political changes he had alluded to, the extension of commerce came to be considered, and His Excellency Lord Monck, during a visit to the mother country, found a very cordial desire on the part of the Imperial Government to facilitate commercial intercourse between the British North American Provinces and other British Colonies. They were, therefore, here in British Guiana, with the sanction and approval of the Imperial government, and they expected that in a day or two they would be carried in one of the ships of war belonging to Her Majesty's navy. He simply mentioned this fact to shew that the object in view has the approbation of the Home Government. (Applause.) (Mr. McDougall here spoke in general terms of the resources and progress of these Northern Colonies.) Although we have not quite such weather as British Guiana, although we have not the perpetual summer and the gorgeous flowers you have here, we have the alternations of the seasons which are beneficial to health, and he was still, notwithstanding all he had seen and heard, disposed to say, "give me my own Canada. (Applause.) It was very well once in a while to go back and bathe himself once again in the cold air of the North, for he was sure there was quite as much pleasure and quite as much happiness to be experienced there as in these tropical climes. (Loud applause.) Having given this general outline, he would come to the practical point. Those whom the Commissioners represent believe they have the means of establishing a more direct trade with British Guiana and the West Indies for sugar, coffee and molasses. They believe they will be good customers, for they have the means of paying for what they get. (Hear, hear.) They have also a vast extent of country capable of producing cereals, probably the best grown in the world, for which they believe they can suggest the means of supplying you here. Then the lumber which is not produced here, and which is necessary for the industry you carry on, can also be supplied, together with coal and fish. All that seems to be wanted is to remove some of these obstructions which, perhaps, legislation has imposed, and which operate as hindrances to trade. It may be said as a general rule that merchants can find out the best markets for themselves, but sometimes governments make faulty regulations which have a tendency to prevent the interchange of commerce between various countries. Harbor and light-house dues are sometimes too heavy, and postal communication is imperfect, and many things of that description, the effects of which are well known. They had felt in their own case, difficulties of that kind, for knowing they would be some weeks in England and at sea, they directed their letters to be sent to St. Thomas, and when they arrived there expected to find letters waiting for them. But the Halifax steamer had not arrived, and in consequence the letters were *not*. One of the chief embarrassments to trade, it is well known, is the want of communication between countries. You must secure, in the first instance, the means of communication, in order to carry on a correspondence with certainty and promptitude. It is necessary that the merchant should have a speedy answer to know whether he is to send to this or that market. And it is perfectly clear that if he has to wait two or three months for a reply, he must content himself with smaller profits rather than incur the risk of delay. This is one of the preliminaries to be settled, the importance of which every one connected with commerce would at once admit. He and his colleagues were very happy to find that there was a recognition of the urgency of this matter on the part of His Excellency and several gentlemen present, and that the government of British Guiana will be willing to come forward with its share towards the expense of establishing a direct means of communication. He therefore felt at the very outset great confidence as to the success of their mission. With respect to other questions it would be inexpedient at this early stage to go into them, but he would assure those present that their objects were not selfish or sectional—that they were not limited to British North America. We believe and we feel that they are objects in which the British nation at large is interested. We believe that the establishment of these friendly relations between the provinces of the Empire is one of the surest and most potent means of building up that great fabric of political power, which the British empire must sustain if its influence is to be extended over the civilized world. (Applause.) He then referred to the United States and the Reciprocity Treaty. He did not believe the U. S. government would do away with it. Still the people of British America must be prepared for such a result, and the present state of things in respect to the treaty was one of the reasons why they were looking out for other markets for their produce. He believed that the trade with these colonies in the article of sugar had not entirely fallen off. British Guiana still continued to produce sugar, and the British North American provinces continued to use it; the only difference was that other parties had the advantage of carrying the produce. He believed we could recover the lost ground; that we have the means of re-establishing that trade. Applause. And they were here for the purpose of ascertaining what could be suggested and what could be done for the purpose of removing all existing difficulties out of the way. The hon gentlemen having apologized for trespassing so long upon their attention, resumed his seat amid loud applause.

