note was produced in his presence, that Keays complained it was not paid, and would soon be outlawed, and when the note is put in his hand and he is asked is that the note, he says it is because he recognizes it from the signature of his deceased sister-in-law, Susanna Harrison being to it as a witness. Mr. Fellowes thinks that in 1859 Keays said to him that "he was to pay the mortgage" Gentlemen, it is quite consistent for Keays to say so, for what is it but let one pay the note and the other the mortgage, and calculating the amounts due on each you will find that they come within a few dollars of balancing each other. Bear in mind that at the time of the sale the mortgage to Lyon was not wholly due—that the amount of the promissory note was not included in Henderson's mortgage to Keays, and that this note was given to square the purchase money; so, then, if Henderson had not paid the note, then the land would be subject to the Lyon mortgage, and this is why he says let you pay the note and I will pay the mortgage. These are the simple facts, gentlemen, but Henderson says I will go into the witness box and give my story about it, whilst the lips of the prisoner are sealed. Henderson's story is all told. Keays' mouth is shut. What better illustration can we have of their position than to compare them to two men, one with his hands free, and the other with his hands tied behind his back, and totally incapable of defending himself from the attack of the other. Here we have this illustrated to-day, but if Keays had his liberty of speech he could tell you that the mortgage was not paid, because the note was unpaid. He had produced to you receipts in 1855, showing part payment of this mortgage, and if you calculate the balance on it and the amount due on the note you will see that they nearly make the same amounts. Henderson says he paid the note. If he did why not have got it up, where is the evidence of its payment? None has been given gentlemen. Mr. Henderson is not so green as this. He knows a thing or two, and is not likely to do this He says the note is outlawed. Aye, gentlemen, six years will do this, will clear him, but ten years, fifty years, no time will run against us in the criminal charge made against us. There is something strange in this note, the Attorney General says it was altered. This is immaterial. Henderson says that when he signed the note for £100 he did not know what he was doing. Now, can you believe this? Can you believe that if he paid it it would be here. He says the other paper was torn up, now if he paid the note would not that be torn up also. Why not have taken up the note unless its amount was to go to redeem the balance due on the Lyon mortgage. Gentlemen, the veracity of our witnesses is not impeached. The body of the deed is in due form, and is admitted to be all correct save as to the words said to be introduced after its execution and which the prisoner is charged with having introduced feloniously. Now without these words the deed would have in law served all the purposes of conveying the land to Henderson subject to any balance due on that mortgage, and he must in law have taken the land so subject. Henderson says the deed from Keays to him was Executed at his house five miles from Keays house. We say no, but that it was Henderson's mortgage to Keays which was executed there by him and Mrs. Hender on, whilst the deed from Keays to Henderson was executed in Keays store, drawn up on the counter, read to the parties, Mrs Keays sent for to the house to come to the store, and that there it was executed by all parties, and first read to Henderson. If Henderson's statement were true why have we not Mrs. Henderson here to corroborate him. Why have we not the subscribing witness to the deed, Robson Men may still take pains to get up such charges as might once immolate a man on the rack, but though those days are gone bye yet there is a torture greater still, that of a free born subject sent a prisoner to the penitentiary not for days, not for weeks, not for months is the limit of his torture but when he leaves that prison it still clings to him for ever. To you, to others the sun may rise to give joy to the earth but to him it gives none, the rack is with him both mentally and physically to the grave whether he be a victim to the vindictive feelings of one man or to the vengeance of another. Gentlemen it is scarcely necessary to go further, or to dwell on the evidence any longer. I have told you if you have any reasonable doubt you must acquit the prisoner; you can not convict on a mere chimera of evidence, but you must have a strong and reasonable conviction of his guilt on your minds, if you have not this you must acquit him, because society does not demand a conviction unless the prisoner is clearly proved to be guilty. I should insult you were I to say you can have no reasonable doubt of his innocence with the testimony of four men as to the facts so opposed to Henderson's evidence to support which the attesting witness is not here, nor accounted for. His wife is not here. The case against the prisoner rests solely on Henderson's evidence. Let on a evidence does not touch it. There can be no doubt, then. What more is needed to satisfy twelve rational men who are sworn well and truly to try the issue between the Queen and the prisoner at the bar, and a true verdict given according to the evidence. Mark me, gentlemen, according to the evidence of Henderson. unsupported on the one side, and of four respectable witnesses on the other, where the weight of evidence is. Gentlemen, it will be a bright day, indeed, to you when you let this poor man go home to his wife and children, his character vindicated by your verdict, and the sun to shine once more brightly upon him as a free man.

