DOW'S CELEBRATED ALE.

MOLSON'S CELEBRATED ALE.

MOLSON'S CELEBRATED PORTER.

CONGRAVE'S CELEBRATED ALE (in prime condition.)

BURKE'S DUBLIN STOUT.

BASS' ENGLISH ALE.

WM. J YOUNGER'S EDINBURGH ALE, and a full list of

GROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S London Goods.

At CAMPBELL & ALMAS, 86 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, July 28th, 1874

New Advertisements.

Private Classical School—E. H. Harrington.
Sale of Household Furniture—A. Rowe.
6 per cent Discount—C. P. Dorion,
Tea—Baskerville Bros.
Gold Watches—T. E. Moore.
Cheap Sale—T. S. Moore.
Diamond Ring, Music Box, &c.—T. E. Moore.
Circus—John H. Murray.
Rink Music Hall—Harry Lindley.

The Ottawa Times

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1874.

Notwithstanding that the guilt of the leaders of the Conservative party in the matter of the Pacific Scandal was undeniable, and that the conduct of those leaders and the attitude of the party generally in seeking to justify the criminality of its leaders were condemned in the most unsparing manner by Parliament and by the country, the condemned persist in denouncing those who differed from them and parted with them on that account as "renegades." Amongst the renegades it will be remembered was found Mr. Glen, President of the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Company's Works at Oshawa. The Pacific Scandal was too much for him to swallow, and at the general election last January he allied himself with the Liberal Party and worked loyally and heartily to secure the election of Mr. Cameron instead of Mr. Gibbs. Since that time Mr. Glen has been a renegade of a marked type, and has been charged repeatedly in that sense. He does not however submit quietly, but proceeds to turn the tables upon his accusers in the most effective way. In another column quoted from the Oshawa *Reformer* Mr. Glen sets himself right in the opinion of reasonable people. Of course the apologists of the Charter-sellers will still cry "renegade."

REPORT OF THE NORTH WEST COMMITTEE.

Father Ritchot's evidence agrees in all important particulars with that of Archbishop Tache, and so far as the first order of reference—the causes which led to the outbreak—is concerned, is identical in most respects. After giving some details regarding these causes and the manner of the rebellion, he proceeds in the most positive manner to state that "the Ministers" (meaning Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George Cartier, who were deputed by the Government to confer with him and his co-delegates from the Provisional Government of Assiniboia,) assured him in reply to questions that they were in a position to promise that an amnesty would be granted after the passing of the Manitoba Bill; but he admits that they refused to put their assurance in writing, as well as to insert a clause covering the case in the bill. Then followed his interviews with the Governor-General and Sir Clinton Murdock, when he asserts he received promises of a most direct kind from both. As is well known, the correctness of this representation has been disputed on their part. He says the Governor-General and Sir George Cartier both assured him positively that an amnesty would reach Manitoba before the New Lieut.-Governor, but it being a matter for the Imperial authorities to deal with, it would require to come from England and have Her Majesty's autograph attached to it. Before leaving Ottawa on his return journey to Manitoba, he frequently expressed to Sir George Cartier his dissatisfaction because there was no written promise of amnesty given him, but Sir George assured him that the thing would be all right by and bye, and with this explanation he went home. On his arrival he met Riel and other members of the Provisional Government, repeated to them the gist of the conversations he had had with the Governor-General and members of the Cabinet, as well as the general impression left on his own mind as to the ultimate result of the indefinite promises made him on these occasions respecting the amnesty. He was in Ottawa again in May, 1873, had interviews with His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, Sir John Macdonald, and Mr. Langevin, but although the two ministers professed to be willing to do everything in their power to further the purpose he had in view, they refused to make any direct promise. Indeed, on the other hand, Mr. Langevin told him that no Government which took the question up could stand for five minutes, and he (Mr. L.) did not think the Administration was bound to commit suicide. Then he speaks at some length of the Fenian invasion, of the action taken by Riel and his associates in that connection, and he quotes the letter sent them by Lieutenant Governor Archibald, thanking them for their proferred aid, remarking upon this evidence of their loyalty and good faith, and informing them that he relied upon their readiness to come forward the moment they received notice.

Mr. D. A. Smith, M.P., was next examined. He testified that he knew of no actual promise of amnesty being made, but had been assured again and again by Archbishop Tache that such a promise had been given to him. He then tells of having been asked to advance £600 sterling, to be paid to Archbishop Tache, and Mr. Archibald in his capacity as Lieutenant Governor undertaking the responsibility of seeing it repaid by the Dominion Government. He was promised payment from time to time, but it was never made, and he states in his evidence that although he mentioned the matter to members of the present Government, he never made any claim upon them, as he considers Sir John Macdonald responsible. Mr. Smith also presented copies of extracts from minutes of meetings of the Council of Assiniboia relating to the outbreak and other similar matters, which completed his testimony.

