S CELEBRATED ALE.

MOLSON'S CELEBRATED ALE.

MOLSON'S CELEBRATED PORTER.

GOSEGRAVE'S CELEBRATED ALE (in prime condition.)

GUEST'S DUBLIN STOUT.

BASS' ENGLISH ALE.

WM. YOUNGER'S EDINBURGH ALE, and a full list of GROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S London Goods.

AT CAMPBELL & ALMAS, 88 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, July 28th, 1874

New Advertisements.

Rink Music Hall—Harry Lindley.
American Invoices—R S M Bouchette.
Still a Little Longer—T E Moore.
Special Notices—T B Moore.
Ottawa City Exhibition—A S Woodburn.

The Ottawa Times

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1874.

The Victoria, (B. C.,) *Standard* announces that it has been authorized to state that the Provincial Government have agreed to leave the questions in controversy between British Columbia and the Dominion in reference to the railway, to the arbitration of Lord Carnarvon.

The Victoria, (B. C.) *Colonist* announces that His Excellency the Governor General has contributed a medal to be competed for annually at the Collegiate School of that city. His Excellency takes a very deep interest in the progress of our educational institutions, and recently made a similar contribution to that announced by the *Colonist*, to the Collegiate Institute of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, also to be competed for annually.

The ordinary business meeting of the Presbytery of Hamilton (in connection with the Church of Scotland) was held during last week, when the question of the adoption of the remit anent Union came up for discussion. The Rev. Mr. Burnet, following up the course adopted by himself and several other obstructionists during the sitting of the Synod in this city, took innumerable constitutional objections to the proposition before the Presbytery, and moved a resolution, which for length and obscurity of meaning was somewhat remarkable, but which in effect meant the rejection of the basis of Union. Mr. Burnet, Mr. Lang, and their various friends in this somewhat inglorious cause, are great ticklers for the constitution—great authorities upon all subjects, in fact, except common sense and Christian unity. If we were to accept them as the true exponents of the views of the Church with which they are connected, we should be constrained to think Presbyterianism was a political, commercial, and moneyed institution, with a constitution involving so many nice and intricate points that only deeply learned lawyers could construe it, and that to be good Presbyterians all those matters must be strictly attended to—some of the tenets of the Bible and Christianity what may. But we do not—nobody does—accept these self-important and self-seeking individuals as representatives of their Church and its membership, and their non-representative character is amply illustrated by the fact that the Presbytery of Hamilton approved of the proposed basis *simpliciter* by a vote of ten to four. No doubt the result will be equally satisfactory all over the Dominion.

THE BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.

We have at last reached the end of one stage of the sickening scandal that has been exercising the minds not only of the congregation of Plymouth Church, but we may say of all Protestant Christendom. We could wish that it were the last stage in all respects. It is evident that any further ventilation, either in the ecclesiastical or civil courts, can only serve to stir up the putrid pool of moral filth which has been unveiled to public gaze in Brooklyn, and intensify the disgust which it has already spread. To review the evidence offered in crimination of one of the world's greatest orators, preachers and philanthropists, would be as impossible within our space as it would be unnecessary. There are few indeed among the newspaper reading public who have not perused—nay eagerly perused, however unwilling they may be to admit it—every detail of the sickening story, and formed their own conclusions regarding the veracity of those who have acted at the same time as prosecutors and criminating witnesses against the accused ecclesiastic. We say prosecutors and criminating witnesses, because his is one of those unfortunate cases in which only one side of the story is capable of being testified to.

It is a remarkable fact that that portion of the public press which has condemned Mr. Beecher or has expressed any willingness to believe in the dreadful charges which have been brought against him, is that portion which is most adverse to the spread of Christianity in any shape, and is notoriously controlled by infidels and sceptics. We say it with regret, but it is nevertheless true, that a certain proportion of the religious press, inspired by that ferocious partisanship which can see nothing but faults in men who do not devoutly subscribe to their own principles, have joined the ungodly crew, and, like sleuth hounds on the path of some unfortunate outlaw, have endeavoured to tear the character of Mr. Beecher to pieces. That policy on their part is an extremely short-sighted one. The matter is not one which affects Congregationalism, Protestantism, or any other ism in particular. But it affects our common Christianity as a whole; and in those days, when infidels have become so flourishing, and hold such high places,—when their batteries have been so sedulously, continuously, and we might almost say, successfully emptied against the fortifications of Christianity, it becomes the adherents of all sections of the Church of Christ, differ as they may upon points of internal economy, to be united as one man against their common foe. It is natural for the prurient fancy to believe the worst in any case of the kind, but the teaching of the Saviour of the world has a far different tendency. He has read the Scripture with his eyes shut, or he has not read it at all, who does not know that it teaches charity in all things, and requires of those who subscribe to the principles it inculcates that they should be slow to believe an evil report of their brethren, and ready to believe that which is good of all men. The charity of the Bible is the charity which beareth long and thinketh no evil.