The Chairman then proposed the health of the Hon Mr. McDonald from Nova Scotia.

The toast was well drunk.

The Hon. Mr. McDonald said he rose to thank there present and the public for the reception that had been given to him on behalf of those he represented. He then alluded in highly complimentary terms to the beauty of that clime and the kindness and hospitality of its people. It would be bad taste to compliment His Excellency the Governor, but perhaps he might be permitted to say that they were perfectly sensible of, and thoroughly appreciated the countenance and support accorded them in the prosecution of their inquires. While he stood for the present representing Nova Scotia only, he would express a hope that the time is not far distant when Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick and the Canadas will meet as brothers, aiding and assisting each other, and not as enemies endeavouring to hurt each other injury. (Applause.) He had a profound hope that in a very short time they would be one people, (Applause,) aiding each other to develope and expand their several resources. As to the questions they were met to consider, they could not expect or hope that all the leading gentlemen in the colonies would at once, without reflection, fall into their views. All they could hope was only so to place matters before their eyes that after reflection, and after visiting the North American Provinces in the same capacities as the Commissioners have come here, and satisfy them-elves upon the subject by seeking for, and obtaining information, they would arrive at the same conclusion as the Commissioners arrived at, and end bye-and-bye by adopting such measures as will break down every barrier that is at present interposed between the extension and enlargement of our trade. (Loud Applause.) The provinces produce coal, fish, flour, while the West Indies on the other hand produce every article of tropical growth which the North American colonies require to import. And yet while Nova Scotia alone was selling in the West Indies produce to the extent of two millions of dollars, she purchased from these colonies in return produce to the value of only a quarter of a million, so that they were really paying in hard cash over a million of dollars to Nova Scotia alone instead of paying the purchasers with her own productions. And what did they do with the money? Why they went to Porto Rico and to Cuba to buy with that cash the very articles those he was addressing were producing! (hear, hear—and a voice: abolish slavery.) He would ask any one if there was not "something rotten in the state of Denmark," (laughter) when such a state of things could exist. (Applause.) He believed he could demonstrate to them that in reality they are losing a large portion of trade and its profits owing to the want of definite understanding between them and their brother colonists, to the advantage of those with whom we have no bond of union and with whose political institutions we have no sympathy. There was another point of view in which this matter was important. Thoughtful men generally, and able politicians do not consider the present moment only, but they ask what is likely to result in the future, British Guiana at present exports so many thousand tons of sugar. In eleven years, from 1853 to 1864, the imports of sugar in Nova Scotia alone had increased from three and a-half to nine millions of pounds. The importations of Canada have, he presumed, increased in the same ratio. When they looked at the immense and rapid strides making in the wealth and population of Nova Scotia and the other North American Provinces, and that their revenue, wealth, their general trade, and public revenues had so largely increased in eleven years he thought that was an evidence of the wealth and prosperity of the colonies, and it was good evidence that they are not likely to retrograde for the next ten years. (Hear, hear.) Let them fancy then what their exports to such provinces would be in a few years hence—it would tax all their powers of increased production, and they might even be called upon to send the whole present production of British Guiana to the British Provinces of America. (Applause.) Impressed as he was with these views and with the importance and necessity of a proper understanding between the colonies, he and his honorable friends felt particularly gratified at the opportunity afforded them of being heard upon the subject on such an occasion.

The Chairman then proposed W. Smith, Esq., of New Brunswick.