Sir John Macdonald was the next witness examined. His evidence was comparatively brief. He stated that in his opinion the proclamation of the Governor-General, which was entrusted to Archbishop Tache, covered any offence committed between the date imprinted upon it and the date of the instructions given to His Grace the Archbishop. He had no recollection of anything being said either by or to Archbishop Tache as to the events which might happen in the interval which would elapse between His Grace's leaving Ottawa and arriving at Red River. On the other hand, he admits that nothing was said restricting the Archbishop's authority to issue the proclamation in the event of new offences occurring, but he held that the terms of the proclamation did not in any case cover a capital felony. Speaking more particularly as to the matter before the committee, he says:—"The proclamation "would not have covered such a case as "the death of Scott. Either that was an "offence against the law, or it was not. "If it was an offence against the law, it "was more than a breach of the peace. If "it was not an offence, it did not require "an amnesty, and would not be affected "by the proclamation." He denies that any more specific promise than that made in the proclamation was given to any one, and he also denies that the Red River delegates were received as delegates from the Provisional Government. On the contrary, he asserts that he warned Judge Black against producing in presence of His Excellency the Bill of Rights prepared by that Government. He repudiates having made any promise on his own part, and makes a similar explicit denial on the part of the Government, as will be seen from the following question and answer:

Question—Did the Canadian Government or you, as a member thereof, hold out to the delegates that the Government would use their good offices in endeavoring to secure an amnesty?

Answer.—Neither the Canadian Government nor I gave any such assurance to the delegates.

And then comes the astounding assertion, "I sent him (archbishop Tache) a "draft for a thousand dollars to be used "in procuring Riel's withdrawal from the "country." A little while afterwards, he was spouting to the people of Ontario and wishing to God he could catch the man he had paid a thousand dollars to send where he could not be caught. When, during the sitting of the Committee, we ventured to assert that evidence of this nature had been given, our Tory contemporaries almost brought the firmament about our ears. What have they got to say to it to-day? He adds:—"I cannot say whether it was said that "Riel ought to stay away until after the "elections; at any rate, I thought that one "thousand dollars would induce him to "stay away for a year. I was afraid if he "got the whole of the money he might im-"providently spend it and then return. "This was frustrated to some extent by "the arrangement of Sir George Cartier "for the division of the money between "Riel and Lepine." And yet further on he say "These $1000 were public funds. They "were a portion of a fund placed at my "disposal for prevention and detection "purposes, commonly called the 'Secret "Service Fund.'" The "Secret Service" fund it seems must have been appropriated for rare purposes. He accounts for the non-payment of the £600 advanced by Mr Smith by saying that to bring the matter before the Cabinet would be to open up the amnesty question, which he was afraid to do on account of his Lower Canadian colleagues, who might not agree with the others and cause a resignation. The rest of his evidence was simply corroborative of Mr. Langevin's statement regarding the projected visit to England, the results expected from that visit, and the intended retirement of the French Canadian members of the Government in case all efforts to obtain an amnesty failed.

THE "CHRONICLE" ON THE SITUATION IN QUEBEC.

The oracle has at last spoken, and we have now some degree of hope for its final reclamation from the worship of its idols. It is somewhat refreshing to see the *Chronicle* speak of making a statement regarding the probable action of the Government which had "received no contra-"diction at the hands of Ministers or "their organs." It is only yesterday we might say that the *Chronicle* would have felt somewhat jealous had any other newspaper in Lower Canada been spoken of as the Government organ but itself. It frankly confesses that the Cabinet as it now exists must go to the wall, and be replaced by a new set of men. Indeed, it assures us the ultimate retirement of the Government is now no longer a matter of doubt, as the return of Mr. Robertson will mark the dissolution of the Cabinet. But the organ is in great trouble of mind as to who should take their places. A full-blooded Tory of yesterday, it is apt to get into the great difficulties which always loom up in the minds of that class of politicians when their own hold on the reins of power is likely to be loosened. Admitting that to form an administration out of the Conservative ranks is an impossibility, it pretends to be unable to discern the existence of sufficient administrative ability in the part of the Opposition to entitle them to be taken into the confidence of the Lieut.-Governor. Happily, however, the precedents and the constitution alike agree in putting the choice in such matters beyond the dictum or mere opinion of any organ or any individual. Admit for a moment that reasoning of this kind should be allowed to interfere with the free working of the constitutional practice, and we should see a party once in power able to keep themselves ever in power. Suppose for a moment that Mr. Joly and his leading supporters were unable to command a majority of the present House, would that be a sufficient reason why the Lieut.-Governor should refuse to call them to his counsels? If it were, then it is difficult to see why it should be considered constitutional for a new administration, called into existence by the failure of their opponents to carry on the Government, to demand a Parliament elected under their own auspices. But there is not the slightest reason to suppose that Mr. Joly would not command a majority even in the present House, but the contrary; and according to constitutional practice, he ought to have a fair trial, and in case he is not heartily supported, he should have the opportunity of testing public opinion at the polls. The organ suggests a coalition, and protests against the services of the late Attorney-General being dispensed with in any case. Mr. Irvine is by no means an objectionable man himself, but his presence in a Cabinet with Mr. Joly at the head of it, and Mr. Joly's supporters filling all the other offices, could by no means under the circumstances be said to make a coalition. However, Mr. Irvine would have to make a satisfactory explanation of his reasons for agreeing to the Tanneries transaction in his capacity as a Cabinet Minister before he could be permitted to sit in company with those who have so long fought the battle of pure and reformed government. That he will be able to do so the *Chronicle* positively assures us; but we cannot help remembering in this connection that the same organ attempts to show that every member of the Ouimet Government has cleared his skirts, with the exception of Mr. Archambault.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents will be good enough to furnish to the Editor their real names, otherwise their communications over fictitious signatures cannot be inserted.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—I see an article in your to-day's issue with reference to the non-lighting of the gas lamps. Nicholas street has not the benefit of the gas, but, at the same time, I should be glad if you can find out for me why the oil lamps were not lighted either last night or Tuesday night. The last lamp in the street has not been lit since Saturday night, and very frequently it is left a beauty unadorned when all the others are burning with their almost double firefly brilliancy. I suppose it is a piece of laziness on the part of the lamp-lighter. Considering that there appear to be a few of those gentry about who prefer darkness to light for their operations, it would be very desirable to give them as little assistance as possible.

