NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

On no occasion will the names of Old Advertisements be inserted here.

J. Bedford Jones—Divine Service for Lent.

Henry McKay—Union Forwarding and Railway Company.

N. Bureau—Fireman's Pin Lost.

P. G. Ryan—Lecture in Aid of the Poor.

House Wanted.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Mail Train leaves Ottawa at	8.00, a. m.
Do. arrives "	5.45, p. m.
Accommodation Train leaves at	1.30, p. m.
Do. do arrives at	11.45, a. m.

☞ These Trains connect at Prescott Junction with Trains on Grand Trunk Railway for the East and West, and at Prescott with Ferry for Ogdensburgh—again connecting with Railroads for all parts of the U. S.

THE POST OFFICE—OTTAWA.

DELIVERING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

MAILS.	DELIV'RD.	CLOSED.
East and West, by Rail, Daily,	1.30 p. m. and 6.00 p. m.	6.30 a. m. and 12.45 p. m.
Aylmer & N. Shore of Ottawa "	8.00 a. m. and 12.30 p. m.	12.30 p. m. and 5.30 p. m.
Arnprior, Sand Point, Pembroke, &c., S. side Ottawa "	8.00 a. m.	9.30 a. m.
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, &c. "	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Buckingham, Greenville and Lower Ottawa "	8.00 a. m.	6.30 p. m.
Kemptville, Osgoode, &c., Daily	6.00 p. m.	7.30 a. m.
Chelsea and Wakefield, "	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Templeton & E'st Templeton, "	12.30 p. m.	12.30 p. m.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

To all parts of Canada, if pre-paid by Stamps, 5 cts, if unpaid, 7 cts. To British Columbia, 10 cts. Letters for British Columbia, Germany and Foreign Countries generally, MUST BE PRE-PAID.

To the United States 10 cts—pre-payment optional.

English Mails, per H. & A. Allan's Canadian Steamships, via Portland, close at 9 p.m. every Thursday—postpaid 12½ cts.; via New York, every alternate Saturday, at Noon, postage 17 cts; via Boston, every alternate Monday, at Noon.

REGISTERED LETTERS must be prepaid, and post-paid thirty minutes prior to the closing of mails.

☞ Office hours—8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

CANADIAN COTTON.

WE have just received 4000 Yards of Grey Cotton from the Dundas Mills, and have great confidence in recommending it to Ladies who complain of English Cottons not wearing well.

The Manufacturers warrant this Cotton to Bleach in half the time, and wear longer than any other make.

☞ *Ask for Dundas Cotton.*

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

January 30th, 1866. 36-tf

The Ottawa Times

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 14, 1866.

☞ *FOR INTERESTING READING MATTER—SEE FIRST and FOURTH Pages.*

His Excellency the Governor General arrived in Montreal last evening.

We understand Lord Monck will reside the remainder of the winter at Montreal. His Excellency will probably occupy the residence of a General Officer who goes to Europe on a leave of absence.

A Cabinet Council will be held at the St. Lawrence Hall on Thursday at noon. Mr. Himsworth leaves Ottawa this morning for Montreal, to perform the duties of Clerk at the above meeting of the Executive Council.

There was, perhaps—and not unnaturally had it been so—some danger of our supposing ourselves and the trade of Canada of more importance than our neighbors were inclined to admit. We might not unreasonably have fancied that a commerce of fifty millions of annual value was not a thing to be lightly cast aside even by so powerful and populous a country as the United States. It was certainly gratifying to know that under the provisions of a reciprocal free intercourse an export trade which ten years ago only amounted to about a million and a quarter had grown to a magnitude exceeding twenty millions; and that goods were annually imported into Canada from the States upon an average of some two or three millions in excess of the exports. We felt that both countries were enjoying the fruits of a commercial compact made in a spirit of generosity and friendship. We have been suddenly awakened from such a pleasing hallucination to find that our neighbors acted, or were desirous of acting under another stimulus. It would, however, be injustice to them to say that the policy of their Government is universally approved by the nation. We believe it will eventually be found that the very reverse of satisfaction will prevail when the effect of this suicidal policy shall come, as come it will, to be generally and severely felt. That this is apprehended we have already good evidence. It is stated that the refusal of our delegates to accept the exorbitant and absurd terms proposed took the American authorities by surprise. The President and Mr. Seward were exceedingly vexed at the abrupt termination of the negotiations, and that efforts are now being made to renew the conference. Let us advise our neighbors of the fact which they have made so clear to our comprehension—they tried to deal with us in an illiberal and huckstering spirit, and they are now chewing the cud of vexation at having over-stood their market. There is no necessity of our condemnation, however, when we find their own journals speaking thus frankly: The *World* has the following:—

The return of the Provincial delegates to their homes without any solution of the commercial difficulties between the different governments they represent and the United States is another instance of the unfriendly sentiments held by the party in power toward all men who are of their own color, but are out of their own immediate ring or clique. The affair has been argued by the majority of Congress not only by the light of false doctrines, but with gross and obstinate misstatements of alleged facts. And lest there should be any doubt as to the real cause of the final disagreement, the Committee of Ways and Means, of which Mr. Morrill is Chairman, was either sufficiently frank, or so indifferent to the proper motives of legislation or so ignorant of them, as to inform the delegates that it would be impossible to make any commercial arrangement whatever with the Provinces "in the present temper of Congress."

