The OTTAWA Times

VOL. I. NO. 3. | OTTAWA, C. W., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1865. | PRICE—3 CENTS.

HANGE of TIME.

ttawa and Prescott Railway,

ON AND AFTER
nday, 20th November, 1865,
TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:
L TRAIN will leave Ottawa at 8 A.M.
ED TRAIN at 1.30, P.M.
RETURNING FROM PRESCOTT.
L TRAIN will leave Prescott at 3.05 P.M.
ED TRAIN at 7.30 A.M.
T. S. DETLOR,
Superintendent.
ttawa, Dec. 18, 1865. 1-y

IANO FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

RE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly Scientific Principle. They have greater strength, and will remain longer in Tune than any other Piano. Construction is simple and natural, all the useless lumber in the body of the instrument is despensed with; the sound boards are only two arched planks of thin wood, like front and back of a violin; the strings are fastened to a strong Iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby releasing with the old harp form of stringing, substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time the Over Strung Base, of which Dunos is the Inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Henry Fry.	*Chas. Fradel,*
Sanderson,	*L. M. Gottschalk,*
Mardesis,	*S. Thalberg,*
Moore Birfield,	*Wm. Mason,*
Wollenhaupt,	*J. Bertli,*
H. Brown,	*M. Strackosch,*
Henry Fry.	*Chas. Fradel,*

R. SEGESMUND THALBERG, the great artist, says:—I have examined your new Pianos, and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principal, by which great usage of vibratory power is obtained, being simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is rand and noble; it has great capacity of sustaining the sound for singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard equalled in depth, purity, and sympathetic tones.

M. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards structure, they are orginal and philosophical; in purity, volume, and connity of tone; in vocal versimilitude, that long excelence which enables the pianists sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos over have the highest rank. Your invention, in Piano, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Duno's Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine sing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan. The *N. Y. Times*, July 12, says:—We have seen an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smooth delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of sound and Piano-Forte, and they must speedily supersede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr. S. B. Dunos, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and exceeds them in pure, musical intonation and sostenuto tone, power thus approximating nearer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

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EIGHTY NINE VARIETIES, with PATENT BASSO TENUTO or SUB BASS.

SCHOOL ORGANS and MELODEONS!
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Another objection to this method of blowing is that both feet being occupied, no opportunity was offered for the management of the stops. Within the past two years, instruments constructed on this European plan of "double bellows," have been manufactured in this country, and to counteract this difficulty (want of bellows) a lever has been projected from the side of the instrument, to act upon the swell, OPERATED BY THE KNEE. The inconvenience and distortion necessary to effect this object, is disagreeable enough to a gentleman, but to admit the use of such an appendage is totally inadmissible.

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OTTAWA TIMES.—Printed and Published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) by HENRY DAVIS, at the Times Steam Printing Works, corner of York and Sussex Streets, in the City of Ottawa, County of Carleton, C. W.

THE
"OTTAWA TIMES,"
PUBLISHED
EVERY MORNING,
(Sundays Excepted.)

OFFICE—Cor. of York and Sussex Streets.

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Ottawa, Dec. 18, 1865. 1-1

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Ottawa, Dec. 18, 1865. 1-tf

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Ottawa, Dec. 18, 1865. 1-tf

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—ALSO—

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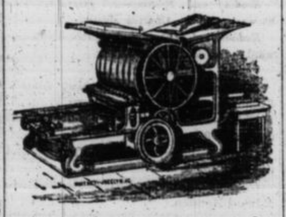
THE
"OTTAWA TIMES"
STEAM



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Any Goods purchased at this Establishment, not approved, will be exchanged within a reasonable time if not soiled or worn.

Experienced Cutters Kept on the Premises.

☞ Prompt and Particular Attention given to orders.

O'MEARA & Co.

ALEXR. DUFF.
Ottawa, December 18, 1865. 1-y

BROUGH & CO.,

HAVE RECEIVED THIS DAY, *DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS*, A LARGE ASSEEMENT OF THE VERY

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KIDDERMINSTER, *PRINTED DRUGGETS and FELTS,*
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FOR SALE BY THE BALE OR BUNDLE.

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MAGEE and RUSSELL,
SPARKS STREET,

THE TERMS OF OUR BUSINESS are strictly CASH, which, in every instance, will be adhered to. All the advantages which can be offered under this system shall be given at all times, and on every article.