The Attorney-General then briefly addressed the jury in reply. He said that Mr. Henderson had no interest in the conviction, which could not pay the debt. It was attempted to show that the note was reserved to pay the mortgage, but, if so, why did he tell Mr Fellowes and Mr. Lyon that he was to pay the mortgage. You cannot believe that Mr. Henderson has come here from any motive, from any expected gain, to swear a lie on this occasion. If you discredit Henderson the case fails, on the other side there is the evidence of the brother-in-law and other connections of the prisoner, who may have been talked into a belief of what they have sworn to. Gentlemen, the sentence of the court is one thing, and your verdict is another. If a case is made out you must convict. You decide on the evidence, but we must take the law from the court. The responsibility is on you of judging as to the facts, the community looking to you for a fair and impartial trial. The prisoner holds an office which it is essential should be kept flowing in a pure stream, and held by a man in whom the public have confidence for the faithful discharge of its duties, therefore if you believe on the evidence that the prisoner is guilty, say so; do your duty and let not an aggressor go unpunished. There is, at all events, a case made out of some suspicion, but if you are satisfied by the testimony of the prisoner's witnesses you must acquit him. You must well consider the fact of his being registered and arraigned here on this charge as being a heavy blow to him, and an unfortunate suspicion created thereby against him, but the case is in your hands.

His Lordship then proceeded to charge the jury and in doing so first carefully read over the leading points of evidence against and for the prisoner, and then said there were some unfortunate circumstances in this case. The first discovery of this alleged fraud is said to have been made eleven years ago. Yet Henderson remains silent about it, thus raising a cloud about it. He says the deed was tampered with after he executed it, and that when he charged Keays with it the latter did not deny it. It is a strange thing for a man like Mr. Henderson to put his name to a paper and know nothing of its contents. For the defence it is said the deed was signed in a different place from where Henderson states it was executed, and if you believe this evidence there is an end of the case, and you must acquit the prisoner. There are several facts against a conviction Robson the subscribing witness to the deed is not produced. He was the right person to give an account of the transaction. Sarah Harrison, the witness to the note is dead. One says the deed and mortgage were executed at Henderson's House, the others say at Dunganville. Now if Mrs. Henderson were there at the time of the execution why did they not do the whole together, but it is consistent with the prisoner's statement that the deed to Henderson was signed at the store and the mortgage to Keays at Henderson's. Henderson is in one respect corroborated by Mr. Fellowes, who says that Keays told him he was to pay the mortgage, and Mr. Lyon says he admitted he had to pay it. This is all very true, for he had given a deed, and was responsible for title, and if sued had no defence, for the man takes it saddled with the mortgage, and if he were compelled to pay it then he had his remedy on the covenant for title. It is material to consider if Henderson's statement be true whether these words were fradulently inserted after the execution of the deed. Now it is much against any man after many years coming forward to state his knowledge of a great crime which he had kept quiet so long as he found it did not touch his own pocket. If the mortgage was paid we should never hear of it. While if Keays did forge the deed, no Statute of limitation could save him. He must call attention to the fact of this party knowing of the crime and doing nothing until he becomes a possible loser by it. There is nothing to impeach any of the defendant's witnesses, and if there be any doubt in your minds the prisoner should get the benefit of that doubt. You must see that the charge is brought clearly home to him, it must not be mere suspicion. If Henderson's evidence stood alone and uncontradicted, the case would be clear, but when four other witnesses swear to the contrary, if you believe them, there is an end of the case. As to the £100 note, it is singular to listen to people say they sign such a document, and say they never dreamt it was a note. There should be evidence of this statement that he put his name there but did not know what he signed. If notes were to be put aside in this way no one would be safe. As to the question of forging, by introducing the words charged. Do you accept Henderson's statement and reject the others? If so, convict the prisoner. if otherwise, acquit him, and if doubtful in your minds acquit him also. When such a charge against such a man is made it should be investigated, and if Keays be a man who could commit such a fraud he would be doubly guilty. If he be not, then his character will be cleared by the verdict of the jury.

The jury then retired, and after about an hours' absence the jury returned into court with a verdict of Not Guilty.

The second charge against the prisoner was not proceeded with, but Mr. Keays, having entered into fresh recognizances to appear at next Assizes, he was discharged from custody.

The Queen *vs.* Simpson, for arson.—A jury was then sworn to try this case; but, after a couple of witnesses were examined, his Lordship said if there were no better evidence to sustain the case, it must end. A verdict of Not Guilty was then recorded, under the direction of the court. This closed the criminal business.