Thus again we are drifting into a series of contentions—very different, indeed, from those with the South, which inflicted so many irreparable calamities on us and our antagonists, but yet of variance and disunion—whereas, with proper and statesman-like wisdom and foresight on both sides, the same mutually beneficial results, at which we may arrive after much commercial loss and injury, might have been attained at the beginning. Whatever may have been the conduct of the Provincials, the pivot on which the case avowedly turns on our side is "the present temper of Congress," in one of those commercial affairs where the utmost coolness and dispassionate examination, reflexion, and treatment are pre-eminently necessary.

Obstacles are placed in the ordinary channels of our trade with the provinces at a time when they are unusually prosperous. The banks of Canada hold, we are informed, at present, the usual surplus of $29,000,000—enormously in excess of their ordinary deposits. The crops of the Provinces were never better; a steady spirit of economy already pervades the people; some of their manufactures have, for the first time, found a market in the United States, paying our present duties, but stimulated by the comparatively low prices of their production. Thus they approach the crisis of the change, well prepared for it, and full of indignation at the course which has been pursued to-ward them, while our debt and taxation weigh heavily upon our shoulders in the struggle.

On the other hand, they are bound to us by the strongest ties of geographical position. Anticipating the termination of the treaty, they seek, as their best substitute or alternative, to form commercial treaties with Cuba and other West India Islands, and with Mexico and Brazil. They could not prove more clearly the natural relations of their country and our own, for the best way to all the southern regions with which they desire to form commercial alliances is through the United States, from the best, most populous, and most rapidly increasing portions of the Provinces. It is always to be borne in mind that the distance from Toronto to Cuba is three times as far via the St. Lawrence as through the United States, to say nothing of the superior speed, safety, and reliability, at all seasons, of the route through our territory. This transit business, which can only in part be transacted under a bonded system, with its necessary incumbrances and stoppages, would of course be a course of profit to us as well as to our neighbors. Similar principles in various ways apply also to all our transactions of bargain and sale, supply and demand, with them; and if our mutual relations are interrupted, and trade is forced through unnatural and expensive and wasteful channels, to our mutual loss and injury, it is satisfactory to know that, after increased experience on both sides, those whose interests are injured by exclusiveness, or would be promoted by removing the obstacles between the people of both countries, will be heard, and a better system than the present will be established in a different temper and on a firmer basis. In the meantime the people on both sides will appreciate unerringly and plainly the folly and treachery of those who alienate them from each other, and on either side endeavor to make them believe that their legitimate interests are antagonistic.

Some of the latest English papers received on this side of the Atlantic are indicative of more or less of trouble in the Imperial Wigwam. The waters upon which Earl Russell is floating his craft are by no means tranquil. There is not, indeed, any hurricane threatening immediate danger to the veteran pilot, but the distant horizon is laden with portentuous clouds, that may, at any moment, become accumulative and storm-engendering. The recent resignation of Mr. Layard is not without significance. Its cause is known to be dissatisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Goschen to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. This discontent of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs is shared in by other subordinate members of the government, who have served their party long and faithfully, and who have worked for many years in inferior and laborious offices. Men of long and tried fealty are not likely to view with complacency the appointment of a neophyte who has done little, and sacrificed nothing for the "liberal cause," and who, though unquestionably clever, has scarcely rendered himself conspicuous; one who may have the capacity for a leader, but does not at present boast of a single follower. The head of a great party, says a Whig periodical, "cannot safely disregard the claims of long service in favor of untried talent, and it is difficult to say whether Earl Russell's deficiency of tact is more remarkable in the gift of a peerage to a mere Whig, like Sir John Romilly, or in the promotion of a raw subaltern, like Mr. Goschen, over the heads of his veteran officers." Lord Russell has never, as far as we remember, been famed for possessing a great degree of tact; on the contrary half a century of public life has but made him a red-tapist, whilst the traditions of his House have made him a reformer. He has, admittedly, more than ordinary talent; possesses a vast amount of reading; has been mixed up with some of the most prominent events of an eventful generation, has been in office, it might be said, all his life, and yet withal has committed more blunders than any man of his day. Lord Russell, it seems, has settled upon a policy. He assured a deputation of the Reform League, which waited upon him, that his government would stand or fall by the bill for the extension of the suffrage which it was their intention to introduce. Such a pledge was never more opportune, says the same liberal paper we have before cited, "when a vague impression of feebleness and vacillation on the part of the Administration was rapidly gaining ground. It is no secret in political circles that a mildly mutinous spirit has been lately growing up amongst liberal members of the conservative or conventional stamp—The nole Earl has now so to speak, nailed his flag to the mast, and it remains for the country to show its appreciation of his earnestness and sincerity."