The toast having been drunk,

Mr. Smith said he begged to return his most sincere thanks for the honour that had been done him. The treaty with America had been referred to, and as far as New Brunswick is concerned the trade between it and the United States has nearly doubled itself since the treaty has been in operation. As he passed through New York he heard a report that there was a prospect of the treaty being renewed for twelve months so as to give the parties an opportunity of negotiating a fresh treaty. So he came away to St. Thomas with the conviction that after all the present condition of affairs was not so bad, and with the full expectation that the treaty would be renewed. While he was there waiting for the Commissioners from England, the distinguished American Secretary of State (Mr. Seward) arrived with his son, and he called upon these gentlemen upon the introduction of the American Consul. During the conversation he had with them, he came to the conclusion that there is no hope for the renewal of the treaty upon the same terms. He found that there was a feeling towards some of the colonies, he would not mention names, (laughter) but he would merely mention that New Brunswick stood very well in the books at Washington, (renewed laughter) and therefore on this occasion he would say nothing more about it. He supposed they wanted to make a better bargain with them, but he was bound to state he had no present hope of the renewal of the treaty; which he feared would prove a very unfortunate business for some of the North American colonies. It could not, however, so much affect New Brunswick with her large body of energetic and persevering merchants and shipowners, for of late years they had found it as profitable to own ships as to build them. He showed that it was easier to become a shipowner than the owner of a sugar estate, and many of their men in New Brunswick had commenced without a dollar. He praised the qualities of New Brunswick ships, which take precedence in England over all colonial built ships. They have also a large timber and deal trade with England, and a lumber trade with the West Indies, except Demerara. He thought that when the nature and requirements of our trade are better known in New Brunswick a business may probably spring up between them, as the merchants of New Brunswick are very ready to try any market in which there is a reasonable prospect of making money (laughter) and their white pine lumber certainly cannot be surpassed in quality in the world. He might mention that a few years ago they discovered that large quantities of sugar box shooks were supplied to Cuba from the State of Maine and other places. They determined to compete, and last year they exported box shooks valued at $200,000. Having referred to their exports of fish and to the raising of 18,000 tons of coal per annum worth $11 a ton, he proceeded to say that if the treaty with America was closed, he thought they would find New Brunswick eagerly contending for a share in their lumber trade. It no other object was gained but a knowledge of their business, and the extent of the resources and requirements of the West Indies, their mission will not be in vain. They will be able to convey to their people and government, on their return home, valuable information relative to their markets which would lead to profitable trade. But this, he thought, must be preceeded by better postal arrangements between British North America and the British West Indies, as under the present miserable arrangements it might take three months before a merchan in North America could correspond with a merchant here and receive his reply. This is one of the first and most important subjects which should receive public attention. He thanked them for the cordial reception given him not only on this but on other occasions, and said he should have great pleasure when he went back in reporting most favorably upon it. He had often heard of this place, and now that he was here, he thought himself from what he could tell, that it was a great deal better than it had ever been represented to be. (Laughter and applause.) He again hoped their visit would have a good effect. He thought such visits were mutually advantageous, as they tend to cement and strengthen and bind together the British Crown and British fellow colonists. (Applause)

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS!

MONTREAL SPECIAL DESPATCH.

THE MILIMARY MOVEMENTS IN MONTREAL.

Great Excitement Prevailing at the News.

MONTREAL ABLE TO FURNISH 30,000 MEN.

MONTREAL, March 8th, 1866.

The Adjutant-General arrived at half-past one o'clock this morning, and immediately proceeded to the Brigade Office, where his assistants were in attendance, and worked till near daylight. A very large amount of business was transacted to-day, the result of which will be announced in a General Order, which is hourly expected to issue. The number of telegrams received and despatched to all parts of the Province was enormous.

A Brigade Order was issued this morning calling on all the volunteers in the city to turn out for inspection this evening. Guards were placed on the banks and armories last night.

There were a large number of suspicious persons in town yesterday, but to-day they seem to have disappeared. They were Fenians according to some persons, and cattle drovers and buyers according to others.

The excitement this morning, when the news appeared, was very great, but has since died out.

From twenty to thirty thousand men could be obsained for service here, if required

(BY PROVINCIAL LINE.)

KEMPTVILLE SPECIAL DESPATCH.

Arrest of Carr, the Robber.

HE IS COMMITTED EOR TRIAL.

KEMPTVILLE, March 8th.