If Mr. Beecher's accusers desired that the class to whom they cater should proceed to form a judgment on the subject in controversy with a true appreciation of all the facts, they ought to have dwelt for a little upon the character and reputation of those upon whose testimony they rely for proof. Let us take Theodore Tilton for an example. Without having reference at all to the testimony of his own wife against him—and if we were to believe the half of that testimony, what a cold, heartless, refined domestic despot he is!—and if we rely alone upon the evidence of one whose favour he has courted, whose biography he has written in terms that are simply extravagant for their glow and gush, what do we learn of the man? We learn from the lips of this favourite and special admirer of his, that for three months continuously, while he was the husband of another woman and the father of a young family, his wife and children were neglected for her company; for she says he slept in her arms every night for that space of time. What a commentary upon Mr. Beecher's accuser! We make the above quotation with much hesitancy, but it is necessary in order to a fair appreciation of the case before us. Then, if we take Mr. Tilton's own testimony, we find that he is an enemy to religion of no ordinary kind. At one time one of the chief writers on the first religious newspaper on the American Continent, his ideas as understood and openly expressed became of such a lax and doubtful nature that the readers of the journal in question protested by the hundred and the thousand against his continued connection with it, and in order to save it from being prostituted to his base purposes, the proprietors were compelled notwithstanding his great ability as an editor, to insist upon his entire severance from connection with it. Besides, it is well known that he was, after his marriage, not alone in his association with Woodhull and Claflin, one who in his heart truly despised the sacredness of the marriage relation, and distinguished himself as an open libertine and confirmed free-lover. It is only necessary to read his own account of his difficulty with Mr. Beecher to see the utter baseness and abandoned character of the man. According to his own admission, Mr. Beecher had only to tickle his palm with filthy lucre in order to secure his silence regarding one of the most fearful wrongs it is possible for one man to be guilty of towards another. No one whose mind was unprejudiced in the case, would accept the testimony of such a witness against a minister of the Christian religion without very grave hesitancy, nor until it had been very fully corroborated from other and more reliable sources. So far as we have been able to see, that corroboration has not yet been forthcoming. Frank Moulton, the "mutual friend," as he has been ironically termed, seems like most other friends of the same class—he makes mischief very fast, can be true to neither of his so-called friends, or terribly true to one, and that one in this case is Tilton. The gloss of his friendship was at one time as beautiful as the skin of the serpent, and his ways would appear to have been as crooked and his intentions as averse to humanity as those of the reptile named; for he grovels in the filth of scandal with as much apparent satisfaction as an adder wallows in the dust. He seems to have profited, with Tilton, from the proceeds of their hugs black-mailing of Mr. Beecher, and with the honour and good faith common to such gentry which the interests of either are at stake, they have stuck by each other when necessity came, and both have refused to "peach" either as regards the receipt of the blood-money or its distribution when received—the price, if the "mutual friends" can be believed, of Mrs. Tilton's honour and virtue. It would be a pity indeed if the day should ever come when men would be willing to convict their fellow man of a foul crime against Good and humanity on the evidence of such a pair, well associated in evil though they be—a pair for whose insulted honour the glitter of gold always seemed to be a perfect recompense, provided the sums were sufficiently large, and they were paid sufficiently often

It is true that all this would not clear Mr. Beecher. They have in connection with the investigation produced documents which, if they were genuine, certainly required explanation; and an explanation of them has not been wanting. It is a notorious fact, admitted by both parties, that the apology to Tilton purporting to be from Mr. Beecher was not written by him at all, but by the "mutual friend," Frank Moulton. Had that apology been Mr. Beecher's own production, no explanation that has yet been offered of its contents would have accounted for it; but the "mutual friend" having heard Mr. Beecher express himself in tones of regret for the supposed wrong he had done to Tilton in advising his dismissal from the editorship of the *Independent*, took upon himself the duty of committing those expression to paper, and Mr. Beecher had attached his signature to the document when only an outline of its contents was before him. It was in putting the flesh upon the bones of this skeleton letter that it came to acquire its suspicious form.

There is just one circumstance in connection with Mr. Beecher's statement which does not exactly accord with the theory of his innocence,—and that is his submission to the exorbitant and oft-repeated demands for money made upon him by the "mutual friend" and his accomplice Tilton. If the reasons Mr. Beecher has advanced for his action in this respect are those which really inspired him, he must have been more of a fool than he generally gets credit for. We can easily understand why he should be unwilling that charges of the gross nature of those at which Tilton had been hinting, and indeed had already more or less reduced to consistence, should be allowed to go abroad. Stories of that description, like a rolling snow ball, always increase in magnitude in proportion as they are circulated. Those who can only be induced to hold their place after their palms have been well greased are not the safest persons in the world with whom to entrust one's safety from attack. The simple fact that their silence could be bought with a bribe might have been proof to Mr. Beecher that it would only be kept so long as he was willing to bleed pretty freely. Indeed, he might have been perfectly certain that the very existence of money in connection with a matter of the kind would have invested it with a terrible doubtfulness, so far as he was personally concerned, which it would take no small amount of rebutting evidence to dispel. Relieved of this one circumstance, there are few right minded men who would not be willing to accept the statement of Henry Ward Beecher as a complete defence of his own character as opposed to the accusations of such unprincipled men as Tilton and the "mutual." Even with that circumstance added, we prefer to take Mr. Beecher's character at his own estimate, rather than to denounce him as some have done on the evidence of such questionable witnesses.