Yours truly,

ONE WHO LIKES TO GET WHAT HE PAYS FOR.

Nicholas Street,
Ottawa, August 20, 1874.

Mr. Gibbs vs. Mr. Glen.

From the Oshawa Reformer.

The Hon. T. N. Gibbs does not accept defeat with that dignity which one if conscious of being in the right should manifest. Men who are mentally or morally strong meet disappointment and defeat without complaint, simply buckling on the armour for another contest. Mr. Gibbs has disappointed his wiser friends in the unmanly way he met his downfall. He asserts that he was politically murdered by Dr. McGill, or Mr. Simpson, or Mr. Glen, or through their connivance, whereas the fact is that he committed suicide assisted by his own sons and by the editor of the *Vindicator*. If he had had any moral political standing in the Riding, or any inherent mental strength, these gentlemen never could have reduced a majority of 304 in this village in a few days to 151, and convert a majority in the Riding in his favor to a majority against him. That the public may know what ground Mr. Gibbs and his friends have for charging that Mr. Glen is a renegade Tory, we copy a few paragraphs from a letter written by Mr. Glen to Mr. Gibbs, Feb. 25th, 1871, being the spring of Dr. McGill's last contest:

February 25th, 1871,

T. N. GIBBS, Esq., Oshawa,

DEAR SIR,—You may perhaps think me presuming in writing you as I am about to do, but as I do it more in your interest than in my own, I trust you will not view it in that light.

"You are aware that by birth and education I am a Liberal in politics. Were I in England I should be fighting under one whom I think one of the greatest men living—The Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone—but more in sympathy with one of the MOST NOBLE of Englishmen—The Right Hon. John Bright.

"In the last election I did what I could for your interest, PURELY ON PERSONAL GROUNDS, believing as I did, that you were a high-toned, honorable gentleman, entirely above any such subservience to party as would interfere with your duty to your constituents and the country, and being a resident of this riding, I gave you a cheerful and hearty support.

"Dr. McGill will be assailed by Messrs. Farewell, Carmichael, and Grierson, and while my political views are in sympathy with the Reform party, I cannot consent to act with them. I feel that your firm have been in many ways ungenerous in their treatment of me, but that shall not influence my action towards you, unless you oppose Dr. McGill, or give him what is worse—a reluctant support."

This letter was written by Mr. Glen, offering Mr. Gibbs support on certain conditions, at the same time stating in unmistakeable terms that his sympathies were with the great English Radical—Hon. John Bright, and that he supported Mr. Gibbs purely on personal grounds. Is it not rather surprising that Mr. Gibbs, who accepted Mr. Glen's support with so plain a statement of his political position, should have the audacity to charge him (Mr. Glen) with changing ground.