John Carr, the mail carrier between this place and Merrickville, who robbed Mr. J. K. Read of Burritts Rrpids, of $1,500 has been arrested yesterday in Montreal, by Constable Loughead of Prescott. He was brought to Prescott yesterday. He has already spent a portion of the stolen money. It appears that Carr was entrusted to bring a package of money from the Express Office in Kemptville to Mr. Read of the Rapids, but made off with the funds. He purchased tickets to Montreal. Great praise is due to Constable Loughead for his detective skill in arresting the guilty party. He has been committed to jail to stand his trial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Situation Wanted as Clerk.

Situation Wanted as Hostler.

Mrs. Townsend—Her Majesty's Theatre.

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,	12.30 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, Grenville and Lower Ottawa, "	8.00 a. m.	6.30 p. m.
Kamptville, 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 postpaid thirty minutes prior to the closing of mails.

☞ Office hours—8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

The Ottawa Times

OTTAWA, MARCH 9, 1866.

On our First Page will be found a full Report of the Dinner at British Guiana, to our Delegates, with the Speeches of the Hon. W. McDougall and Governor Hincks.

It would not be more a matter of regret that the occasion has arisen to make it necessary to send an armed force to the frontier for the protection of the lives and honors of the Canadian people, than one of entire approbation of the promptitude and energy which the government has displayed upon this difficult and trying emergency. That the Fenians are capable of any combined military movement by which they could make even a temporary lodgment in Canada, we have not the slightest apprehension. But a combination of knaves, fools and madmen, are always dangerous, from the folly which pervades their counsels and the recklessness of their undertakings. It is quite possible that a Fenian raid upon any of the border towns of the Province could hardly fail to be attended with the most lamentable consequences; with the destruction of much property, and the loss of many valuable lives. We have had a recent example of how much mischief may be done by a mere handful of unprincipled maurauders who from either side of the border should undertake to surprise and pillage a peaceful and unprotected locality. The St. Albans raid was a mere matter of burglary undertaken for the sole purpose of spoil. The Fenians could have no better object in their aggression upon Canada; they would come simply as fillibusterers, freebooters and murderers, and would deserve the fate which, we feel assured, would be death to them by an indignant and an injured people. The authorities deserve the highest commendations for the energy they have displayed; and there is no question but the loyalty of the whole people will, if necessary respond in maintaining inviolate these portions of Her Majesty's British Dependencies.

Of a verity the Fenians have set a great mission before them, they not only propose to reform the government of Ireland but likewise the Church of Rome, commencing the latter reformation by the excommunication of an Archbishop. Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, has incurred the anathema of the Fenian Church, worshipping under the ministry of the pious Killian, at Jones' Wood. The New York *Herald*, reporting the new doctrine of this latter day prophet, says:—"Mr. "Killian was next introduced, and proceeded "to indicate the right of the people to assemble "on the Sabbath, and to condemn the action "of the church authorities. He said: Is it "less Christianlike to meet here to-day, in "order to speak in behalf of *and to spend* "*our dollar* in aid of the old land which "gave us birth, now in the agony and bloody "sweat of revolution? (Applause and sensation.)" For *our* dollar the evangelical Killian doubtless meant *your* dollar—but, there was an evident confusion of ideas in his mind on this point.

That same Sunday forenoon, let us see what it was the Archbishop said for which the Brotherhood have ex-communicated him. "If we are opposed he said to this meeting *in toto* it is not because we sympathise "with the English government, but because "we sympathise in the true spirit with Ireland. We have seen nothing yet, and we "expect nothing from this Fenian movement "but what will be to the great detriment of "Ireland and its people, both in that country "and also in this, the land of their adoption. "We believe that only injury will come of "this movement, and time will prove who is "right and who is wrong. We believe that "as nothing but mischief has so far come of "it, nothing but mischief will further come of "it. And I say it not only in the interests "of our brethern *in their own land but also* "*in our interests here.* If our people persist "as unfortunately they have persisted thus "far, in a movement which all sensible men "and all true friends of Ireland consider one "of folly, which must result in nothing but "destruction and mischief, it will not only "incite England to oppose Ireland still more, "and to rivet still more securely the chains "on our people, *but it will incite perhaps the* "*anger and disgust of the American people* "*themselves against us.* And I say in all the "sincerity of my heart that I look *to this* "*movement with a feeling of deep apprehension for the reason* that a spirit has been "evinced by those whose counsel the people "have followed in this movement that it will "raise up against Irishmen, first as Irishmen "and then as Catholics, in this land, a spirit "of persecution equal to that under which "they have so long groaned in their own "land. I appeal to all men, and beg of them "for their own sakes, and for the sake of "their God, to withdraw themselves from a "movement that has already gone too far."