The question of earnestness and sincerity must be accepted *cum grano salis*; for it is something more than possible that could the Whigs have held their own without a claptrap measure this modicum of reform, this sorry sop to Cerberus would never have been heard of, or Lord Russell's sincerity been presented for the appreciation of the country. The measure about to be introduced is of the most meagre cast—it is confined to the mere extension of the franchise, and leaves unamended the more crying evil of unequal representation. There are doubtless good reasons for this piece-meal legislation. It is the general belief that the House of Commons as a whole is not impressed with the belief that further reform is very eagerly sought by the people. There is no positive manifestation that such a measure is earnestly desired; there is an apparent and very prevalent indifference throughout the country in its regard; and there are many unmistakeable evidences that the reform horse of the present day is none other than the old Whig hack brought out again to do service for a tottering Administration and an effete and worn-out leader. Our able contemporary the *Scottish American*, with Whig proclivities, clearly, and it is to be presumed in no hostile spirit, summarizes the position of the Russell Cabinet—as thus:

"The great danger in the path of Lord Russell lies in Cabinet dissentions before a measure is matured. The real reformers in the Government are a minority; they include Mr. Villiers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Foster, the latter having no Cabinet seat. On the otner hand, the Conservative or slow Whig section, is powerful in numbers and influence, and includes Lord Russell, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Clarendon, Lord Cranworth (the Lord Chancellor), Mr. Cardwell, Lord Stanley of Alderly, and Lord Granville. What section Lord de Grey belongs to we cannot say; when he was in the House of Commons as Lord Goderich he was esteemed rather an advanced Liberal; but since he has been in the War Office, his disposition has rather been to *conserve* abuses in the military system than to aid reformers. Thus, then, we have a clear majority in the Government who, in harmony with Whiggery, will just give us as small a modicum of Reform as they conveniently can, who will fight with great perseverance against letting Mr. Gladstone have one inch more rope than they can help, and who will be content if it should take *years* to mature a measure for submission to the House of Commons.

The Duke of Somerset—said to be the most determined and resolute man in the Cabinet—is openly charged with seeking to throw obstacles in the way of *all* Reform. Lord Russell himself is said to be peevishly jealous of his brilliant colleague, who will hereafter be the leader of the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone, of course, will wring from his colleagues as liberal a measure as he can, and to his eloquence and tact in the Lower House nearly all the credit of whatever Reform is conceded will accrue. Lord Russell, it is said, fears the effect of this on his own popularity, and instead of the Cabinet working as a unit, it runs the risk of being rent in pieces by jealousies and bickerings before it has a chance of meeting the enemy in open combat. This is a painful condition of things, and may ultimately bring about a party situation which will postpone Reform for many years. Should a Cabinet split take place, it would be a split which would throw such Conservative Whigs as Lord Clarendon and the Duke of Somerset into the embrace of the Tories. Mr. Gladstone then would be the leader of the Liberal party, but with even a small desertion of Whigs to the Tory ranks, the distance from Toronto to Cuba is three times as far via the St. Lawrence as through the United States, to say nothing of the superior speed, safety, and reliability, at all seasons, of the route through our territory. This transit business, which can only in part be transacted under a bonded system, with its necessary incumbrances and stoppages, would of course be a course of profit to us as well as to our neighbors. Similar principles in various ways apply also to all our transactions of bargain and sale, supply and demand, with them; and if our mutual relations are interrupted, and trade is forced through unnatural and expensive and wasteful channels, to our mutual loss and injury, it is satisfactory to know that, after increased experience on both sides, those whose interests are injured by exclusiveness, or would be promoted by removing the obstacles between the people of both countries, will be heard, and a better system than the present will be established in a different temper and on a firmer basis. In the meantime the people on both sides will appreciate unerringly and plainly the folly and treachery of those who alienate them from each other, and on either side endeavor to make them believe that their legitimate interests are antagonistic.

LOCAL NEWS.

HOLIDAY.—To-day being Ash Wednesday, there will be no business transacted at any of the Government Departments.