Mr. Glen made a very great personal sacrifice in supporting Mr. Gibbs as long as he did in opposition to his own political opinions. The wonder is not that he withdrew his support when he did, but that he gave it as long as he did. Politically speaking, Mr. Gibbs never had the moral support of this Riding—his position was simply purchased. He is Hon Mr Gibbs not because he had the confidence of the people of South Ontario, but because his firm had the money with which to purchase the position. The people aroused themselves and hurled him from power because he betrayed the most sacred public trust ever confided to public men. This is the cause of his downfall, and we hope it will prove a wholesome although a bitter lesson. Defeat with truth, right and honour on one's side, is no disgrace; but to be condemned for betraying a great public trust is most humiliating; neither is it a pleasant duty for anyone to inflict such punishment, even where public interest demands it so plainly as it did in Mr. Gibbs' case. Mr. Gibbs can only regain the confidence of the people of this riding by a full and frank confession that he made a very great mistake, to put it in its mildest form. Charging his defeat on others is simply proving that he is conscious of his wrong position and unwilling to confess it.

Mr. Gibbs' personal strength was always over estimated. Strong men never lose their self control any more through success than they succumb under defeat. He (Mr. Gibbs) has made a sorry political record, because firstly he was very much over estimated, and obtained a position by his wealth he never was honourably entitled to. Secondly, because he lost the high position he had attained through a betrayal of the sacred trust committed to him. His treatment of those who were not willing to follow him in his mad course, has been unmanly, childish and weak, and only proves that the last estimate put upon him by the electors of South Ontario was a just one.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. FELLOWES.—We, the undersigned clergymen of the Methodist Church in Nova Scotia, having used the preparation known as Fellowes' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, prepared by Mr. James I. Fellowes, Chemist, St. John, N. B., and having known cases in which its effects were beneficial, believe it to be a reliable remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended: James G. Hennigar, President of the Association; John McMurray, Ex-President of the Conference, Wm. Sargent, John A. Mosher John W. Howie, Stephen F. Heustis, Richard W. Wendell, Alex. W. Nicholson, Cranswick Jost, Rowland Morton, John Johnson. 2637

CITY AND VICINITY

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—Lord Colville and the Hon. J. Colville, arrived in the city last night, and are staying at the Russell House.

PERSONAL.—The members of the English and Italian Opera Company left by the 10 o'clock train yesterday morning for Ogdensburg, in which city they were to appear last night.

LATE.—The boats of the Ottawa River Navigation Company have been more or less behind time for the past two days, owing to the dense fog and the smoke caused by the bush fires.

The Cheapest Tea yet offered is now at Baskerville & Bros., in 10lb. caddies and upwards. Let all try their 40 cents per lb. by the box. 42½ cents by the 10lb. caddies. Remember 30, Rideau street, Ottawa. tf2653

T. E. Moore is the only man that offers a $125 gold watch for 50 cents; if you want one go to-day to 72 Sparks street. 2652-2in.

PROGRESS.—The work of placing the hydrants throughout the city, progresses favorably, and there is no doubt, that in a very short time the citizens of Ottawa, will have an ample supply for private use and a prefuse supply in case of fire.

HEAVY LOSS.—Mr. Paul Favreau, Deputy Chief of the Fire Brigade, had the misfortune to lose a pocket book yesterday containing $135 in bank bills. He thinks he dropped his treasure between the Sappers' Bridge and the corner of St. Patrick and Sussex streets.

Only three more days of Moore's Wonderful Cheap Sale A Diamond Ring may be had for 50 cents, a charming musical box, value $125, for 50 cents. Ladies should all call early to avoid the crush, don't mistake the place, 72 Sparks street. T. E. Moore. 2652-2in.

PILES.—The lives of thousands are made miserable by the sufferings from the dreadful disease. If every one knew what he could be cured for from one to five dollars, how readily he would pay it. Yet such is the case. Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure is an almost infallible cure. We warrant every bottle, and if it does not cure and afford perfect satisfaction, the money will be refunded. 2649

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The public are reminded of the sale of Household Furniture to-day at the dwelling of Mr. Johnston, O'Connor street. Amongst the goods is a very superior seven octave rosewood piano. The instrument is well finished and possesses all the latest improvements. The sale is without reserve and will commence at half-past ten. Mr. Rowe is the Auctioneer.

AQUATIC.—Four young "bloods," well known in the city, went out yesterday afternoon to the Canal to try their muscle in pulling an oar. They were all, with one exception at least, "green" at the work. It was rumored that a race was to take place, but it did not, and several spectators and interested parties left in disgust. The "great event" was postponed *sine die*.

THE NEW EDINBURGH BURGLARY.—The man, D. M. Stewart, arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the burglary at Mr. I. B. Taylor's house, was brought up yesterday morning. The prisoner denies that he had anything to do with the business, and says that he was simplying going to further the ends of justice. A man named Riley has been arrested in Montreal as being in some way connected with the burglary, and may be expected in this city to-day.

PIC-NIC AT ST. LAWRENCE PARK.—A large pic-nic party spent a pleasant time on Wednesday at St. Lawrence Park, enjoying the exhilarating breezes of the river, and the magnificent scenery of the far famed Thousand Islands. The day was taken up with sports of all kinds, but the greatest interest was centred in a quoit match for which there were eight entries, including Elliot, the champion player of eastern Ontario. The game resulted in a victory for W. R. White of this city, beating the champion by a score of 21 to 10.