Schneider *vs.* Wynan.—This case was then resumed; and, after one witness was examined, the court brought the case to an end, ruling that there could not be a set off, as claim d by defendant; that defendants had proved their claim in insolvency, and got a composition, and on the plea of never indebted there must be a verdict for the plaintiff for $546.

Gardeners mind their peas, actors mind their cues, but churchwardens, instead of minding their p's and q's, very often give their attention to their pews and keys.

A city missionary was asked the cause of his poverty. "Principally," said he, with a twinkle in his eye, "because I preached so much without notes.

Agricultural fairs are epedmic now; but there's no use of garden vegetables competing for prizes—the cabbage will always be a head.

Jet ornaments are used in bonnets this fall and so heavy that it feels like lifting a small sized flat iron.

The Acclimatization Society of New Zealand is buying Californian seeds and birds, frogs from Australia, pigeons from Africa, and fishes from England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Meeting of the General Reception Committee.

Intercolonial Railway Tenders.

Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society.

Stoves—Esmonde Bros.

The Ottawa Times.

Office: 35, Sparks Street

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1870.

Hon. Mr Aikins returned last evening.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries left Newcastle, N. B., yesterday for St. John. He intends leaving St. John on Monday for Montreal *via* Portland.

The report of the reception and addresses delivered at the Academy of the Notre Dame de la Congregation, Wellington street, will be given in to-morrow's issue.

The loss of the *Captain* is considered by the best naval authorities to have been in no way attributable to her peculiar construction, but to her being too heavily rigged.

Colonel Chamberlin and the other officers of the Army of Canada, upon whom Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the Companionship of St. Michael and St. George, will receive their decorations from the Governor-General in Montreal on Tuesday next.

The Marine department received a telegram yesterday from Mr. Ross, M.P., for Victoria, announcing that Malcolm Morrison, keeper of the lighthouse on Bird Island, had been killed by the bursting of a gun. Bird Island is situated near St. Ann's, Cape Breton.

We are glad to find that the United States government have had a little return for the courtesy which they showed us at the Sault Ste. Marie. Two companies of infantry, proceeding from Lake Erie to Sackett's Harbour, attempted to pass through the Welland Canal, but were not allowed to do so, and had to return.

We understand that Bishop Guigues expresses his warm appreciation of the courtesy displayed by Thos. Reynolds, Esq., the Managing Director of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, in placing the Director's car at his disposal during the journey from Prescott to this city. The Bishop also speaks in grateful terms of the attention shown him by Mr Luttrell, the Superintendent of the line.

We understand that nearly eight thousand men are now employed and actually at work upon the Intercolonial Railway. Sections Nos. 1 and 8 are about finished, so far as the grading and preparation for the permanent way are concerned. The contracts for the putting on of the permanent way will be let shortly, and these portions of the road will probably be in running order next season. The actions for trespass brought against the Government, and since against the contractors, arose in consequence of boulders having been drawn off farms in the neighborhood of the line, to be used in its construction.

A CANAL COMMISSION.

We understand that in accordance with an arrangement entered into last session, the Government intend shortly to appoint a Commission whose duty it will be to enquire into the canal system of the entire Dominion. Every one is agreed as to the necessity for such a commission, as every one also is agreed as to the importance of developing and improving the inland navigation of Canada as far as possible From the seaboard to Fort Gerry, an uninterupted line of water communication is needed, and as we have shown before, the trade of the West and North West is increasing with such enormous rapidity, that before many years have elapsed one connecting link between the upper lakes and the St. Lawrence will not be sufficient, and not only the Ottawa canal, but possibly one or two others will be crowded with vessels laden with cargoes of breadstuffs. There is at all events good reason to hope that such will be the case, and if we act energetically and avail ourselves of the advantages we possess, we may regard this as a certainty. But it will not do to procrastinate or remain inactive. The Americans know what the value of Western trade is; the growth of New York, Buffalo, Syracuse, and other cities and towns along the banks of the Erie canal afford them constant evidence of its worth; and we may rely upon it that they will make every effort to secure the lion's share of it, as they have a perfect right to do. It is because of this, and because our Government thoroughly recognize the importance of the question that this Canal Commission has been proposed. We do not know who will be the members of the Commission, nor are we aware how they will be selected. It appears to us that men who have given some attention to the subject, and who are in other respects fitted to the position, should have the preference. A man who becomes a commissioner must be prepared to take a broad and comprehensive view of the question, to regard it, not from a local or personal standpoint, but with an eye to the interest of the whole Dominion. We notice that Western papers very generally recommend Mr. F. C. Capreol of Toronto as a man well fitted for the position, and we agree with our contemporaries in so believing. Mr. Capreol is thoroughly well "up" in this subject; he has given it more attention than most men, and we believe would approach it with a fair and honest purpose to do all in his power to promote the interests of the entire Dominion. The Toronto *Telegraph* very fairly represents the tone of a majority of the Western press in the following article.