To the testimony of Mrs. Tilton we attach but little importance. She may be as pure a woman—and no doubt is—as her husband and Mr. Beecher represent her to be. If she is half as slyly as Mr. Tilton says, the contradictory character of her statements may be accounted for without imputing any very deeply-rooted evil design to her. She appears to be one who has many good traits of character, but is entirely lacking in that stability which would make her utterances of any importance in a controversy like the present. Weak in health, the state of her mind appears to approach pretty closely that of her bodily frame, if indeed it is not very largely influenced by it. We may say, in conclusion, that while Henry Ward Beecher, so far as we have been able to see, has never been guilty, in thought, word or deed, of the abominable crime attributed to him, he comes out of the investigation a weaker and more fallible man than either we or the majority of the world had previously believed him to be. "To err is human, to forgive divine."

CITY AND VICINITY

T. B. MOORE continues his original novelty, cheap sale of diamond rings for 50 cents, at 72 Sparks street. 2653

MR. FRED BOGHER obtained a splendid diamond ring, valued at $125, for 50 cents. There are more of them at the same price at 72 Sparks street. 2653

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—The spire of this handsome edifice is completed, at least as far as the word work is concerned. It is the highest in the city.

ON THE TAPIS.—It is understood that arrangements are being made between the Kingston and Ottawa cricket clubs, to play a match in this city at an early date.

THE RUSSELL HOUSE.—The new wing of the Russell House is fast assuming large proportions. The Hotel when completed will be one of the largest in the Dominion.

GOVERNMENT WORKSHOPS.—The handsome new building to be used hereafter as the Government Workshops, in course of erection on Bank Street, is nearly completed. The roof is now going on.

CITY COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the City Council is called for to-night, for the purpose of opening the new City Hall Tenders, and also for the passage of the Fire By-Law.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.—The visitors this week at the Protestant Hospital are:—Directors: Messrs. Z Wilson and John Graham. Clergy: Rev. D. M. Gordon and Rev. Dr. Marks. Physician: Dr. P. A. McDougall.

DR. MARTIN obtained the charming musical box, valued at $12, for 50 cents. Also a $85 stem winding gold watch for 50 cents. There are some more to-day to be had at the same price at 72 Sparks street. 2653

OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Seventh Annual Exhibition of the City of Ottawa Agricultural Society will be held on the Show Grounds, Bank Street Road, on September 15th, 16th, and 17th. Nearly $3,000 of premiums are offered.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Alexander Bertram, Chief of the Montreal Fire Brigade, arrived in the city on Saturday morning in company with Chief Young. Mr. Bertram visited the George Street Fire Station, where he was shown the "Conqueror" and the other appliances. The Chief expressed himself well pleased with what he saw.

BASE BALL.—An amusing base ball match took place on Saturday afternoon between the stone cutters employed on the new Post Office and the stone cutters on the Garland-Hutchmore building, which was umpired by Mr. Duffy of the "Mutuals," and resulted in a defeat of the Post Office employees by a score of 57 to 31. A supper in the evening was the result.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE.—H K Ware, J J Curran, S C Dyer, J Croil, Montreal; W R Teskey, Appleton; W Bunting, jr., New York; J A Cameron, Thurso; G Bryson, jr., Fort Coulonge; Rev L C Harvey, England; Mrs W G Hall, J Davis, Windsor; B Wake, G H Wake, Sheffield, England; C N Winslow, Cleveland, O.

STILL ANOTHER.—Some time on Saturday morning burglars entered the grocery store of Mr. Cunningham, at the corner of King and Rideau streets, and made off with what money was left in the till. They also carried away a number of bottles of brandy, whiskey, and other liquors, and stole several coats belonging to Mr. Cunningham. The police are working up the case.

Pain-killer is a purely vegetable preparation, safe to keep and to use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand. 2654

SMALL POX.—There is good reason to believe that small pox is alarmingly prevalent in this city at the present time. It appears, however, to be confined to the neighborhood of Ashburnham Hill. Our reporter was informed yesterday that several children were lying ill with the disease in more than one house on Nicholas street. It is to be hoped that the Health Officer will take the necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.