We are now Showing a large and varied Assortment of WINTER GOODS, secured early in the season, before the advance in prices, of almost every class of Dry Goods in England.

Ladies desirous of getting First-Class Goods, at reasonable prices, are invited to call and inspect our stock.

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REMOVAL!

KEARNS & RYAN,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS, AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL, THAT THEY HAVE

Removed to the Corner Store

OF THE UNION BLOCK, SUSSEX STREET,

Lately Occupied by J. G. ROBINSON & Co.,
PROPRIETORS OF "THE TEA POT,"

☞ **Where they will Keep Constantly on Hand a Good SELECTION OF**

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS!

AT AS LOW A FIGURE AS CAN BE HAD IN THE MARKET.
Ottawa, December 18, 1865. 1-y

FENIAN DOCUMENT,

(*From Blackwood's Magazine.*)

The following document was amongst the papers discovered by the police searching the lodgings of Mr. Donovan, who, it will be seen, calls himself Colonel and Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General of the Fenian Army. We present it to our readers, possibly as much from the fact that its writer has already figured in these pages, as for any intrinsic merits of its own. With some of its opinions, however, we assuredly concur, and with the deductions drawn from them we completely agree. To the reader we now leave the more full appreciation of this curious communication.

To Lieut.-Col. Donovan, D.A.A.G., Army of Ireland.

PIAZZA DI SPAGNA, ROME, October.

DEAR SIR,—Your polite communication of the 12th ult., came to my hands on the 22nd inst. It would have probably reached me by an earlier day, had you addressed it to His Excellency the Count Milo McCaskey, care of Cardinal Antonelli, or, in his absence, Monsignore Talbot—my rank of Major-General merging in peace times in the title of my social condition. I mention this for your future guidance, as well as to explain any seeming delay in my reply.

To the formal and official despatch of your enclosure, I return herewith a formal answer. To yourself personally I avail myself of the gracious permission you accord me, to express my sentiments freely on your enterprise, and to speak with all the candour of a disposition which knows nothing but openness.

It is needless to say, sir, that I am flattered by the unanimous call of the members of the Head Centre to take the command of the Fenian Army. Which a man has lived to my time, he is fully satisfied when the world accords him what is barely his due. He neither expects nor asks for more. To efface the self-delusion of public generosity, is our first lesson after forty.

I was flattered then, sir, but not surprised; for I feel that, as you turn your eyes over Europe, you will be satisfied what a narrow category it is of those men who are at once soldiers, statesmen, diplomatists, and adventurers. In the Emperor of the French you have the three last. In Garribaldi you have the first and last only of these conditions. From America you might not impossibly import many with the Garribaldian requisites; from Poland also, with an aptitude for the finer game of political life that western people are sadly deficient in. Abdel-Kader, might have suited certain phases of your position, but that his ignorance of English, and the difficulty of adapting his enthusiasm to our people, might prove obstacles. I have how mentioned the few prominent names to show you why it occasioned me no surprise that your choice should have fallen upon me. There was a time you might have had Louis Napoleon, on your own terms. He is now, as the flunkeys say, "in place, and likes his situation." Garribaldi would never have suited you; after the mere hour of the conflict, he would display his impracticable notions about property, and his total ignorance of the uses and power of money.

I will now assume, sir, that you have already gone through this process of reasoning, but I think it by no means unlikely that you arrived at Major-General McCaskey's name by observing that through the checkered fortunes of a most eventful life in Poland, in Turkey, in the several republics of South America, in Spain, in Italy—ay, even in Madagascar—it would be difficult to say whether his capacity indicated its natural bent more as the soldier, the financier, the diplomatist, or the man of the world.

That you turned to me was as natural a course as that of a man who, with a great suit at issue, seeks the highest celebrity of the bar. So fully aware am I of the eminence on which I stand, that had their been a dissenting voice—but one—in the vote of the Head Centre, I pledge you, on the faith of a McCaskey, I would never have even replied to the address. As Cardinal Antonelli observed to an Austrian Ambassador, Baron Bach, a few evenings since, "Le Comte de McCaskey n'est pas un homme. C'est un role qu'il a role." Reflect well, sir, on this pointed remark, and you will see that his Eminence meant a great deal, and expressed it admirably.