A striking illustration of the Archbishop's proceedings took place the same evening in another part of the same city, and is thus reported in New York papers of Monday week:

While the officiating clergyman, at St. Bridget's Church, corner of Avenue B and Eighth street, was reading from the altar yesterday Archbishop McCloskey's letter, denouncing the projected Fenian meeting at Jones' Woods, a young man in the congregation stood up and protested in the most vehement manner against the reading of the letter, and any interference with Fenianism on the part of the clergy. Considerable excitement was caused by this unexpected scene, and the clergyman called on several members of the congregation to put the dissenter out, but they all refused to comply with his request, and the commotion quicted down after some time.

The Brethren are going ahead, in theology, as well as in politics. The hermit O'Mahoney

This hermit good
Lives in Jones's wood.

and the evangelist Killian, who teaches the true intent "of the Sabbath" to be "to spend our dollar," and thereupon excommunicates an Archbishop—slightly heretical, by the by, on that point. Verily the new world at least does move. We have had a Book of Mormon—why not a Book of Fenia. We have had the Prophet Brigham in Utah, why not the Prophet Killian in Union Square?

LOCAL NEWS.

POLICE COURT.—The business at this Court yesterday was of no importance. One Mary Durnan, was fined $4 and costs for drunkenness, and a man, named John Miller, mulct in $2 and costs for a similar offence.

PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS.—A French contemporary states that the Public Works Department have issued orders to the Contractors of the Parliament Building, to have the Legislative Chambers ready for occupation by the 10th of April. This would point to what is generally expected—namely, an early session.

CARD PICTURES.—The neatest thing we have yet seen in the style of a Photograph, are those taken by Messrs. Stiff & Gregory. What renders them complete is the artistic and life-like manner in which they are colored by these clever operators. Their rooms are visited by admiring crowds, daily, and are well worth a visit.

TROTTING MATCH.—Yesterday afternoon a trotting match came off on the Ottawa River. Mr. John Heney backed his pony against a mare belonging to Mr. Andrew Campbell, to trot nine miles from Blanche River to Ottawa. The race was for a stake of $50, but a good deal of money was also placed on the horses by their respective admirers. The match was won by the mare which came in a long distance ahead. A large crowd witnessed the sport.

THE CORNWALL DEPUTATION.—The deputation, consisting of Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Mayor Allen and Col. VanKoughnet had an interview with the Attorney General West and returned home yesterday. The deputation had important business in hand, in reference to work on the Cornwall Canal, which it is desired to have done. It is said that the Government has been asked to repair damage recently sustained by a lock or other work in connexion with the canal. The deputation were pleased with their reception.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—This establishment is now open for the accommodation of the public, by whom it will, doubtless, be largely patronized. As we stated a few days ago, the building has been thoroughly renovated, and, by the application of the painter, decorator, and upholsterer's art, has assumed a most attractive and comfortable appearance—sufficient to win the confidence of any guest. Mr. Hamilton's reputation as a caterer is a guarantee that the wants of the inner man will also receive the best attention. This hotel will, we are sure, soon become one of the most popular in this section.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—People well posted don't require to be told that at the store of R. Eaton & Co., Rideau street, among the cheapest and best fancy paper-hangings, etc., for house furnishing, anywhere procurable, can be obtained. This store is stocked with all the articles in the trade, and of the finest quality. There is a splendid lot of picture frames, plain and gilt, pier and mirror frames, and also a fine stock of tapestry, of every kind. The decorative work, painting and graining, done by this house, is of a very superior description, specimens of which can be seen in the Departmental Buildings. There is on view, in the store, a new and beautiful inside window blind—the cheapest and most durable article of the kind we have seen. Altogether, the stock on hand is well worth examination.