PASSED EXAMINATION.—We notice that amongst the list of those who passed their examination as Barristers at the Hiliary Term, the name of J. G. O'Doherty, Esq., son of Mr. John O'Doherty, of Gloucester. Mr. O'Doherty was a student of St. Joseph's College in this city, and studied with Messrs. Scott & Ross.

TRADE SALE.—The attention of grocers and dealers is directed to the great trade sale, advertised in our issue to-day, to take place in Moutreal, at the stores of Messrs. John Leeming and Company, Auctioneers. This will be a very important sale, there being 3000 chests and half chests of the best Teas, this season's crop, and a very extensive assortment of groceries. The sale commences on Thursday morning.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.—The lectures in the Hall of the Mechanics Institute last evening, were very largely attended, G. M. Rose, Esq., occupied the chair, and in a few brief remarks explained the unavoidable absence of the Hon. M. Cameron. He then called upon the Rev. Mr. Johnston, who delivered a short but eloquent address. Several other gentlemen also addressed the Meeting, at the conclusion of which, a good number of parties stepped forward and took the temperance pledge.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.—Seventeen hundred copies of the Weekly TIMES will be issued on Friday morning. It contains thirty columns of trading matter—all carefully selected for the special benefit of the farmers. In its columns will be found an epitome of Foreign, American, and Canadian news, with a great variety of Miscellaneous reading, not to be found in any other paper published in the Ottawa valley. Price, five cents. For sale at Barber's, Sussex street; Durie and Son, Sparks street, and at the office of publication, 60 Sparks street.

SOIREE.—We have been requested by the Committee of Management to state that the Soiree, under the patronage of the Grand Lodge of Central Canada, in aid of the funds of the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital, will be held in Her Majesty's Theatre, instead of in the Temperance Hall, as heretofore announced. This change has been rendered necessary on account of the large number of tickets sold, there being over four hundred disposed of at present. The programme will appear to-morrow.

CARLETON COUNTY COUNCIL.

TUESDAY.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: John Holmes, Esq., Warden; and Messrs. Dow, Smith, Berry, Bryson, Scott, McGuire, McCaffrey, Dawson, Dean, Morgan and Cowan.

The Minutes of Monday's meeting were read by Mr. Morgan, in the absence of the Clerk, who, we regret, is confined to his rooms on account of ill health.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Attorney-General's office, in regard to the propriety of establishing a fund by the Council for the payment of Constables in certain cases,

Moved by Mr. Cowan, seconded by Mr. Dean, That the communication from the Attorney-General's office, with reference to a fund being established by the Council for the payment of constables in certain particular cases, be referred to Committee of the Whole.—Carried.

The opinion of the County Solicitor concerning the liability of the County Council to repair the bridges over the Rideau River at New Edinburgh, was read. Also, his opinion respecting the practice of constables in this city arresting parties charged with crime and committing them to the County Jail, under blanks signed by magistrates.

Mr. Bryson moved, seconded by Mr. Scott, That the Rideau Bridge tenders, together with the opinion of the Solicitor on the liability of the County for the repairs of the New Edinburgh bridges, be referred to a Committee of the Whole—Carried,

Mr. Bryson moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, That the Warden be requested to represent to the Sheriff, in accordance with the recommendation of J. B. Lewis, Esq., the grossly illegal practice of the city magistrates and constables in committing parties charged with crime on warrants signed on blanks, and to report the result to this Council to-morrow.—Carried.

An account from R. Sparks, Esq., P. L. S., for making a survey between lots 25 and 26, 4th concession Goulbourne, was received, and, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Dawson, That the report of R. Sparks, Esq., referring to the allowance for road between the Village of Richmond and Township of Fitzroy, which was received at the January Session of this Council, be printed in the Appendix to the Minutes of this Council.—Carried.

The Building Committee presented their Report on certain matters referred to them during the January Session.

On motion the Report of the Building Committee was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Berry, That the Rev. Mr. May, of March, be appointed Local Superintendent of Schools for the Township of Torbolton, the Rev. Mr. Wardrope having declined the office.

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Dow, That the Committee on Education be desired to ascertain whether the state of the Grammar School Fund is such as to permit within the County the establishment of another Grammar School; and if so, to report where such Grammar School could be most advantageously situated, without disturbing the position of the present Grammar School.—Carried.

REPORTS.

The Reports of the Building and that of the Jail Committees were handed in, but being of no material interest to our readers, we omit publishing them.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council, immediately after recess, went into Committee of the Whole in regard to the erection of a Bridge over the Rideau River, and also to open Tenders, &c.

At four o'clock the Committee rose, when an adjournment was carried to the effect that they meet to-day at ten o'clock.

SKATING CARNIVAL.