Given to the people 30 per cent discount for the balance of this month. O, yes! O, yes! *Bon Gre, Mal Gre*, must be sold this month. Ice Cream Freezers, Fancy Lamps, Lamp Goods of all kinds, Table and Pocket Cutlery, also a lot of fire proof Tea and Coffee Pots guaranteed as represented or no sale. Original price, $5.00; now selling for $3.00 this month only. See for yourselves and do not be deceived, at Dorion's, not at Hon. A. Aime, but at the well known C. P. Dorion, Tin, Stove and Hardware Depot, 81 and 83 Sparks street, Ottawa, Ont.

T. E. Moore is the only man that offers a $125 gold watch for 50 cents; if you want one go to-day to 72 Sparks street. 2652-2in.

MURRAY'S CIRCUS.—Mr. John H. Murray's Circus Company performed last evening on the common to a large and well pleased party of spectators. The great variety of features in this combination must, while it continues, make Murray's one of the best travelling shows in America. The order preserved, and the management generally, is worthy of all praise, and is due, no doubt, to the long and unceasing personal superintendence of Mr. Murray, who travels with his company, and whose experience in ring masters must assist much in contributing to the clock-like regularity of the performances. All runs smoothly; there is no waiting between acts, no need for impatience in the most nervous of human bipeds; all the changes of paraphrenalia are made rapidly and silently, and not succeeds act as prettily as a series of dissolving views. Murray's Circus Troupe is the best conducted of any that have yet visited Halifax. There is nothing tedious in all the large role of parts, and nothing offensive to polite ears in the utterances of the necessary attendants of all circuses—the clowns. The riding, balancing bar exercises, tumbling, vaulting, etc., of this company, although common to all circus troops; are more than usually good, and we can guarantee, from a pleasant evening spent under Murray's canvas, an equally enjoyable one to all have not yet visited this superior show.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

Murray's Circus will make its first appearance in Ottawa Sept. 4th and 5th.

THE LINDLEY COMBINATION.—Last night Mr. Harry Lindley, an old favorite in Ottawa, inaugurated a short season by introducing, contrary to all expectations, Dion Boucicault's play of "Elfie." The attendance was large and appreciative, and the applause which was given to all appearances was heartfelt. The manager felt no little discouragement at having to disappoint the audience, still as the drama of "Elfie" was produced, the disappointment was not so great after all. The acting was admirable throughout, and the piece was placed upon the stage with new sets and scenery, reflecting the greatest credit upon the management. The reception of Lindley and his *confreres* was flattering in the extreme, and the most appreciative applause greeted the efforts of the several members of the company. The "Elfie" of Miss Flormer Webster was good, and a faithful delineation of the character. As "Rose" Miss Ballantare played well, and was on the whole pleasing. 'Joe,' a blind sailor, was ably delineated by W. R Gray. Harry himself played 'Sadlore' and of course pleased everybody present. The other characters were creditably sustained by the other members of the company. The evening's entertainment was brought to a conclusion with the laughable farce "My Precious Betsy," in which Lindley and Miss Ballantine as "Bobtail" and "Mrs. Bobtail" kept the house in roars of laughter. To-night "Ours" will positively be produced, for which occasion Col. Ross has with his customary liberality allowed the Guards' Band to attend.

ILL.—Mr. W. H. Falls, Auctioneer of this city, was attacked last night with "Pulmonary Hemmorhage," Dr. Lynn was in attendance.

DISRAELI AS A CHURCH BUILDER.—Service was performed for the last time on Sunday, July 26, in the curious manor church which stands within the park at Hughenden, Bucks, Mr. Disraeli's residence. Restoration is about to be commenced on a scale so extensive as to involve almost the entire demolition of the original fabric. The cost will be £4,000, of which more than £3,000 is already subscribed.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE—Abraham Frake, W T Marsh, N C Fitz, New York; N W Munroe, Miss Fenton, Toronto; A St. Louis, Sorel; J Carmichael, Oshawa; Andrew Brainbley, New York; R R Derby Sydney Cooke, Memphis, Tenn; K B Storer, Newburg Port, Mass; C E Adams, Thos. Phillips jr., Montreal; J N Havens, New York; W A Hunter, wife and daughter, Pembroke; Lord Colville, Hon C Colville, England; James Rosamond, Al monte; Mrs A Bell, L Boy, St Andrews; Mrs E Herab, Clarendon.

THE BUSH FIRES.—The heavy rains of yesterday morning had a very beneficial effect on the fires raging in the bush, and there is every reason to believe that all danger is over. Our reporter was informed last night that a fishing party who went up the Gatineau on Tuesday saw no signs of fire. On returning the following day by the same route they were astonished to find that the County for miles round had been devasted by the fires which had swept the ground as clean as if a broom had been used. Three small bridges over creeks were burned, and traffic stoped. In some cases the farmers were in imminent peril of their lives.