AMATEUR BOAT RACE.—An exciting boat race between four well known sports came off on Saturday afternoon on the canal. The course was about one mile and a-half in length, extending from the Maria street bridge to the mill on the other side of the Deep Cut. A considerable number of people witnessed the race, which it is only just to say was closely contested. A good start was made, the "Lord" crew, however, taking the lead, which they kept throughout. On nearing the Bridge the "McGowan" crew attempted to spurt, but unfortunately snapped an oar, and their opponents of course won the race easily. Considerable interest was centred in the race, and not a little money changed hands.

A GOOD IDEA. A correspondent writes to us as follows:—An experiment is being tried in Marylebone, England by which water carts are dispensed with, the roadway being watered by means of pipes laid down on either side, pierced with minute holes, from which a spray sufficient to saturate the road is emitted by the mere turning of a cock. One man might thus, without noise or interruption of the traffic water a large district in an hour or less. The saving in horses, carts, and men is very great. The new system has been tried with success in Edinburgh and other provincial towns. It would be well for the Corporation to consider the above suggestions, and see if something similar could not be done for Ottawa. The streets are in a wretched condition, and are never sufficiently watered.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Public Schools of the city will re-open this morning after the Midsummer vacation.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—Yesterday, the Rev. W. J. Crombleholme of St. Ann's Church, Ashton-under-Lyne, England, preached in St Patrick's Church, both morning and evening, to a large and attentive congregation. The Reverend gentleman in the morning chose for his text the words "Who can forgive sins but God only?" Mark, Chap. II, v. 7th; and in the evening the Divine preached an eloquent sermon from the words "If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man." St. James, Chap. III, v. 2nd. A synopsis of the sermons will appear in tomorrow's issue.

FIRE ALARM.—About nine o'clock last night shouts of fire were raised in Lower Town, and in a few minutes after the Rideau bell sounded the alarm, the "Conqueror" and "John Haney," together with the "Queen" and "Rideau" hand engines, and the Lower Town hook and ladder waggon were out, and in search of the scene of the supposed conflagration. No fire, however occurred, and the alarm was caused by a number of boys who amused themselves in shouting fire, to the annoyance and affright of the residents in the vicinity of Cumberland street. It may be stated *en passant*, that the "Conqueror" had left the station one minute and a half from the first sound of the bell.

RINK MUSIC HALL.—Saturday evening's performance was well worthy the patronage of our citizens. "The Streets of New York" was played better than we have ever seen it. Mr. Pope's Badger is the best piece of acting we have seen him do. His comedy was excellent, whilst in the more serious part of the drama he was thoroughly *au fait*. The acting and elocution of Miss Webster as Lucy was perfection, and the rest of the drama performers were all perfect. Lindley as a misanthrope, in the farce, was more than funny, he was artistically humourous. Tonight Mr. Harry B. Bell, whose press notices in New York stamp him as a thorough artist, appears in a story which the *New York Weekly* has made popular, entitled "Wedded Yet no Wife." It is a powerfully dramatic tale, and is now the popular drama in the States.

HEART DISEASE.—Halifax, Feb. 10, 1872. Mr. James I. Fellows—Dear Sir: In order that some other sufferer may be benefited, you are at liberty to give this letter publicity. In the winter of 1869, I was taken ill with Disease of the Heart, accompanied by violent palpitation, and from that time gradually become weaker, notwithstanding continued professional attendance, up to a few weeks ago, when your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites was recommended to me. The use of it during a very short time enabled me to resume my usual work, and now I am as well, fat and hearty as I could wish to be. Yours, very truly, W. Frank Cochran. The heart being a great muscular organ, requires vigorous nervous force to sustain it. As Fellow's Hypophosphites restores the nervous element, it will always strengthen the heart weakened through loss of this element.—The Inventor. 2654

THE TAYLOR BURGLARY.—There is every prospect now that the parties implicated in the burglary of Mr. Taylor's house will soon be brought to justice. The men D. M. Stewart and J. Reilly *alias* Thompson are now both safe in custody, and on Saturday morning the notorious James Green was re-arrested on suspicion of having a hand in the pie also. Reilly stoutly denies having had any hand in the burglary, and says that on the night in question he slept at the house of a Mr. Collins. He is confident that he can prove an *alibi*. His past career, however, is none of the best. He is well-known in police circles, and has been an inmate of the Kingston Penitentiary, where he was sent for stealing a watch a few years ago from Mr. Hardman. The prisoners were brought up at the Police Court on Saturday and remanded until this morning. The prisoner Green while in the court room behaved in a very violent manner. He attempted to strike the Chief of the Police, and when foiled he threatened Mr. Lungrell with total annihilation if he ever got free again.

Sunday Temperance Meeting.