It is said that the Government are about to carry out the promise made last session by appointing a Commission to enquire into the canal system and inland navigation of the Dominion. That such a Commission is necessary, everyone must admit, but, in order that the enquiry may be thorough and reliable, the Commissioners must be men experienced in such matters, and in every way fit for the position. When the enquiry was first proposed we suggested the name of Mr. F. C. Capreol, of this city, as that of a gentleman thoroughly qualified to discharge the duties, and we still think he is the right man for the post. In advocating the Georgian Bay Canal scheme he has found it necessary to study and enquire into the whole canal system of the Dominion, and in this way has made himself intimately acquainted with the subject. We know of no man in Canada who has given our canal system more attention, who has a clearer idea of the improvements necessary, or who is more capable of gathering for the Government the information and statistics required. For these reasons we think the appointment of Mr. Capreol would be an excellent one, and satisfactory to all classes.

THE LIBERATION OF THE FENIANS.

It appears from the telegram that the Fenian prisoners in the States are to be at once set at liberty by order of the President. We do not wish to exaggerate the importance of this step or to excite any feelings of hostility towards President Grant or the American nation. It is best, however, that we should clearly understand what it means, and what are the inferences which we may draw from it. We may make up our minds to one fact viz: that under the institutions which at present exist in the United States, the government dare not deal out just punishment to any man who breaks the laws, if he is possessed of any political power, or in other words can command a few votes. It is certainly a humiliating state of things, but it is one which actually exists. O'Neill and the other American citizens who were engaged in the recent raid, openly declared their intention of making an attempt to rob and pillage Canada. Of course there was some ridiculous talk about "freeing Ireland," but we will not insult American statesmen by supposing that they for one moment believed that any important political results could be accomplished by these brigands, or that anything more glorious could be achieved than the capture of one or two Canadian villages, and possibly the murder of a few Canadians who might choose to resent the invasion of their soil. The raid which these citizens of the American Republic undertook, was in direct violation of their own neutrality laws. They evidently, however, knew the Government with which they had to deal, and understood that American neutrality, so far at all events as Canada is concerned, is a hollow sham and pretense. President Grant took care that no obstacles should be placed in their way; United States regulars were kept as far removed from the threatened points as possible, and only after the attempted invasion had failed thanks to the courage and discipline of the Canadian army, a few of the Fenian leaders were arrested and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. After having been detained in jail until the anger of their betrayed followers may be supposed to have cooled, they are now to be allowed to go free and do a little canvassing for President Grant's friends during the Fall elections. Under the "best government the world ever saw" this is the way in which the laws are administered!

After this experience the people of this country may understand that they have nothing to hope for from the friendship or good faith of the United States Government. We do not suppose that President Grant has any special love or admiration for the men who live by what they can steal from New York servant girls, and fly at the crack of the first Canadian rifle. Although he is not a man of very refined tastes or habits we do not imagine that he is desirous of any intimate social relations with these pardoned felons. But as the Chief Magistrate of the American Republic, he *dare* not carry out the laws for fear of losing the Fenian vote. Bearing this fact in mind, and commiserating with President Grant on his unfortunate position, let us remember that it is upon our own stout hearts and well handled rifles that our freedom depends, and as we prize our liberties, our homes, and all that makes life dear to us, let us by every possible means in our power aid in rendering the country secure, not only by liberally providing for the thorough organization and efficiency of our gallant little army, but also by seeing that every able-bodied man in Canada is capable of seconding and supporting the active force in case of any emergency. We do not say that any immediate danger threatens us, we do not believe that it does, but when we find that lawless men in the neighbouring States who desire our destruction, are encouraged by the United States Government in the manner they are, it is well to bear in mind the old Scottish motto, "*Watch the border, watch weel.*"

A SILLY CANARD.