I am the embodiment of a new idea in Europe. The author makes market of his intellect—the lawyer sells passionate enthusiasm—the doctor hawks about his sympathy, his gentleness, and tender-heartedness; but I was the first man who ever thought of offering to the highest bidder, in conflicting nationalities, courage, skill, ready-witted resource in difficulty, gallantry, and that general unscrupulousness that is of more value in critical times than all the craft of a Talleyrand.

To deal with revolutionists, a man must be intensely steeped in the red dye of the revolutionary nature—he must know what are the passions which first seize on the masses—how to treat the epidemic of scoundrelism that pervades the mob—how to turn it to account, and actually make it very good patriotism. For this there is but one man in Europe.

He who counts his experiences by his scars—whose knowledge of geography is derived from the wounds which were scorched in the tropics or frost-bitten in the arctic regions—need not be boastful. You will from these few brief remarks, which have fallen from me in all carelessness, perceive that it was matter of superfluous detail to mention to me why the eyes of the H. C. were directed at once to me in the present conjuncture. Why, sir, if you seek the sunrise you certainly do not turn your back to the east.

I now address myself to the points of your letter on which you desire my opinion, and I shall be very brief. First of all, sir, I have to declare that I totally disagree with you in the great proposition by which you herald your project; and in all that you see strength I see weakness, and where you read power, force, resource, and victory, I only infer debility, dissension, and defeat.

To begin, sir, you somewhat boastfully declare, that this is a revolution of the people—that there is not a man of station or property concerned in it, and that it is to all intents and purposes a great popular convulsion. Why, sir, pauperism has as much pretension to turn Banker as politican. The first element of all rising, as the first test of all honesty and loyalty to the cause, is, to have something to lose. Even at Baden—Baden they won't let you bet without staking your money. When the ragged man shouts "Erin go brugh!" his cry, being translated means, "I want beef instead of potatoes, broadcloth *versus* rags," and although these are very laudable desires, they won't do for revolutionary doctrines; and yet it is out of these ignorant brutalised materials you purpose to derive the men to lead armies, to form commissariats, to maintain discipline, and organize reserves. You might as well stock a jeweller's shop with paving-stones, and tell him to make rings and bracelets of them.

You talk of the small amount of the regular army in Ireland, and I tell you that five thousand soldiers will rout fifty of your undisciplined rabble, if you should chance, which I greatly doubt, ever to meet them. I know what it is to lead irregulars. Their very noise and clamour render command impossible; and except against Neapolitan troops, who always run first, these raw levies could have no success. They are splendid in pursuit. They are perfect devils to follow a flying foe, and they make short work of the wounded; but do you expect the English to behave like Neapolitans? Do you imagine that the Line regiments, whose numbers you have so accurately given me, will be more afraid of the Ramshackherry fencibles than they were of the Russians? or will yield to the Ballinagarry legion what they denied to the fiercest troops of Bengal?

A mob may begin a revolution. The smallest urchin in the street can get up a row; but to guide it—to direct, control, and profit by it—requires gifts very different from those likely to be possessed by the master-tailor and the two linen-drapers' clerks you mention.

Tell me, if you can, what popular rising ever made even a decent stand where the men of station kept aloof, and refused their assistance to it? In Poland the nobles took their share, and more than their share; so, too, in Hungary, where the highest names in the land stood foremost. Even in Italy, men of family served in the ranks in the campaign of Lombardy; and if you look to the late war in America you will find that it was the property of the South that threw itself into the struggle. Take the converse of all these, as we see it here. The Pope's cause is deemed the righteous one and the sacred one by tens of thousands, not one of whom will fight for it, but they leave the work to a set of miscreant brigands, whose atrocities revolt human nature. Take my word for it, blackguards can no more regenerate a country than stable straw will make a nosegay. You want men of means, men of intelligence, men of skill, and men of resource; and with these to lead, the blackguards can be extremely useful.