Police Court.

Before His Worship the Mayor.

THURSDAY, Aug.

The Court Room yesterday was densely crowded, the centre of attraction no doubt being the examination of the prisoner Gardner, who is well known in the city as a thief and burglar, a former inmate of an English Reformatory and an old Canadian Penitentiary bird.

DRUNKENNESS.

Three persons charged with being drunk on the street, were disposed of in the usual manner. One of the prisoners who gave her name as Mary Ann Neville, was remanded on another and more serious charge is pending against her.

ASSAULT.

David Prevost was charged with assaulting Leonard Fortier, on the 19th inst. His Worship after hearing the evidence imposed the usual penalty of $2 without costs on the ground that although the prioner was guilty of assault in the sight of the laws, the one was almost as bad as the other.

ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.

W. O. St. George was charged with using abusive language towards C. Pinard. He was found guilty and ordered to pay a fine of $2 without costs.

SHOP LIFTING.

George Gardner, a returned convict, was charged with having on the 15th of August last feloniously stolen taken and carried away a coat, from the shop of Mr. H. W. Bennett, merchant, Rideau street, against the form of the statute, &c.

H. W. Bennett, testified that while the coat was stolen from his shop he was at dinner. On his return his clerk informed him of the theft. The coat produced in court was his property, as it had his private mark attached to it. He never sold the coat nor authorised any one to sell it. He first saw the coat after it was stolen in the hands of the constable, on the Monday or Tuesday following. The coat had the same mark on it then that it has now.

James A. Tupper and John Ingram gave evidence to the effect that having heard shouts of "stop thief" they saw a man running away. They followed him as far as Dalhousie street, where he threw away a bundle, which he carried under his arm. He picked it up and found it to contain a dark blue coat, similar to the one now produced in Court.

ROBBING A TILL.

The prisoner was also charged with robbing a till of the 'Shakespeare House,' George Street, owned by Mr. Joseph Dey.

Miss Elizabeth Dey, daughter of the proprietor, testified that between six and seven o'clock on the evening of the 14th of August, she saw a man in the bar. He was leaning across the counter, with one hand in the till, which was half open. The prisoner at the bar was the man she saw.

Francis E. Dey, a young lad, brother of last witness, testified that he saw a man run away. He gave chase but was unable to come up with him.

Alexander Peacock, Stoker of the 'Conqueror,' gave similar testimony, but made no attempt to capture him.

The prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was committed to stand his trial at the next assizes.

THE HALIFAX CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

Second Day.

The cricketers resumed play this morning, with beautiful weather. Robert and Daniel Newhall, who were not out yesterday, went in to the bowling of Brodie and Kearney. After the score of 133 had been raised above 140, Robert Newhall was bowled out by Kearney; his score was 79. G. Brunel relieved Brodie for a while at bowling. Baird went out leg before the wicket bowled by Kearney; his score was 6. R. Ashbridge followed but was bowled out by Kearney for 'nought.' Magee, the next man, made nothing. He was well caught by Phillips at point. Mead succeeded Magee with no better luck, he went out for 'nought,' caught by G. Brunel behind the wicket. G. Ashbridge came last, scored five and was then badly run out by Daniel Newhall. The extras were byes, twelve; leg byes, four; wides, eighteen. Total score of Americans first innings 191 runs.

The most noteworthy feature of the day's play up to this stage was Kearney's excellent bowling.

After a few minutes' rest the Canadian twelve commenced their second innings. Phillips and Street went in, to the bowling of Charles Newhall and Meade. Street was quickly bowled out by Meade for 0, the only run scored at the fall of the first wicket being a bye. Heberts, who followed, got two good hits which scored 5, and then he was bowled out by Meade. Gorham came next, got 2, and then he also was bowled out by Meade. G. Brunel was the next man. He was caught out by Hopkinson for 0. Phillips still held his place, and was getting runs slowly, but he had several narrow escapes in running.

Four wickets were down for 16 at 2 o'clock, when play was suspended for an hour for lunch.

During the lunch hour the two twelves were severally photographed. After the lunch Mr. Phillips returned to the wickets, accompanied by John Brunel. The latter was almost immediately bowled and caught by Meade. Kearney came next, and made a good defence. Phillips got a blow on the knee from the ball, which lamed him, but he declined to accept a man to ran for him. He was ultimately caught by Magee off Newhall's bowling, and retired much regretted, with a score of 14. Six wickets were now down for 40 Snider came to fill the vacancy and played a good innings, getting several fine hits. Kearney meanwhile was well bowled by Meade. His score was 8. Powell took Kearney's place and played well with Snider, until the latter with a score of 11 was bowled by Newhall—eight wickets for 58. Daly followed but scored nothing. He was bowled by Newhall. Brodie was the next man. He was run out without a score. Powell, bowled by Newhall retired with a score of 9. Park, the last man, made 0, but was not out. The extras were byes 11, leg-byes 3, wides 3, making the total 66.