The usual Sunday Afternoon Temperance Meeting was held yesterday, and was largely attended. Mr. H. J. Johnston presided and on the platform were seated a number of well known advocates of the temperance cause. After devotional exercises

The Chairman briefly addressed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks adverted to the progress the cause was making throughout the land. He related some incidents which had come under his own observation of the sad effects of indulgence in strong liquors, and spoke strongly against the theory advanced by some persons that alcohol was good for the body. He denied this and said that the whole universe could get on swimmingly without it. It was all arrant nonsense, it was a device of the devil, and of doctors to gain popularity. He denounced the conduct of governments and municipal bodies for recognizing the traffic and framing by-laws to regulate the sale of strong drink. He said you might as well try to regulate a thunderstorm as do that.

Rev. Mr. Wright, of Ingersoll, next addressed the meeting at considerable length. He expressed the pleasure it gave him to be present at the meeting. He felt cheered in the prospect of a better day coming. He then continued to speak to the meeting on the terrible effects of the use of intoxitating liquors, its fearful results both upon the body and soul. The speaker afterwards briefly touched on some of the remedies which are proposed and which are being applied to check the tide of intemperance. He alluded to the formation of Temperance Societies forty years ago and the great good which had resulted through their agency, and wound up by stating that the only sure remedy for intemperance was total prohibition.

Mr. H. S Watson then announced that Sunday week next would be the anniversary of their taking possession of the Temperance Hall, when it was proposed to hold some special service. He also stated that Mrs. Harvey had signified her intention of being present and address the meeting. Mr Watson likewise suggested that in view of the approaching convention of the Ontario Prohibitory League, it would be advisable to have a representative from Ottawa at the meeting. He thought it would be well for those present to name a delegate.

On motion Mr. H. S. Watson was appointed to be present at the Ontario convention, as representative from this city.

The meeting was then brought to a close by the singing of a hymn and the pronunciation of the Benediction.

Police Court.

Before M. O'Gara, Esq., P.M.

Saturday, Aug. 22.

There were only four cases for hearing on Saturday morning. Three men were fined $2 and costs each, for being drunk. Kate Carson, a vagrant, was sent down for two months.

Lieut. Moody, of the Boxer, was out sailing in Royal Roads, accompanied by one of the men from his ship. The boat was upset and drifted out towards the Straits, the two mariners clinging to the upturned bottom. They were seen from the shore by officer McCarthy and a boat dispatched for them. When taken off they were quite exhausted, having occupied their perilous position for nearly half an hour.

THE CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

Fourth Day.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 21.

The cricketers had beautiful weather to day. The Americans again had the game all their own way. They were at the wickets for half an hour in the morning, completing their first innings in the England vs. America match, commenced yesterday. Daniel Newhall had raised his score to 39, and was then handsomely caught by Stubbings. Magee got 13 by good play. There was nothing in the play of the others to be remarked. The total scores of the Americans were 215.

The English team went in and batted fairly, but not as well as the Americans. Turnour made the best show, scoring 46 in good style, after which he was caught. Gardiner got 16 by good play. Wallace, the leading spirit of the Tournament, and one of the best military players, only got 3, when he was caught out. The others made small scores. The total was 117. As this was not within 80 of the Americans the English, according to rule, had to go in again for their second innings, and they had worse luck than before. Turnour got only 12, Davies 14, Gardener only 9, and Wallace only 1; the others made small scores. Total for six wickets 51, when time was called and play stopped.

The Americans will be likely to win in one innings. When this match is finished England against Canada will be played.

BEECHER SCANDAL

Opinions of the Press on Moulton's Statement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The evening papers comment unfavorably on Moulton's statement. The *Post* says: "We are credibly informed that before Mr. Beecher left Brooklyn upon his present journey to the White Mountains, he expressed his determination to bring at all events a suit for libel against Mr. Tilton, and also against Mr. Moulton in case of a publication like that which was made yesterday.

New Statements of Tilton and Moulton.

Brooklyn papers say that Tilton is still working at his new statement, and Moulton is going to prepare an additional statement on the blackmailing charges.

Extraordinary Revelations.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* to-night publishes the evidence of the girl Bessie, given before the investigating committee, which fully corroborates Mrs. Tilton's account of the misery of her married life, and also of the charges that Theodore Tilton attempted to seduce her. Of Mrs. Tilton, Bessie says: "She was the most devoted wife and mother that I ever saw in my life. She is the very last person in the world that ought to be accused of anything like that which is now charged. I never heard of anything so perfectly outrageous, and it seems particularly so with Mr. Tilton, because she is such a lovely Christian woman, and such a devoted wife and mother. She lives up to what she believes always, and has done so. I think I can say that there could not be a flaw picked with Mrs Tilton in any respect. On one occasion she says she overheard Tilton cursing his wife and saying that she (Bessie) should leave the house; whereupon she went into the room and said: "You shan't do—a Mrs. Tilton on my account. It is not the first time you have had your fist in her face. You shan't do it on my account." Said he, "Leave the room." I said, "I won't." Said he, "D—n you, leave the room." I said "I won't." Then he struck me a heavy blow, with such force that it threw me clean across the room and knocked my head against the door post. I got up, recovered my senses, and went back to Mrs. Tilton and tried to shield her. I was afraid he would knock her over."