In accordance with a summons from His Excellency the Governor General, Hon. Messrs. J. A. Macdonald, Galt and McGee left town yesterday by the one o'clock afternoon train for Montreal, where an important meeting of the Cabinet will be held on their arrival. The position of the Province in regard to the question of defence, and matters connected therewith, including the calling out of the militia, will receive the earliest consideration. The majority of the Cabinet, including the Premier and Attorney Generals East and West will be in Montreal to-day. Their colleagues here can rejoin them speedily if necessary, a special train being in readiness to leave Ottawa at any hour. Hon. Mr. Howland is to reach Ottawa to-day. Cabinet meetings will be held in Montreal for some time. Col. Bernard accompanied the Ministers from Ottawa.

THE NAMES OF OUR STREETS.—New-comers experience considerable inconvenience in finding their way from one part of our city to another, for want of something to indicate the name by which each street is known. Numerous complaints have been made on this subject, and public attention has been repeatedly directed to it through the press, but so far without effect. We are informed that two hundred street signs could be furnished and put up for fifty dollars, which number would give a fair allowance to all streets requiring them; and really it seems preposterous that the public should labor under so serious an inconvenience when an expenditure so trifling would effectually remove it. In this connection we may remark that there is another matter relating to the streets which is likely to cause some embarrassment. In several instances there are two, and in one case three streets bearing the one name. For example, the city maps show three Ottawa streets, two George streets, two Queen streets, two Bolton streets, two Metcalfe streets, two Gloucester streets, and two Cathcart streets. If Ottawa was ten times its present size there might be some excuse for a scarcity of names. But surely there can be names enough found to give each street a separate one; and surely our city exchequer is not so impoverished but fifty dollars can be spared to tell folks in what street they live. The arrival of the troops, and the members of Parliament, so soon to take place, renders it more than ever necessary that the streets should be named and houses numbered, as the difficulty of finding persons, delivering letters, and so forth, will be felt by a large number of strangers, used to a better system elsewhere. The convenience of strangers and residents, as well as the reputation of our municipal authorities, for good sense, are at stake in this matter, which should be no longer neglected.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.—The arbitrators who have been considering the claims of the Contractors for those buildings, have finished the case of Jones, Haycock & Co., and made their award, which gives those gentlemen $90,000, in addition, of course, to what they have already received. The expenses incurred by the Government in the matter amount to about $30,000. We believe the Commission appointed by the Macdonald-Dorion Government in the above case, reported that the Contractors were in the Government's debt to the extent of $60,000, which shows the large difference between the estimate of the Commissioners and the award of the Arbitrators, of $150,000.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The inquest on the body of Sarah Morrisey was continued yesterday afternoon, in the City Hall. After hearing the evidence of eight witnesses, the jury returned the following verdict:

"That the said Sarah Morrisey came to her death by apoplexy, brought on by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, and not by any hurt, injury or violence, done or committed of the said Sarah Morrisey, to the knowledge to the said jurors. And the jury take this opportunity to express their regret that two of the city papers should have anticipated their verdict, by injudiciously announcing that a brutal murder had been committed, and thereby damaging the fair name of this city."

[The latter sentence has no application to the TIMES, which did not commit the mistake referred to—namely, publishing a story about a murder, in a case of natural death.—ED.]

THE DEFENCE OF THE PROVINCE.