Yesterday evening the second Fancy Dress entertainment, organized under the auspices of the Ottawa Skating and Curling Club, came off at their Rink with great *eclat*.

After the success of the first Carnival, and in view of the present occasion being from time immemorial a season of merry-making and enjoyment, expectation was wound up to a high pitch, which, as the result shewed, was to be gratified in the fullest manner. The weather was auspicious, the management was excellent, and no hitch or *contretemps* occurred at any time to mar the pleasure of the evening.

As we endeavoured, at some length, on the first occasion, to give an idea of these Skating entertainments, and as, in the nature of things, there can be little variation or novelty in the character of such spectacles, it is unnecessary now to weary the reader with many details, or present to his notice again what might appear like repetition. Suffice it to say the number of costumes on the ice was larger than before, some 150 characters being represented, and an improvement, both as regards the quality and the variety of dresses, was apparent. We observed, also, more female figures than before, which created a decidedly good effect.

The following characters were represented: A Cricketer, who didn't indulge in long stops; an Old Man and Old Woman, who by their easy and comfortable motions appeared the "Old Folks at Home." Zouaves, warlike in red baggy breeches and fez caps, making love to Irish and Swiss Peasant Girls; Spaniards, Highlanders, and Banditti so handsome and dashing that to be robbed by them would be a pleasure; Night and Day, throwing some other characters into the shade; persons of Queen Elizabeth's time, stiff, dignified Ancients who seemed ill at ease amid the whirl, bustle and excitement of this age, and appeared anxious to return to the era of peaked beards, prominent frills and collars, and rotund farthingales; Ali Baba was on hand, of course, without the illustrious Forty Thieves; Flower Girls, blooming among Montagnards, and scattering perfume among the motley throng; *Habitants* in their hodden gray and *tuque bleu*, looking merry as if they had swallowed a flowing *coup* after a good sale of farm stuff; Clowns, with cap and bells, reminding one of the cracking whip and the "Slap, bang, here we are again," prelude; Sepoys as black and woebegone as if about to be blown from a gun, and Bedouin Arabs ferocious enough to excite one's apprehension for the safety of his jugular and money-bag; a Solitary Greek not at all anxious for the tug of war but rather concerned about the tug given his jacket by the pretty Vivandiere; Lacrosse Club, Military Cadet skilfull enough to keep "eyes right," and to the ladies the proper degree of "attention," while possessing a peculiar penchant for going at the double. But, oh, ye gods and insignificant minnows, what have we next! A veritable Spirit of the Press; a poor fellow whose careworn and emaciated phiz tells stories of toil among heaps of exchanges, and illegible despatches, and rejected communications. The seedy Spirit's haggard countenance speaks eloquently of dead-heads, and bad debts, and contests with insignant subscribers who will "throw up the paper, sir, if you dont advocate my principles." The spirit, however, looked as if he had got his fit-out in Petticoat Lane, and his threadbare garments showed a surprising alliance with rags in another form—pieces of friendly exchanges pinned on to cover the wearer's fleshless form. The Phantom wore a pair of large steel scissors on his back, forming a cross of a suggestive character, while goose quills protruded through the leaf of his hat, like *cheaux de frise*, constituting a veritable feather in his cap. Our spiritual friend dashed through the crowd as if hunting a debtor, his whole gait and get-up representing that phase of press life, illustrated by the Editor, who travelled 1700 miles through the country on a collecting tour, and on returning home found that his travelling expenses had eaten up all the collections, and ten cents he owned before. There were, in addition to the Spirit, a Farmer, who did not desire to cultivate the acquaintance of the literary character; an Irishman flew round, in grand style, flourishing an "illigant stick," with as much spirit and skill as if the hero of a thousand scrimmages—his skating was capital, and his antics and drollery created considerable merriment. An Owl moped about quietly and ogled a Turkish Fisherman as sleepy-looking as himself; there were a Russian Count, a Tri-Color, American Citizen going it as rapidly as if trying to run away from his national debt, a Page, a Jockey, Neapolitan, Shepardess looking as if she had been charmed by the soft piping of some romantic swain; the Red White and Blue, fluttering and waving unwearidly over the frozen water—the Roman Girl, under the protection of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, who looked as he "kinder liked to say something, but didn't know how"; Brigand; the Gorilla, fierce, powerful and shaggy, threatening to crush all before him, and looking as malicious as if he would like to polish of De Chaillu for bringing him into such notice; the Albanian, the Soldier, North American Indian, painted and feathered; Highland Lassie, California Packer, Sir P. Teazle as sour-looking as after a battle with his mild Lady about "Nothing to Wear;" Ladies of the 19th century, Chinese, Chimney-sweep, U. S. Navy and Army, Rifemen, Bottle Old Rye, and Bottle Pale Ale, which circulated too freely to please our temperance friends. The Bottle of Ale, probably after being considerably lightened, nearly came to grief by falling; it was picked up without going to pieces and moved off, doubtless to be replenished. These were capital characters. There was as large a number of niggers as if the underground Railway had been employed for a month beforehand, or as if all the colored white-washers and barbers had been shipped to this "Happy Land of Caanan." The large and showy shirt collar, and cotton umbrella were used till literally played out, the ribs of the latter showing that they were under no manner of restraint. There was an excellent female character with which we will close the enumeration, for she was actually a "Good Night."