By Mr. Winslow—Q. Did it hurt you? A. Yes sir, it hurt me fearfully. I suffered from it for days. What seems to be the most ridiculous thing about this was that in a few minutes he said to me, "Bessie, my dear, you hurt yourself didn't you? How did you come to trip so?" What a ridiculous thing that was, as though I had tripped and banged my own head or knocked my own senses. I said, "you must be a fool, or I am one." The audacity of the man, after doing that thing, trying to make me think that I had banged my head. It seemed so perfectly ridiculous. That man has the most assurance of anybody I ever knew."

With reference to the attempted seduction, her testimony was as follows:—

Q. Did Mr. Tilton in any matter attempt your ruin? A. Yes, sir.

Qu. Will you state the circumstances? A. He did on two occasions, while Mrs. Tilton was away. I don't remember where she went. Horace Greeley was in the house at the time. I think Mrs. Tilton was in Sachobarie. Mr. Tilton and I were all alone, except Mr. Greeley and the servants. Mr. Greeley was there making a visit to Mr. Tilton. The first time I had been sleeping and awoke up, I found myself in his arms.

By Mr. Winslow—Q. At night or in the day time? A. At night. I hardly realized where I was. He must have lifted me out of my bed and put me in his. When I woke up and found where I was, I asked what he was doing that for. He said he was lonesome and wanted me to come and be with him. I said that was not right, and went back to my own room. When he came to me a second time and tried to get in bed with me, I got very indignant, and as he would not leave the room, I went into another and locked the door after me. I had never thought of locking the door before. I left the house the next day, and didn't come back until Mrs. Tilton returned. Afterwards Mrs. Tilton told me that Mr. Tilton had made a confession of this to her, and she wanted to know if it was so. I said it was so. I thought of telling her several times, but I knew she had a great deal of trouble, and I thought perhaps this would trouble her a great deal more."

A correspondent of the Port Townsend *Argus* says: "The new light on Cape Beale, Vancouver Island, B. C., can be seen very plainly on clear nights from Tatoosh Light, distant over thirty miles. It is a small revolving reflector light, and will be invaluable on dark winter nights to vessels approaching the coast from the westward, giving them a true course for Tatoosh Light and the Straits of Fuca.

It is ever a pleasant task to note the evidence of prosperity afforded by residents in the erection of handsome residences or business premises. One of the most noteworthy instances of individual enterprise and well doing is that of Mr. Jacob Sehl, the well known furniture dealer and upholsterer. Commencing in a small way at a very early period in the history of the Province, he has steadily advanced, until to-day we find him the owner and occupant of the most extensive business premises on Government street. The building, which has just been completed, is of brick, has four floors and covers a space of 45 x 70 or 12,600 square feet. It is provided with a patent elevator, spacious show rooms, offices, workshops and storage lofts. The total cost of lot and building is about $12,000.

Within a radius of three miles from the centre of Victoria city there are not less than seventy establishments licensed to sell intoxicating liquors. The average daily receipts of those seventy public houses are certainly not less than $10 each, probably $15 would be nearer the mark. But taking the lower figure, we have a daily expenditure of $700, or for the round year the sum of $255,500 squandered in alcoholic stimulants by a population not exceeding six thousand persons, including men, women and children, more than enough to pay for the construction of a first-class graving dock in two years' time, without asking a dollar's assistance from the Dominion Government or any one else.

British Columbia News.

We are in receipt of British Columbia exchanges dated up to August 5th, from which we make the following extracts:—

VICTORIA.

(From the Colonist.)

A cable despatch says that Mr. Walkem arrived at London yesterday. He was "accompanied by his *darter*," and was met by his brother Premier, Disraeli, in a steam yacht in the Mersey and conveyed to Liverpool, whence he was whisked, like a comet's tail to the Capital. Here he was received by the Coldstream Guards. Immense crowds of people thronged the streets as he passed through London, his face beaming with—well, call it satisfaction. At one point he was smothered with bouquets of flowers, thrown by young girls in white, and the vehicle was stopped while Good Lord Deliver Us Gull applied *sal volatile* to the nostrils of the exhausted Premier until he was brought to, and the triumphal march was continued to Guildhall, where the Lord Mayor presented a congratulatory address, to which Mr. Walkem was pleased to make a gracious reply. He will be presented at Court to-day in the suit made for the Genial and Gifted—albeit the sword is rather long—and to-morrow he will be heard at the Bar—(did we say *Bar?*) of the House of Commons. The despatch adds that a clerk while going at the B. C. Premier was so overcome with his appearance that he dropped a number of Canadian bonds on the sidewalk; whereupon Mr. Walkem at once telegraphed to Dr. Ash—"*Canadian securities have fallen!*"