The Toronto *Leader* published an extraordinary telegram on Wednesday last, stating that the Hon. Mr. Langevin had "passed through the new American canal at the St. Clair flats on board the gunboat *Prince Alfred*, and had taken formal possession of the Canal by hoisting the British flag over it." When we read this extraordinary statement we recognized at once the work of some telegraph correspondent who was bent on making a sensation. If we mistake not the navigation of the St. Clair river and canal is free alike to both British and American vessels, and even if it were not, and there were any real necessity for "taking possession," the matter would become the subject of negotiation between the two countries, and the canal would not be seized by a Cabinet Minister in a gunboat. We regret to see that some of our American contemporaries are exciting themselves needlessly concerning this absurd canard, and are talking about the "intoxicated vanity of Canadians." They may rest assured, however, that they have nothing to dread from either the vanity or hostility of Canadians. We have no Chandlers on this side the line, although we know that men of his stamp flourish and abound in Michigan. We believe that the facts are simply these. On Monday last the *Prince Alfred* left Goderich having on board the Minister of Public Works, who had some official business with Mr. Brown, the builder of the canal, in reference to the dredging of the mouth of the Thames River, Ont., for which Mr. Brown has taken a contract. The *Prince Alfred*, with its colors flying, as they always are, passed through the canal just as other vessels do, and arrived at Windsor the same day. On Tuesday morning it started for Sarnia, by the usual route, and this was all that transpired.

"SMASH UP AND CRASH UP."

Between January 1st and the 30th of September, the number of miles ran by trains on the Grand Trunk Railway was 3,600,000 against 3,350,000 last year; the car mileage was 46,000,000 against 41,000,000 for the same period in 1869. The fatal accidents in all have been seventeen. Of these, nine occurred to persons walking on the track, four from persons riding on the platform of the cars against the rules of the company, one from a passenger trying to get on the train when it was in motion, one from a child falling between the cars, one from a man falling in front of the engine, and one from a horse backing up against the train. Not a single death has occurred in consequence of any accident to a train, or from any cause over which the officials of the Company had control. Where is the line of railroad that can show a clearer record than this, and how does it accord with the *Globe's* "smash up and crash up" story?

A FENIAN FISHERMAN.

Another United States fishing vessel has been seized under most aggravated circumstances; the *Clara F. Friend*, of Gloucester, Mass., Thomas O'Grady, Master. This schooner had been repeatedly boarded and warned off the inshore fishing grounds at several places near Prince Edward Island. When last accosted the Master was very insolent, and avowed his intention to "fish just where he had a mind to." Consequently his vessel and cargo of 160 barrels of mackerel were seized forthwith, and taken into Charlottetown for condemnation. We cannot have our fish stolen from under our noses, and afford to be bullied into the bargain. Master O'Grady avows himself a Fenian, and will therefore be well defended and kindly cared for at Washington.

GOSSIP FOR THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

Kingston is sending soap to Australia.

London is rejoiced with a new quarterly magazine entitled the *Rectangular Review*.

Admiral Tegethoff is lill beyond hope of recovery with cancer of the tongue.

Mr. Motley, the American Minister, is the guest of Earl Russel at Woburn Abbey.

A happy wedded couple in Hendricks county, Indiana, weigh just one thousand pounds.

The Channel Islands have become the refuge of hundreds of French fugitives from the expected siege of Paris.

The Bible is now printed in no less than twenty five of the modern languages of India.

Within the past fortnight an apple stem six inches in length has grown on a tree in Chatham, and blossoms formed thereon.

A Louisville girl sold her hair the other day, in order to get money to go on a visit.

Mrs. Partington says she understands the pickle the Emperor has got into, but she would like to know what this neutrality is that Victoria is trying to preserve.

At a charitable fair out West an enthusiastic young lady, when the stock was exhausted, sold the gloves off her hands and the shoes off her feet to help the cause.

A Lynchburg (Va.) belle, now in Paris, has given her diamonds—valued at $15,000, for the benefit of the French Sanitary Commission.

A countryman in a Detroit factory bet the engineer a dollar that he could seize the fly-wheel and hold it. He seized it, and was picked up on a pile of bricks outside the building, with a window sash for a neck-tie.

Lovers of tobacco, and indeed of all stimulants, like to find medical authority for the use of them, and therefore will be glad to hear that the London *Lancet*, the highest medical authority in England, thoroughly believes in tobacco.

A Kokomo, Indiana, man recently sold his wife for $10, and proceeded to go on a wild carousal with the gross receipts. Now that the money is gone, he is rather sorry that he sold out, and proposes to test the validity of the transfer.

They are soon to have a child's theatre in New York, where all the infant phenomena of the day are to appear as actors and actresses. The pieces are to be specially adapted to children, with child-like dialogue, and plots turning on the passions and accidents of childhood.

The old Glee Club at Worcester, Eng., which was established in 1810, but died away some years ago, is to be resuscitated. Mr. Price, of the Cathedral choir, will be the conductor, and upwards of a hundred gentlemen have already promised to become subscribers.

An exchange says a San Francisco cat got into George Francis Train's bedroom and tried to suck George's breath, not knowing, of course, who he was. It is, perhaps, needless to remark that the cat came to an untimely end. He carries altogether too much wind for any *one* cat.