The number of spectators was large, although the crush was not as great as on the former occasion. The groups of flying figures, arrayed in bright, fantastic costumes of every cut and color, the striking variety of the character, the ever-changing aspect of the throng, all combined to form a spectacle of unusual attractiveness and brilliancy.

GROWTH OF FLAX.—The Markham *Economist* says that between fifty and sixty acres of flax were grown within an area of some eight or ten miles of Markham Village during the year 1865. The crop generally was a good one, considerably better than can fairly be considered an average yield.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

THE BROKERS SWINDLE.

FENIAN MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

GENERAL SWEENEY PURCHASES HEAVY CANNON.

VERA CRUZ MERCHANTS CONDEMN THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

LOSS OF THE SHIP HAMLET.

VAN DYKE TO BE APPOINTED COLLECTOR OF NEW YORK.

DEATH OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF BOSTON.

NEW YORK, 13th.—A swindle, concerted by a partner of a New York firm of Brokers, was exposed yesterday by Washington Metroves. The party called at the Police Head-quarters, recently, representing that his firm had been robbed of $12,000 in United States bonds, and believed the criminal parties were in the city. After a brief examination the Detectives concluded that they were being misled, and telegraphed for the other member of the firm, who duly arrived in town, and was confronted with the complainant whom he charged with the abstraction of the missing bonds. The result was the production by the artful dodger of $7000 of the stolen property.

A large Fenian meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening. Addresses were made by Hon. Fernando Wood and others.

The *Tribune's* Washington telegram says: The U. S. Minister to England, Chas. Francis Adams, will probably return home. It is supposed his place will be filled by Mr. Molley, now Minister at Vienna; or Mr. Marsh, Minister to Italy. Either of those vacancies would probably be filled by Governor Curtain.

During the week ending, 10th inst., disbursements of the Treasury Department amounted to $4,407,982 37c. During the same period the Department issued certificates of indebtedness amounting to $510,000, and reduced old ones to the amount of $3,000.

The receipts from the International revenue last week amounted to the large sum of $4,771,116 60c.

The total National Bank currency issued last week was $1,756,330. Total issued up to date is $253,116,380.

NEW YORK, 13th.—The *Tribune's* telegram says:—Great indignation is felt by the parishioners of Dr. Sunderland's Church in Washington, because the Trustees consented the use of the edifice for the lecture of Frederick Douglas.

It is reported in the city that several pieces of heavy cannon have renecently been purchased in this city for Gen. Sweeney, Fenian Secretary of War.

The *Herald* publishes a letter from Juarez to a friend in this country. He says the enemy is continuing his last resources and his forces are becoming demoralized. He is very hopeful of the Republican cause in Mexico, and says that without the necessity of the United States taking any part in the war they will be able to obtain a definite triumph of the cause of National Independence. The attitude assumed by the Government of the United States, has been a great moral support to the Republican cause in Mexico.

Maximilian has now not the slightest idea of cementing his so-called Throne.

The *Herald's* Mexican correspondent says that while in the vicinity of Vera Cruz there is appearance of great commercial activity, there is little reality in it. Nearly all merchandise arriving bring for the French portion of the Imperial army immense supplies of ordnance and ordnance stores recently arrived and have been forwarded to the capital.

All merchants in Vera Cruz excepting French condemn the Imperial Government openly.

A meeting of the creditors of the Columbian Marine Insurance Company was held yesterday p.m., at which a resolution was adopted passing congratulations to the gentlemen appointed as receivers of its affairs, and requesting them to furnish a statement at as early a day as practicable, of its condition financially, and wind up its business as soon as possible.

City Inspector Booth has sent to Mayor Hoffman a communication requesting the latter to convene the Board of Health, not only for the purpose of action to abate various dangerous diseases, but also to protest to the Legislature against passing the bill to establish the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission.

LOUISVILLE, KY., 13th.—Chas. Ripley, one of the most eminent lawyers of Kentucky, died this morning of erysiplisis.

Col. W. H. Coyle, Judge Advocate of the Department of Kentucky, has left for the Dry Tortugas *via* New Orleans, with a guard over the prisoners convicted by the Military Commission and sentenced to confinement at Tortuga.