The Dominion Government and most of the Provincial Governments give evidence of a thorough awaking to the importance of promoting immigration by all legitimate means, and agencies set in operation and the large sums of money devoted to that object justify belief in the imminence of a rich harvest. Among the Provinces Ontario stands ever foremost as to population and population seeking. Amid the general cry for population, Ontario has recently raised one for a specific class of immigration, viz: female domestic servants. The complaint is of no mushroom growth; but it seems at last to have attained such dimensions as suggest the interventions of the State. Among the various remedies for the paucity of female domestics, a leading paper advocates measures for obtaining a supply from Switzerland, Germany, and Austria, where it is said to be less difficult to procure good female servants than in England. While all the other Provinces are more or less actively engaged in seeking population, the Pacific one seems content to wait for population to come; and we are by no means certain that any active steps towards the procural of population would be altogether wise under existing circumstances. It cannot be denied, however, that, if Ontario is badly off for female domestic servants, British Columbia is worse. There is probably about one for every ten that are wanted, and those here can command from $20 to $30 a month. As a domestic servant the "Heathen Chinee" gets as much! The case was bad enough ten years ago. It is no better now. Past experience leads us to hesitate about recommending anything in the nature of female immigration schemes for British Columbia. The recollections of past efforts in that direction are scarcely of a nature to encourage a repetition. And yet it does seem as though there should be some remedy for the extremely unsatisfactory condition of the Province in this respect, a condition unquestionably inimical to its best interests. Ontario has her Madame Koerber. What philanthropic person will take up the work of supplying British Columbia?

Capt. Cooper went down to San Francisco a fortnight ago for the purpose of ascertaining the terms on which a boiler could be obtained for the steamer Sir James Douglas. The result of the visit has established the interesting fact that the work can be done on more satisfactory terms at the Albion Foundry in this city and the order for the same has, we understand been given.

Superintendent McMicking has returned from the scene of the broken cable. He tried to raise the cable, but it broke in two with its own weight. An attempt to raise it with grapples failed, and we believe that the superintendent will recommend that a new cable four miles in length be procured. The cost will be about $7,000, and the delay will be about two months.

Mr. Marcus Smith will leave this morning for the Stuart Lake and Chilcoaten countries to push on the surveys and to examine the line of country for railway purposes. Mr. Chas. Seymour, of the Indian Department, accompanies Mr. Smith, who will be joined by Mr. Hunter, C. E., on the wagon road. Mr. Smith will be absent ten weeks. It is believed that this exploration will be decisive so far as regards the selection of the route, and that Mr. Smith's final report on the surveys will be submitted early in the coming winter.

The sudden loss of the 'Prince Alfred' left little time to look round for another ship. There was but scant material from which to choose, and the 'William Taber,' (unfortunately spared) was engaged to do service on the route until such time as a suitable boat could be put on. The ex-United States war steamer 'Resaca' has been purchased, rechristened 'Ventura,' and is in course of being fitted up for this route. The 'Resaca' was a third class screw ship belonging to the Pacific fleet. She carried seven guns, and her register under the old measurement was 900 tons, under the new 523. The two splendid engines designed for the 'Prince Alfred' are being put into the 'Ventura' and we are given to understand that, in point of speed and accommodation, she will be a decided improvement on her predecessors, expectations which it is devoutly to be hoped may be realized. Capt. Scholl, the popular commander of the ill-fated 'Prince Alfred,' has been offered the command of the 'Ventura,' but he is understood to be undecided as to acceptance. In all probability the 'William Taber' will make two more trips, when she will give place to the new boat.

The Roads now being built through Esquimalt District are progressing. The nature of the country is unfavourable for roadmaking and there are very grave doubts expressed as to whether the line selected is the best that could have been adopted.

It appears from the statement in the first number of the monthly magazine just issued by the Wesleyan Methodist Church in this Province that the amount raised from local sources during the fiscal year ending February 28, 1874, was $6,149. This taken with the Missionary Grant from the Canadian Conference, makes up the total income of $10 593, which figures also represent the expenditure for the year.

During the year ending 30th June, 1873, the Government steamer Sir James Douglas steamed 15,000 miles, carried 1309 passengers and consumed 940 tons of coal.

The receipts at the pic-nic on Saturday amounted to $705 50; the expenses $481.72 leaving $223.78 as the net financial result.

It is reported that the James Bay Ministry are in a frightful rage at Mr. Walkem for tarrying so long at Ottawa and trying to induce Mr. Mackenzie to reopen negotiations for a relaxation of the Terms. The acting Premier has gone off in a huff to Deep Bay to hide his tears and bury his resentment in his potato patch, and the Chief Commissioner and the Finance Minister are making it hot for the employees and persons having business at the offices.