We have great pleasure in recording the loyal and enthusiastic response made here, as everywhere throughout the Province, to the Government's call for 10,000 volunteers to defend the Canadian Frontier from hostile operations. The Adjutant General's Department at Montreal, the military head-quarters of the Province, worked with astonishing energy all Wednesday night, and, by means of the telegraph, was able to send its orders to every militia district in the country by an early hour on Thursday morning. The consequence in Ottawa was that, before daylight even, our gallant citizen soldiers were seen hurrying to their armories, to put themselves in readiness for any emergency. The two Rifle Companies, Numbers One and Three, and the Field Battery, mustered in good strength, in uniform, and with all the necessary arms and accoutrements. The corps were ordered to hold themselves in readiness all day, for active service, if called upon, and the command was most cheerfully obeyed. Officers and men turned out with an alacrity and enthusiasm worthy of their discipline and patriotism, and comported themselves throughout the day in a manner that would do credit to veterans.

A good deal of excitement prevailed during the day, particularly in the forenoon, and the defence of the country from Fenian marauders, was the universal theme of conversation. We could perceive no distrust, no unworthy fears on the part of our citizens, in regard to anything that might transpire; but, everywhere, on the contrary, calm confidence in the wisdom and resources of the Government, and firm faith in the patriotism and power of Canadians to defend their country against all her foes. There is no doubt as to the willingness of the people to make the trial of protecting the land from invasion or rapine, and the belief is almost universal that Sweeney's Fillibusters would meet with a very ugly reception in Canada.

Last night about nine o'clock the bulk of the volunteers were released from further duty till ten this morning. A guard, however, was placed on each armory. The volunteers will be under pay from the time of calling out.

The Bell's Corners Infantry Company, under the command of Capt. Powell, also reported, in strength, for service, in obedience to orders. The turn-out was large and highly creditable.

Last night a guard was placed on the Public Buildings to ensure protection. We don't think there was any fear of damage, but it was considered advisable to take every precaution against even the appearance of danger.

BOOK NOTICES.

MAGAZINES.—The "*Cornhill Magazine*" for February, is a good average number, the table of contents comprising a variety of interesting subjects which are dealt with in that pleasant sketching style which constitutes the charm of light literature. The illustrations are, as usual, remarkably good, and are, alone, worth the price of the Number. "Armadale" is continued. Again, we have a most agreeable literary treat in the February number of the "*Argosy*," a Magazine of light reading which has already attained, as it deserves, great success with the intelligent public. The contributions are of high merit, combining interest with instruction. For sale by Durie & Son.

REVIEW.—We have received from J. Durie & Son the "Quarterly Review," for January, a number containing a series of ably-written papers on the following interesting subjects:—"Livingstone's Zambesi and its Tributaries." "Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester," "Tennyson's Enoch Arden," "M. Sainte Beuve," "Grote's Plato," "Miss Berry's Memoirs," "Talgrave's Arabia," "Caricature and Grotesque in Literature and Art," and "The Coming Session."

The last number of the new literary periodical called "Every Saturday," published in Boston, is for sale by Durie & Son. The selections are from the best English papers and Magazines, and on subjects deserving attention.

The ladies have a rich treat this month in "Demorest's Magazine" for March, containing the spring fashions, patterns of articles of the toilette, fancy work, household recipes, and a series of articles designed for, and both interesting and useful to the fair sex. This excellent number can be had at Durie & Son's.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

MASS MEETING AT BROOKLYN.

A Very Modest Request.

ANOTHER GREAT MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

The United States Government Requested to Acknowledge the Irish Republic as a Belligerent Power.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Secretary and Treasurer has issued a circular to Custom's officers and agents of United States in foreign countries, directing their attention to the emendatory relating to the importation of foreign cattle and hides. A copy of which is appended to the circular, and says:—I have determined to suspend its operations in regard to the importation from countries other than Europe, as the cattle disease does not seem to prevail elsewhere. Custom officials will take care that no meat cattle, or hides of meat cattle, coming directly or indirectly from any port of Europe are landed on any point whatever from and after 1st of May, 1866.

Customs officers will require that the consular certificate accompanying each invoice of meat cattle, and of the hides of meat cattle, excepting those from Canada and other British Provinces, shall state that the cattle disease is not, and has not been recently prevalent, and that he is satisfied that such importation is free from disease and until the first of May, in the absence of such consular statement on any invoice arriving after that date report each case to this department, and await its instruction. It will be seen that under this regulation the importation of cattle and hides from Canada and other British North American Provinces, is again permitted, it being understood that the Provincial authorities have adopted measures to prevent their introduction from Europe.