It is calculated that since the commencement of the war 35,000 foreigners have sought refuge in Brussels. The hotels in that city are crowded, and lodgings can only be obtained with difficulty.

An amusing anecdote of M. Durnof's aerial voyage is that he responded to the Prussian gunners who fired at him by dropping his visiting card upon their heads. He proposes, it is said, to return to Paris in his balloon to carry back the answer of the government of Tours to the despatches sent by the government of Paris.

The fair, plump, singing bird, Madame Alboni (Countess of Polpoli) has flown from her nest in the shady coverts of the Champs Elysees, for fear of being dislodged by the shells of the Prussians. Signor Bottesini, the great basso, has also left Paris for London, until the discords of the time shall be over.

Of the Irish colony recently started in Algeria, the London *Standard* says:—Toward the end of last year a party of Irish emigrants, encouraged by the representations of an Irishman named Leonard, of Paris, and others, landed in Algeria. Those of them who had not died from privations and fever were this week admitted into the Whitechapel Union (having made their way back amid great hardships *via* Marseilles and Paris) whence they will or have been forwarded to their homes in Ireland.

To give an idea of the discipline of a Prussian regiment, a correspondent relates the following circumstance:

A soldier of the 2nd battalion, 33rd regiment, has evidently gone somewhere without leave. The major calls him up and asks for explanations, which not being satisfactory, gives him a tremendous box in the ear, and bids him rejoin his company; upon which the man, who has four decorations upon his breast, and whom a hundred French bullets would not turn back, bursts into tears and sobs like a child.

The late Baron James Rothschild hardly anticipated that his princely palace at Ferrieres would be cavalierly occupied a few years after his death as the headquarters of the King of Prussia. Considering that the sons of Baron James have cast their lot with the Parisians, the Germans must experience a peculiar satisfaction in spreading themselves in their palatial mansion, and in tasting the wines for which the cellars of Ferriers are so renowned. It was in this chateau that the Rothschilds used to receive Louis Napoleon and Eugenie, and give splendid hunting parties in their honor.

Latest by Telegraph

BY PEOPLE'S LINE.

OFFICE:—G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office 19 Sparks Street.

This Morning's Despatches.

LONDON, 13th.—Particulars of the battle before Metz, which occurred on Friday last, have just been received. The French made a sortie in force, and after a battle, were driven back with tremendous losses. The Prussians took a number of prisoners.

The cattle in and around Metz are dying by hundreds from the rinderpest. The bodies cannot be burned quick enough to prevent epidemic. Notwithstanding the hard frosts that have occurred there, disease is spreading rapidly.

The French fire from the fortifications of Metz continue incessantly.

The Franc Tireurs not being uniformed the Prussians do not regard them as regular soldiers of France, and shoot them on sight.

The defeat of the French at Artenay opens the way to Orleans for the Prussians. The occupation of these places is hourly expected.

On Monday a Prussian cavalry division drove four thousand Mobiles across the Eure, near Chartres, The looses of the latter were heavy.

Nothing important has been received from Before Paris by way of Berlin.

The French fleet was still off Hagalon, and this evening it is known that General Garibaldi has left Tours in company with Col. Frapoli for the seat of war. The exact destination has not been divulged, but it is intimated he will take command at Orleans.

The decline in consols is accounted for by the facts that there are but few borrowers, owing to the crisis, and bankers are obliged to employ their balance.

A fearful gale prevailed here last night, and still rages to some extent to-day.

Advices from different parts of the coast also report heavy weather. Shipping is generally refuged in the harbor. Many disasters have already been reported.

The storm was particularly severe in the Mersey, and much damage was caused to the shipping at Liverpool.

Prussia is now negotiating with the smaller States of Germany for national unity under Frederick, in place of a Federacy.

The sessions of the North German Parliament will probably be resumed before the meeting of the Prussian Diet, that is towards the end of November, the Parliament will be recalled to provide means for war and adjust certain questions springing from it. The elections for this body will probably occur on Wednesday, the 19th of October and those for the deputies in the Prussian Diet about eight days later.

It is expected that Prussia in view of the delicate relations with England in consequence of the latter's alleged violation of neutrality, will give Count Von Bernstoff, the North German Ambassador, an indefinite leave of absence, leaving only a charge d'affairs at London.

It is now said that the revolution in Algeria is unchecked. In the Province of Constantine the insurgents have gained some advantages, and bid the authorities defiance.

A correspondent of the *Standard* charges the Prussians with constant exaggeration. He writes that the number of men and amount of material captured at Strasburg should be reduced at least one-half from the Prussian figures.