Summary of the match:—Canada—1st innings 94, 2nd 65, total 160; America—1st innings 191; America winning by one innings and 31 runs.

After the match an exhibition game of base-ball was given, in which some Halifax players and some Americans took part.

The "Little Mrs. ——" Lie Exploded.

The following letter to the St. Thomas *Home Journal*, from a well-known and respectable resident of the town, effectually disposes of the "Little Mrs. ——" slander, and convicts Mr. Charles John Rykert, the originator and promulgator of it, of having wilfully given birth to a falsehood in order to make a point against a political opponent, and with having encouraged the repetition of the lie in the hope of damaging an honourable man's character. Mr. Rykert confesses that no such picture as that of "Little Mrs. ——," whoever that mysterious female may be, was ever in Mr. McKellar's bed-room, and further that, although some such engraving was hanging in one of the Provincial Secretary's apartments, Mr. Rykert confesses that he feels certain Mr. McKellar did not know whose portrait it was nor had he anything to do with the purchase of it. We give the letter referred to in full.

SIR,—Your readers was attended the meeting in the Drill Shed on the afternoon on the 3rd inst., will remember the reference made by Mr. C. J. Rykert to the picture of an actress, little Mrs. ——, which he said was hung in Hon. Mr. McKellar's bedroom.

On Tuesday night, on my way home from the meeting in the Town Hall, Mr. S. Sharon, Mr. Hemphill and myself were invited by the Conservatives to go into the Lisgar House, where they were entertaining Mr. Rykert. We at first refused, but afterwards consented on being strongly pressed by Dr Gustin. Mr. Thos. Arkell proposed Mr. Rykert's health, and in so doing expressed his regret that Mr. Rykert had referred to the picture in question in his speech at the Drill Shed. After Mr. Rykert replied, I took the liberty to ask him about the picture. He said he was very glad I had made the inquiry, as he wished to explain that the whole thing was a joke. He did see such a picture in one of Mr. McKellar's rooms, and during a very exciting debate in the House, when Mr. McKellar had been rubbing him pretty hard—there being a number of ladies in the gallery—it occurred to him that it would be a good joke to get this off on Mr. McKellar, which he did. I then asked if he thought that Mr. McKellar knew about the picture, or had anything to do with the buying of it. Mr. Rykert said "No, I don't think he had. There is no use of my lying about it. I am certain that he knew nothing about it. The whole thing was intended as a joke."

This statement was made in a public room of the Lisgar House in the presence of fifteen or twenty Conservatives, and five Reformers who had been very cordially invited to join the company. It was made openly, and not in any way confidentially. Mr. Rykert, I thought, only seemed too anxious to make the explanation.

N. W. MOORE.

St. Thomas, Aug. 12, 1874.

A Profitable Indian Agency.

The Prescott (Arizona) *Miner* publishes a letter from a correspondent at Corbat, who has been visiting the Colorado reservation, and makes some damaging revelations of his management. False musters are charged upon Agent Tonner, who, it is alleged, induced a large number of Mojaves, who for ten years have been supporting themselves, to visit his reserve, where they counted with the other Indians so as to swell the aggregate present to over eight hundred. The ditch in the reserve is a dead failure, not one drop of water can reach it from the Colorado, and the head gate has never been opened. Nearly $100,000 has already been used in digging it, and $20,000 more has been asked for. Agent Tonner's statement that the ditch is now almost ready for use is denounced as a falsehood. A schoolmaster, head farmer and other employees have been on the roll and paid for doing nothing. No school exists, and the farm, so called, consists of an alfalfa grass plot fifty feet square, in front of the agent's residence, which is watered daily by the Indian children, under the direction of the schoolmaster. Tonner is also charged with owning a ranch near the reserve, to which the finest cattle belonging to the Indians are sent and marked with his brand. All the best farming implements likewise find their way there. The Indians are not half fed, and feeble old squaws are compelled to earn a living by carrying bundles of hay, oftentimes weighing one hundred pounds, many miles to the reserve, where Tonner pays them, nominally fifty cents per diem, in two cups of flour. This hay is then charged to the government as having cost $50 gold, a ton. The communication gives a graphic description of the way in which affairs are carried on at the Colorado Reserve, and is attracting much attention.

The English Catholic Pilgrimage.

From the London Standard, July 28.