The ill-health of Col. Coyle, superinduced by arduous service, rendered this really necessary.

Gen. Fisk, of the Freedmen's Bureau, arrived here this morning *en route* to Frankfort to meet a committee of the Kentucky Delegation, and while here he received a telegram announcing the death of a member of his family, and the dangerous illness of his wife and left for St. Louis.

NASHVILLE, 12th.—The heavy rains of last night and yesterday have caused a rise in the river here. The water is now four feet deep and still rising.

A fire occurred on Saturday night at the store of Doirer and Brown, on the Public Square, damaging their stock of goods to the amount of $30,000; insured for $20,000.

A great Fenian reception comes off here to-morrow. General Sweeney and President Roberts are expected to arrive and address the Brotherhood.

A man named Whitney, was probably fatally injured last night by being struck by the projection of a bridge, while passing from one railroad to another.

The *Press* and *Times* says, that Clarksville, the centre of the oil region, on the Cumberland river, is becoming thickly settled. Stores, dwellings, hotels, and drinking saloons are springing up, and the place has now all the fast features of a California gold town.

The Tennessee and Cumberland Oil Company have struck a fine vein of oil, consisting of a thick substance which is used there for the machinery of other wells.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. 13th—The military commission in the case of the one-armed guerrilla Berry, found him guilty of eleven separate murders, and sentenced him to be hanged. Gen Palmer has approved of the finding of the commission, and the 3rd of March is fixed for the execution of Berry.

NEW YORK 18th—The Fort Monroe correspondent of the *Herald* states that Williard, banker, of Norfolk, has defaulted and departed with $40,000.

HIGHLANDS 13th—The steamer *San Jacinto*, from Savannah, with the 90th regiment of Brooklyn on board, is now off the Highlands and will reach New York about half-past 2 o'clock.

BOSTON 13th—The ship *Hamlet*, from Calcutta for Boston, with a valuable cargo of East India goods, went ashore during a thick fog last night on Nauset Beach, at Orleans, Cape Cod, and will be a total loss. Her back is broken and she is full of water—crew saved. The *Hamlet* was 757 tons burthen, and owned by W. C. Rogers & Co.

NEW YORK, 13.—The *Post's* telegram says that the Committee on Ways and Means is considering the tax on whisky and cotton, and the income tax, and that a report will be made very soon on these three points.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill having passed the Senate and House, will be sent to the President to-day.

The friends of Van Dyke are very certain that he will be appointed Collector of New York.

The *Commercial* says that the stock market is dull but steady, the probability is, that for some time prices remain about the same as at present, but of course with temporary fluctuation. Governments are extremely dull but firm, and quotations for money very dull. The applications for loans limited. Prime names pass at 7 à 7½ per cent.

Gold steady at about yesterday's range of prices.

The Government has sold a moderate amount during the the last few days and the supply is more adequate to the demand.

Large demand for customs.

The foreign bankers and others having hoards of gold are lending it at from one sixteenth to one eighteenth per cent. per day.

Foreign Exchange firmer.

BOSTON, 13th.—Right Rev. John B. Fitzpatrick Catholic Bishop of Boston died last night, aged 53 years.

'CO-OPERATION' AMONG ENGLISH OFFICIALS.'

The officials of the "Civil Service" in England have imitated the co-operative system of their fellow-countrymen, the co-operative workmen, and formed an association upon a very simple plan. Any civil servant who wishes to become a member of it pays an annual subscription of about one dollar, which can be spared even by those who are the poorest and worst paid. For this sum he receives a ticket of membership, which enables him to purchase, at the store of the association, for cash, many articles, such as tea, coffee, sugar, butter, cheese, pickles, &c., twenty per cent. cheaper than they could be had elsewhere.

Arrangements are also made by which, if he wishes to purchase meat, game, or poultry, he is supplied with them by the purveyors to the association at about twenty-five per cent. below the ordinary prices.

Each member receives a book containing the rules of the association, and also a list of some of the principal firms in the metropolis, who have engaged to supply the membeas of the association with the various articles they sell at various rates of discount, from 10 to 25 per cent. Tobacco, snuff, cigars, wine, spirits and beer, are included in the list. Almost every department of business is included in the arrangement. Thus, these officials are enabled to furnish their houses, put up gas-fixtures, plant their gardens, dress themselves, their wives, children and servants, at lower prices than they otherwise could probably attain.

The inducement offered to the store-keepers to sell goods at a reduced price to the members of the association arises from the increase thus created in their business. The undertaking is new, but there are already nearly 3,000 members, whose annual dues bring in enough for management; and, as there are 16,000 office-holders in the Civil Service, there will be an ample income if only one-half should join the society. The large amount of goods sold enables the dealers to sell at a small profit, and they regard the credit of supplying the association as the best advertisement they could have.