ROME, Oct. 13.—General La Marmora, on arriving at Rome issued a proclamation. He says the plebiscitum nobly crowns the national edifice. He hopes and believes that the Pope, as head of the Church, will exercise his rights in perfect freedom. This feeling is sacred. He appeals to all to preserve order and tranquility. Parties who have been arrested for attempting to evade military service have been amnestied.

TOURS, Oct. 13.—The official decree appointing General Aurills de Paladines to the command of the army of the Loire, in place of General La Monturouyn, is published to-day.

A late message from Paris has the following comprehensive statement:—Materials for the workmen, coal and metal, food and good will, are abundant here.

Russian journals infer from the fact that the Germans are purchasing sheepskins that a winter campaign is certain.

The French International Ambulances have been disbanded, and those organised by members of the French press soon will be.

The new French coat of arms has made its appearance. It consists of a figure of Liberty with the legend, "in the name of the French people." On the reverse side is a garland of mixed oak and olive, with a wheat ear in the centre. There is also the inscription 'Republique Française Democratique, une et indivisible." Around the periphery are the words "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite."

LONDON, 13th.—A despatch from a French source has just been received here giving the following news: An engagement occurred on Monday, the 10th, near Bruyeres, between a body of Franc Tireurs and the Prussians. After a short engagement the latter retired with a loss of thirty killed and wounded; the French loss is not stated.

The Prussians are leaving Tourneay and marching to Gisors. Turning from St. Quentin, they threaten Amiens.

An engagement occurred at Mottagros yesterday between the Uhlans and the Hussars. No result given.

BRUSSELS, 13th.—The French prisoners were removed from Beverloo, because of a conspiracy to murder the guards and escape.

The *Echo* of this city doubts of Napoleon's complicity in any conspiracy. He is too eager for his own personal safety to return to France.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

TOURS, Oct. 12.—No news has yet been received from Orleans or Chatendon from the reinforcements that were sent last evening.

Much anxiety is manifested, as it is known the Germans were in heavy force in that neighborhood.

Gen. Gambriel reports having gained considerable advantage with his command over a force of 15,000 Prussians near Bruyere.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The obstacles to the conveyance or planting of the Prussian siege guns have been so far overcome that the cannonnade before Paris may be momentarily expected.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Yesterday the French army of the Loire were driven out of Orleans after a nine hours fight. Orleans was subsequently stormed.

The Prussians took upwards of 10,000 prisoners. Their loss was small. The Bavarians participated in this engagement.

CHITLE, Oct. 13.—A balloon descended in Tournay to-day. The news from Paris is most cheering. The popular ardor is unbounded, the soldiers are anxiously awaiting the Prussian attack, and have no doubt of their ability to withstand it.

Perfect order reigns everywhere.

The confidence in General Trochu seems limitless.

Everybody is quiet firm and courageous.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, October 13.

The High School Committee have secured the services of Mr. W. T. White, writing master in Canada.

Yesterday the police arrested an Italian on a charge of coining and issuing counterfeit five and ten cents silver pieces, several of which were found in his possession.

An unfortunate accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway near Seigneur street this morning about ten o'clock. One of the new Pullman cars called the "Toronto," had just arrived from that city, and was being backed round to Point St. Charles for some purpose, it is said, on the line of the Plattsburgh train, the engine of which came into collision with it, smashing it badly.

AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, 13th.—The *Tribune* says:—"Our returns of Tuesday's election are still far from complete. Those from Pennsylvania do not materially change the appearance of the probable accounts. There is doubt as to several districts.

It is probable that we have lost at least one of our state tickets by about 15,000 majority, and we have lost possibly two and gained two members of Congress.

The Indiana state ticket is in doubt, with chances in favor of the Republicans by a small majority, and we have lost one member of Congress, and possibly two.

From Iowa our returns are meagre, but the Republican majority is estimated at 40,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Pardon in the case of the Fenian prisoners was issued at the Attorney-General's office, yesterday, and transmitted to the President for his signature. He has signified that all the pardons will at once be transmitted to the keepers of the prisons, where the several prisoners are confined. The following is a list of these pardoned:—John McNeill, John J. Donnelly, Owen Starr, W. T. Thompson, Edward Mannix, Daniel Murphy, John S. Brown, N. McGuiness and John I. Mora.

Owing to the prevalance of the rinderpest in Germany and France, Secretary Boutwell has issued strict orders to the Commissioners of Customs, not to allow the landing of meat cattle from European countries, unless under special conditions.

Visit of His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa to the Convent of Notre Dame du Sacre Coeur, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

At two o'clock yesterday His Lordship visited this, the oldest religious educational establishment in the city. He was received by a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and the pupils of the Convent, numbering nearly two hundred.