You talk of an Irish Republic! why, sir, since the day when Mr. Keogh promised to make Athlone a port for the Atlantic trade, there has been nothing equal to this Irish Republicans! are you aware that there is not so feudal people in Europe? Do you not know that class distinctions and respect for rank but more especially for the rank that, is associated with ancient blood, are amongst the most cherished feelings of all Irishmen? Irish Republicans! why, Pat is the monarchist, *par excellence*, of all Europe. Your Irish Republicanism is only the "back-water" of Irish emigration. It comes home again with the swagger and insolence and braggart pretension of the fellow who has felt all the importance of the "Irish ticket" in an election, and wants to play a conspicuous part in the country which he left as a cow-boy. Strange associates these sir, for a man like myself. Your Irish Republic reminds me of what Barney Caile called his opponent in a controversy—an "infernal Orange Papist."

You are mighty boastful that there is nothing religious in the present project, and that the Clergy are adverse to you rather than friendly. Of all your confessions, this is the very weakest and poorest. Why, don't you know that the failure of Humbert's expedition was the demoralizing declaration of the French, that they wanted no help from the Church, and would try and conquer without the Virgin Mary? From that hour Pat held back; he wasn't going to be killed here, and roasted hereafter.

I'd rather, if I was given the choice fight the English without powder than without the Priest.

"The Church" is the only cry you have in Ireland; and if you exclude the Church and its wrongs, where are your grievances? I'm not fool enough to say that grievances are at all necessary—begin the fight, and there will soon be plenty of them; but I mean that, in ignoring the Church, you are throwing out the best trump in your hand. Who is the best recruiting sergeant the world ever saw? Who can gloss over a bad cause an make the best of a good one? Who has such advantages to the way of secrecy and rapid intelligence? Who appeals to the common man with the same knowledge of his desires here and his hopes hereafter? Who knows the vocabulary of the people so well that he can insinuate the very thing he seems to condemn, and dictate the very step he denounces from the altar? The Priest. And this is the man you say you don't want! This is the man you propose to replace by a gin-juleper from New York, or a master-tailor from Dame Street!

You want enthusiasm, and you turn away from the great fountain of all enthusiasm! You want union, and you reject the great bonds of union! You want that rash fanatism by which Western people supply the fatalism of Eastern nations, and you ignore what supplies it to this world out of the illimitable hopes of the next one.

Now, if Ireland were rich in ecclesiastical establishments,—had she splendid churches like Spain or Italy, great convents and fine monasteries—I would understand why you severed yourself from the clergy. The pillage might be more profitable than the priest. But what have you in Ireland? The little wayside chapel, poor and bare as a barn. Where is the plate of gold and silver? Where the pictures by Murillo and Raphael? Where the saints with emeralds for eyes, and diamonds for toenails? I wouldn't give you fifty pounds for all the robberies of the Catholic chapels west of the Shannon, even if you were to throw me in as a whip, Bishop M'Hale's vestments!

I intended to say a word or two about "the admirable secresy," as you call it, of your organisation, but I forbear. I can only say, that if you succeeded in excluding spies and Government informers, you are the first rebels in Ireland that ever accomplished that object. It is said that for every man that took the field in '98 there were two informers. Believe me, that the moment one fellow turns traitor, fifty will follow him. These fellows will crowd the Castle, like the crush of people at a French theatre, and they'll have to make a *queue* not to create a disturbance.

Not that the Irish are worse than their neighbors, but that *canaille* is *canaille* everywhere; and if you cannot leaven a rising with men of fortune, you must content yourself to deal with the worst materials of human nature, in the worst moments, and with the worst passions in action. I wish you well out of the experiment, but I won't join it. No, Sir; I'll give neither Whig nor Tory Attorney-General the triumph to arraign, convict, and hang Milo M'Caskey. The man who has braved Rossa, wounded Gortchakoff, fought hand-to-hand with Omar Pacha, and shared the bivouac of Lamoricière, shall not grace the dock of Cashel or Tralee.

You are preparing what the Italians call a famous "Fiasco," and if it were not that so many of you will be hanged, I would call on you to laugh at it. And, after all, sir, I confess the gallows or the hulks is a smart price to pay for a drill in the dark, or the possession of a Federal uniform and a "six-shooter." It's about the smallest pastime for the same money I ever heard of.

Poor a thing as Italian brigandage is, it is better than your Irish revolution. The rascals here have both priests and people with them. They have an inaccessible territory, and (they believe at least) the blessing of the Holy Father on their good work. I decline, sir, therefore, the command of the army that does not exist, and which will only myster to be hanged or transported.