Under the management of Mr. Patterson and a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, the arrangements for the English pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Edmund of Canterbury, at Pontigny, have been almost perfected. The pilgrims will leave London on the 1st September, and on the next day (Wednesday), the pilgrims having heard mass at the Church of Notre Dames des Victoires, will leave Paris for St. Florentin by special train, the journey occupying about five hours. St. Florentin will be reached about half-past one p.m. and Pontigny, the destination of the pilgrims, at four p.m. Here the priests of St. Edmund's will receive and entertain the pilgrims. The special devotions at the shire will commence early on Thursday, the 3rd, and at the high mass a sermon in English will be preached by Archbishop Manning. In the afternoon when the pilgrims are about to leave Pontigny, the Jesuit Father Raimere will preach in French. Last year the pilgrims of the Sacred Heart were put to considerable inconvenience with respect to board and lodging, but the committee have almost perfected arrangements by which any irregularity on that score will be obviated. Already several hundred names, including many of the Roman Catholic aristocracy, have been placed by the committee on the books of the pilgrimage

TURCOS AND ZOUAVES.—The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* says: "This topic reminds me that in my account of the review held by Marshal MacMahon last month I remarked on the absence of Zouaves. I was not then aware that there were no longer any in France. Since the war they have returned to their original duties, which were those of colonial troops. The Empire imported them into France as it did the Turcos—those Sepoys of Algeria. When those corps were introduced into the Imperial Guard, it became necessary to have reserves to keep up their strength, and no line regiments of Zouaves were brought into French garrisons to serve as a nursery for the Zouaves of the Guard. The late war did a good deal to dissipate the exaggerated prestige of those semi Oriental troops. As for the Turcos, after Forbach and Woerth they were reduced to a handful. The European drill and discipline made them formidable to the Arabs, and their desperate valor and ferocity rendered them ugly opponents even to regular soldiers. But their value was greatly diminished by the introduction of long range rifles. Excellent skirmishers, their catlike agility and speed and furious onset also made them terrible in a bayonet attack, when, regardless of death, they charged home to break a line or square. But when such charges had to be made upon troops carrying rifles that kill at a thousand yards and fire six times in a minute, the chief utility of the half savage Turco was gone. It is unlikely that either he or the Zouave will again be seen figuring in a European war."

ARCHBISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI VISITED IN HIS PRISON.—The *Westphalian Mercury* reports the following account of a visit paid to Archbishop Ledochowski in his prison at Posen:—"I have just left the cell of the captive bishop and confessor Ledochowski, and I never remember in my life to have seen a more noble and imposing sight—it wins the respect of all—than that of the Primate of Poland, who has now been five months in prison. What a change has he undergone! His excellent qualities of head and heart seem to come out every day more and more since his captivity. As I looked at him the beautiful words of the Book of Wisdom came into my mind, 'Stabant justi in magna constantia adversus eos qui se angustiaverunt et qui abstulerant labores eorum.' I could not take my eyes off the noble prisoner in order to look around his cell, and I must own that I could not give a description of it. Unconsciously I fell on my knees before the Bishop and was only able to beg for his blessing. It is wonderful with what cheerfulness the noble captive receives every one. This is even more striking now than when he was in his palace at Posen. His trust in God and his confidence in a speedy triumph of the cause of religion are so great that he has never yet had the slightest doubt or mistrust. His hope is as strong and sure as if he looked forward to leaving his cell the next morning to be reinstated in his archbishopric. There was only one moment that made a painful impression upon me, and that was when the prison doors grated harshly on my ears as the jailer shut them behind me. I was only allowed to spend a short time with the noble prisoner. Before leaving he gave me once more his blessing. Whenever he receives any official papers they are addressed to the ex-Bishop, but he always signs as before Miecislas, Archbishop of Gnesen-Posen."

DIED.

In this city, on the 20th inst., Edward Routh, aged 65 years.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral on Saturday, at three o'clock. 2653-2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIVATE CLASSICAL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

E. H. HARINGTON, B. A., Head Teacher.

Classes will be resumed on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock. School Room: Cor. Bank and Queen sts. Applications made to the Head Master, Box 365, or Albert-st. West.

E. H. HARINGTON, B.A., Head Master.

Aug. 21, 1874. 2652

RINK MUSIC HALL.

THIS EVENING

Will positively be produced J. W. Robertson's comedy of

OURS.

With new scenery properties and appointments, and by permission of Col. Ross and officers, the Band of the Governor-General's Foot Guards will appear in course of drama. The greatest London success of the age.

Seats secured at Nordheimer's.

Aug. 21, 1874. 2653

LOST—On Sunday night, the 16th inst., on the following roads: Rochester, Dunn, St. Louis Bank or Deep Cut, a Silver Cup gilded in the interior, and enclosed in a round paper box. The finder will please bring it to this office, and a reward will be given.

Aug. 20, 1874. 2651-3

TO LET—Two Bedrooms on O'Connor-st., with use of Parlor. Apply by letter to X Y Z, TIMES Office.

Aug. 19, 1874. 2650-4in

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Ottawa, July 3, 1874.

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R.S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

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