PROFITS OF COTTON CULTURE.

In view of the interest felt in cotton culture, and the number of people who think of investing in cotton lands, we give the following figures from the current number of *De Bow's Review*. The editor of that periodical thinks that the resulting profits represent a minimum:

The following table shows the expenses incurred, and the profits received, in and from the cultivation of 1,250 acres of land—1,000 in cotton and 250 in corn:

EXPENSES.

100 hands, at $10 per month	$12,000
100 barrels of pork, at $40	4,000
400 barrels of molasses, at $40	1,600
Clothing for 100 hands, at $50	5,000
50 first-class mules, at $150	7,500
Wagons and farming implements	3,500
Oxen and cows	1,500
5,000 bushels of corn at $1	5,000
Hay and fodder	1,500
Overseer's wages	2,000
Assistant overseer's wages	800
Medicines, medical attendance, &c	1,500
Carpenter's tools, cooking utensils, &c	1,000
Lumber	1,000
Incidentals	1,500
Fee simple of land, at $20 per acre	25,000
Total	$74,400

PROFITS.

1,000 bales of cotton—400 pounds each—at 30 cents	$120,000
7,500 bushels of corn, at $1	7,500
50 mules, at $100 each	5,000
Oxen and cows	1,000
Carpenter's tools, &c	500
Fee simple of land	28,000
Total	$159,000
Deduct expenses	74,400
Net profits	$84,600

Say but half of the above crop—200 pounds to the acre—is made, and the profits would still be $24,000, or almost the cost of the land, which, with the certain development of the South, must increase in value.

It strikes us that the items for wages, food, and clothing ought to be increased in the above estimate. The freedmen will hardly consent to return to the provender of slaves. On the other hand, cotton will be more than thirty cents a pound. It seems to us that these figures show that intelligent enterprise, with ordinary luck, will insure a profit on capital invested of at least fifty per cent.

CANADIAN NEWS.

DISAPPEARED.—Two young men, named respectively Edouard Beaumont, aged 21, and Alfred Beland, 21, left their homes in Begerville, on Tuesday morning, and have not yet been heard of since. They informed their relatives that they intended crossing the river at St. Columba Church, and that they would return in the afternoon.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

An idiot has been arrested at St. Flarien, County of Lotbiniere, who is possessed of the mania of setting houses on fire, and has caused many losses. He has been the terror of the people on account of his savageness, and immense muscular strength. In order to secure him, it was necessary to watch the time when sleep made him unconscious, and to approach him with care.

WOLF.—Sub-constable Demers reports having seen a wolf in McGill College Avenue at a quarter to one o'clock on Friday morning. It made several attempts to attack him, until a Newfoundland dog made his appearance. The dog ran away, however, and the wolf then went into St. Urbain street, and afterwards turned in the direction of the mountain. The policeman discovered that the creature had just devoured some small animal, as he found several small pieces of flesh on the street. It is possible that it may have escaped from Guilbault's Menagerie.—*Transcript.*

The Colborne *Times* says that on Saturday week Mr. John Jones, of Cramache, who had constantly suffered much pain from an accident nine years ago, deliberately loaded his gun and shot himself. The charge passed through the roof of his mouth and lodged in the posterior portions of the brain. He lived three hours after committing the awful deed, perfectly conscious until five minutes before his death. Mr. Jones was a resident of the township for forty-two years, and was highly esteemed by acquaintances, far and near.

DEATH OF THE SUPERIOR OF THE MONTREAL SEMINARY.—On Friday afternoon, shortly after five o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Granet, Superior of the House of St. Sulpice, breathed his last, having been sick for several months. He was born on the 24th of August, 1810, in France, at Espalem, in the diocese of Puy, came to this country in 1843, and was professor of Theology in the Seminary until, in 1856, he succeeded the Rev. Mr. Bilaudele as Superior of the Seminary. The funeral service takes place to-morrow, at half-past eight.—*Transcript.*

RUNAWAY.—The St. Thomas *Journal* says: A runaway of an unusually exciting character, occurred on Monday afternoon. A farmer's team was standing at the St. Thomas Brewery, when it took fright and dashed madly away. Mr. Harry Thorton was standing near by, and as it came on to him, had only time to grasp the bridle, which unfortunately broke. He was thus forced to cling to the neck-yoke to avoid being trampled to death. In this position he was carried along, down a narrow lane, leading to Mr. Lipsey's tannery, over a pile of stones, six feet high; the horses only stopped when within a few feet of the steep hill in rear of the tannery.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.—There appears to be a poor prospect of the new Custom House being ready for occupation on the opening of navigation. At the meeting of the Board of Tr