I refuse to associate myself with a project which must fail, and I reject all offers of rank or station from those who have none of their own; and I am, with every assurance of the deepest consideration, your humble and devoted servant.

MILO MCCASKEY,
Count, Lieut.-General, and Camerlere Intermo. to His Holiness the Pope.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A joint stock company was organized in St. Louis on the 1st inst., with a capital of $100,000, for the purpose of purchasing a plantation of seven thousand acres of land near the Red River, for the purpose of raising cotton.

The wreckers have raised a large portion of the famous rebel iron-clad, the *Merrimac*, which was sunk off Norfolk. The compression wheel of nine tons, fifty feet of the stern and a section of the shaft were brought up at one lifting, and have been carried to the Navy-yard.

We cannot censure a man in business who does not advertise if he has nothing worth advertising; but readers must know that the business man who throws out his sign in a newspaper, and is not ashamed of his stock of goods can always furnish a better quality at lower prices than those who, either through shame or penuriousness, never let the public know what they have or what they are doing.

Le Journal de Rouen killed a lady last week, and the *Redacteur* had a visit from the bereaved husband. "Villain," cried the B.H., "you have killed my wife." Editor, with great dignity, "Monsieur, I am an editor, not a doctor." "That is just it," cried B. H., "you've killed her on paper, and she is to congratulate you sincerely." "Congratulate! I demand damages for disappointment."

The Galveston *Bulletin*, of the 28th ult. has received information that on the 21st of November, about 1,200 troops of the Foreign Legion upon the Rio Grande to Matamoras. With this reinforcement Mejia is perfectly safe in Matamoras. The Liberals are scattered in small parties. As long as they can get something to eat they will hang around the city in the mezquite thickets, but they do little except in intercepting trade to the interior.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 1st instant reports the arrest by Gen. Gregory, of Colonel Rabmore, late of the rebel army, on the charge of using dogs in catching a negro and illegally imprisoning him. A writ of *habeas corpus* was served on Gen. Gregory, who asked an extension that he might receive instructions from Washington. Col. Elmore was released on heavy bail.

Judge Paschal, of Texas, has issued an address to the people of the State, stating with great explicitness the condition of readmission to the Union, including among the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. He presses the necessity of a judicious selection of their Congressional representation. Judge Paschal has lately visited Washington in conference with President Johnson.

In the Kentucky Legislature, a bill to allow negro testimonys has been rejected in the Senate. A resolution has been introduced, declaring that Kentucky has reserved rights which she is prepared to defend. A resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment has been introduced, and lies over one day; also, a resolution refusing to ratify. A member from Shelby denounced Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson as worse traitors than Jeff. Davis. Bills have also been introduced to repeal the law providing for a civil remedy for injuries done by disloyal persons; to repeal the law to punish disloyal and treasonable practices; to repeal the law requiring teachers and others to take an oath; to repeal the law requiring ministers of the Gospel to take an oath.

The Louisiana Legislature were badly victimized a few days since. A communication was received by the Senate, of which the following is the opening: "The undersigned, as a committee of ladies, of New Orleans, wish to present your honorable body with a United States flag etc." The senate received the communication, accepted the flag, and fixed an hour in the afternoon for its formal reception. Shortly after they repaired to the hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of electing a State Printer. That duty performed, they returned to their own chamber, and ordered forthwith, that everything relating to the latter and the flag should be expunged from the journals of the Senate. In the interval the fact had leaked out that the ladies desiring to make the presentation were colored.

A Memphis man has sent to the Governor of Mississippi the draft of a plan for clearing the Mississippi river. The proposition is to lessen the distance between Cairo and New Orleans three hundred miles, by damming the Red river near its junction with the Mississippi, so as to throw the waters which seek an outlet through Red river into the Atchafalaya and Berwick Bay. To avoid damaging the commerce of New Orleans an iron lock is to be placed in the dam, so as to let boats in and out of the Mississippi through Red River. Another part of the plan contemplates opening all the outlets, both natural and artificial, from near the mouth of Red river, on the west bank of the Mississippi river, to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and straightening small streams, thus opening a system of drainage through a country embracing the best portions of Arkansas.

Mr. W. R. Roberts, the new President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has published his inaugural address. It is strongly belligerent. He calls for action, action, action. Funds, he says, can be had, but they must not be squandered upon "drones or adventurers