The Chapel of the Convent was beautifully decorated, the pillars were entwined with drapery and flowers. The festooning was very graceful; it bore the legend "*au Prince de l'Eglise; au Pere du Concile, Amour, et Respect.*" A neat stage had been erected for the interesting little *scene* got up for his Lordship's reception. Immediately in front the *dais* stood surmounted by the insignia of the Episcopate. Throughout the delicate taste of the good ladies of Notre Dame du Sacré Cœur was prominent in the decorations—simple, yet beautiful—the reception won not only the admiration, but the better feelings of those who were present. The tender and expressive voices of the pupils gave merely expression to the thoughts of those more aged; and the nuns of this establishment have given another evidence that their popularity throughout this section of the country is well deserved. The *scene* in itself, was a *bijou*. The music, and poetry composed by the ladies of the establishment, was well adapted for the occasion, and the execution such as to do credit to the tutors of the young ladies, who took part in the ovation.

It was a very tastefully conceived and allegorical representation, and was charming in its effect.

Addresses in French and English were presented to His Lordship, after which he became the recipient of two magnificent bouquets from young lady pupils.

The following is the English address:—

MY LORD,—Our young hearts, overflowing with joy, we come to bid you welcome, thrice welcome from a foreign land. We are unable to express the emotions that filled our hearts on receiving the glad tidings that in a few days our venerated Pastor would be restored to his loving children, who so sincerely regretted his absence, and so eagerly desired his return. When tossed on the angry bosom of the deep, or traversing distant lands, your children prayed for you. Oft too, did we ask of the Divine Spirit to inspire the august assembly of which you formed a part; the result of whose deliberations we receive with loving submission as children of our Holy Mother the Church, particularly that proclaiming to the Christian world, Infallibility, in matters of Faith, of the Successor of St. Peter. We sincerely hope that our illustrious Pontiff may continue for many years to guide the sacred barque of Peter, freighted with its precious cargo of immortal souls.

In conclusion, my Lord, we fervently beseech Our Heavenly Father to bestow on you all the grace necessary for the discharge of the arduous duties of your exalted ministry, and we sincerely hope that many a year our Lord will permit you to remain with us to guide, as you have hitherto done, the interests of our Mother the Church, and the souls of her children to salvation.

His Lordship responded in the English and French languages. He retraced the progress of the institution, and felt proud to say that during his absence his trust had been well placed, and it stood second to none in the country.

A grand finale on the piano closed this very interesting episode of to-day.

The following is the address of the Irish Catholics to Bishop Guigues:

To the Right Rev. Joseph Eugene Guigues, D.D., Bishop of Ottawa.

MY LORD,—Several months have passed since your Lordship, in obedience to the call of the Sovereign Pontiff, took your departure from this your episcopal city, to attend the great Ecumenical Council.

When bidding you farewell, we felt deeply the loss we would sustain during your absence, and beg to assure you, that in our private devotions, as well as the offering of the Holy Sacrifice, we have never ceased to pray for your welfare and safe return.

To-day, my Lord, with joy, we assemble in thousands to bid you welcome home: and are happy at seeing you once more among us to resume the duties of your episcopacy, and to labour again in the vineyard which for over two and twenty years you have cultivated with so much saintly zeal and heavenly charity; and in the language of our dear old Ireland, bid you a "Cead mille failthe."

As an affectionate family rejoices at the safe return of a fond father, labouring for their temporal welfare in a far off land even so do we hail your Lordship as our Spiritual Father, returning from his Glorious Vatican, the bearer of benedictions from the hand of that illustrious Pontiff, in whose august presence you have so recently stood. Pius the Ninth, the ruler of two hundred millions of souls, is now, by man's infidelity and Sardinian bayonets, deprived of that patrimony given to the Church by Pepin in the ninth century. We have, my Lord, the unerring word, as well as the teachings of experience, that God's Holy Church is not to be treated with impunity; and, although the monuments of religion may for a while be desecrated, and our Holy Father may be even a prisoner, still the crook and the crown of the Pope will govern all the earth when the presumption of infidels will be forgotten.

Pius the Ninth, the infallible pilot of the Bark of Peter, beholds from the helm the angry storm and troubled waters by which the ship is surrounded, and, like his Divine Master on the Sea of Galilee, has no fear.

"He stands undaunted midst the roar,
With hands upon the helm,
Well knowing fiercest wave can ne'er
The sacred bark o'erwhelm."

Your Lordship when leaving your episcopal charge, took care to commit to safe hands the administration of your diocese.