Col. Briggs will be Deputy Collector of Customs for the Puget Sound District under Mr. Webster, the new Collector, who will take charge of the District on Saturday next.

The British ship Rosalie, sailed from Port Townsend for New Zealand a few days ago with a crew, mostly hired on the Sound, receiving $10 each advance. Upon reaching the Cape the crew professed to discover that the ship was unseaworthy and refused to go on. The captain put the ship about and ran back to Port Townsend. There a survey was held, the vessel pronounced seaworthy and eight of the mutineers put in irons and will be tried in Victoria. The vessel was towed over.

The following amounts were shipped through Wells, Fargo's Express: Bank of British Columbia, $16 465; Bank of British North America, $13 029; F. Garesche, $5 838—total $35,330.

Farmers in the adjacent districts are busy harvesting. The season is two weeks in advance of any previous season. The yield will be average.

Mr. D. McMillan, late of London, Ontario, has accepted the position of teacher of the Free School at Yale and goes up to-day to meet the trustees.

Mr. James White who came to the Province from Scotland 24 years ago, and has since resided uninterruptedly here, died yesterday at the advanced age of 77. He leaves a widow and seven children to mourn his loss.

(From the Standard.)

Forest fires have commenced to rage in our immediate neighbourhood. In the direction of Goldstream the smoke is intense. In the New Westminster district very intense conflagrations are going on, destroying cordwood and doing other damage to private property. On Friday last a fire was observed in the rear of Sapperton, but it was supposed as not likely to approach so near as to be dangerous. It did, however, passing within a few yards of the cemetery fences, and subsequently destroyed portions of the corduroy on the Pitt river road, and also the new bridge on the north road to Fort Moody.

Maps of the newly surveyed townships in the New Westminster district, have been received at the Land Office, New Westminster. The maps, which are on a scale of six inches to a mile, are well executed, and thickly dotted with notes as to the character of the land, etc. They will be very useful to intending settlers. The new trunk road now being constructed, is opening up to settlers thousands of acres of available agricultural land.

The imports of coal, at San Francisco, from January 1st to June 30th, 1874, were as follows:—

Anthracite	2,016 tons.
Australian	34,306 "
Coos Bay	26,741 "
Cumberland	4 895 "
English	1 705 "
Vancouver Island	26,309 "
Bellingham Bay	8,610 "
Rocky Mountain	813 "
Seattle	1 465 "
Mount Diablo	88,192 "

The entire imports of 1873 aggregated 452 584 tons, and it is anticipated that those of this year will exceed those of last, reaching probably 500,000 tons. The increase for the half-year, as compared with the receipts for the same period in 1873, was 4 275 tons. The Australian coal gained 15 642 tons, the Vancouver Island coal 12 280 tons, the Mount Diablo 13,816, and the Coos Bay 5,131. All the other coals show a decrease of receipts, amounting in their aggregate to 15,574 tons.

There are five vessels loading lumber at Moody, Nelson & Co.'s mill, and three at the Hastings mills.

MAINLAND.

(From the Herald.)

The boiler of the new steamer Ada was placed in position on Friday. She will be ready for work shortly.

The vanguard of Mr McIntosh's party got to work on Section 4 of the Hope road on Monday last. Mr. McIntosh will put on a large force and build his section as speedily as possible.

On thursday night last, R. W. Deputy Grand Master, H. V. Edmonds, of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., assisted by the Grand Officers, installed the following Officers for the ensuing term of new Westminster Lodge, No 31:—B. W. Sills, N. G; D. Withrow, V. G; C. N. Trew, M. D., Sec'y; J. Morey, Treas.

(From the Guardian.)

The corner stone of the new Wesleyan Church was laid on Tuesday last with the usual ceremonies. The progress of the work is being energetically pushed forward by the contractor, Mr. Grafton, under the superintendence of the architect, Mr. Kennedy.

The Alexandra Bridge was being repainted at last accounts, and would have a very effective appearance when finished. The contractors, Peck & Co., were making a very good job of it.

The cribbing on the wagon road has given way in several places, although there was still room for the stage to pass. It is, however, in a very dangerous condition.

The C. P. R. S. train got into Yale on Wednesday last, and was loaded up with supplies for Quesnel.

Officers McNamara and Morey proceeded, on information, to the camp of Mr. J. Grant, on Sunday morning last, where they took into custody three sailors who had deserted from the ship 'Southern Ocean' now loading at Burrard Inlet. The tars offered no resistance, and were lodged in jail to await orders. They were arraigned next afternoon, the captain of the vessel being in town. They were sentenced to twelve weeks' hard labor, or until she is ready for sea.

The House party have completed, or nearly so, the reserves at Cowichan, and have now proceeded to the Coquitlam, where they will lay off the reserves for the Indians located in that vicinity.

A storm of a very unusual character passed over the Sumass on