NEW YORK, 8th.—The Fenians assembled in mass meeting last evening in Brookyln, and passed resolutions requesting the conferring of belligerents rights on the Irish Republic by the United States Government. The *Tribune's* Washington telegram says the mania for destroying articles of furniture in the Executive Mansion, for the purpose of securing mementoes still seem to be unalated. A man and woman were arrested for cutting the curtain in the east room, and taken before the Superintendent of Police who holds the gentleman for further investigation.

NEW YORK, 8th.—Steamer *Jura* will be up at half-past nine this a. m.

The Fenians held an immense mass meeting at Washington last night.

Advices from New Orleans state that Gen. Scott is still there.

It is rumored that Gen. Steadman was to succeed Gen. Canby, and that Gen. Fullerton was to be Secretary of State.

Recruiting for the Liberal Army is going on at New Orleans.

The President's veto of the Fredman's Bureau Bill arrested the contemplated emigration of a large number of Texans to foreign countries.

Goods are selling at Houiston 25 per cent below the invoice price.

The report of the of the abrogation of the decree making Matamoras a free port is erroneous.

NEW YORK 8th.—Lieutenat-General Grant and staff, accompained by Generals Vincent and Nichols of the War Department, Hon. E. Washburne, of Illinois, and others, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel, en route to West Point to attend the funeral of Col. Bowers.

The *World's* Washington telegram says, the Senate Naval Committee had under consideration yesterday, several important matters relating to the naval service, but adjourned without coming to any determination.

Late Mexican advices says that the Belgian troops refused to fight under Imperial Generals.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., 8th.—A destructive fire broke out last evening in the stable of J. T. Kibbie, on Franklin street, and spread with great fury east to Arch, and south to Water streets, destroying the entire block—15 buildings in number, among which was the Opera House. The buildings burned consisted mostly of clothing, grocery, shoe-stores, and livery stables. Loss estimated at $100,000. Insurance less than $25,000.

Latest from Europe!

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. CITY OF NEW YORK.

Effect of the Habeas Corpus Suspension in Ireland.

MORE FENIAN ARRESTS.

Vigorous Action Restoring Confidence.

THE POLICE FIRED ON.

The Queen in Public Life—Receptions at Buckingham Palace.

MORE TROOPS FOR IRELAND.

Still Later—Arrival of the S. S. Borussia, and S. S. Java.

NEW YORK, 7th.—The s. s. *City of New York* from Liverpool on the 21st, and Queenstown on the 22nd, has arrived.

The *Malta* had sailed for New York, and arrived out on the 20th; the *Hibernian* on the 21st ult.

The United States ship-of-war *Canadaigua* arrived at Queenstown on the 20th.

The suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Ireland was received with universal approbation in England, and very general satisfaction in Ireland.

In the first effort uneasiness and depression was perceptible, but the vigor shown by the government has restored confidence and has had a favorable affect.

The Act authorizes the arrest and detention in custody, until the 1st of March 1867, of any person suspected of conspiracy. The chief object of the measure is to enable the authorities to deal with numerous Fenian emissaries from America, who are represented to be scattered in all directions.

The Police act vigorously and are making large numbers of arrests.

The military force in Ireland are being strongly reinforced from England.

Sir Hugh Rose, Commander in Ireland, demands further instructions from the government.

Four sergeants of regiments at Limerick have been placed under arrest.

Among the latest arrests are Gen. John H. Gleeson and his brother, Joseph Gleeson, of the Federal Army.

The Police were fired on from a house in Tipperary, where supposed drilling was in progress. One of the officers was seriously wounded. Some of the men were arrested.

J. P. McDonnell, supposed Head Centre in Dublin was arrested. Order continues to be maintained.

A Bill was passed in the House of Lords, authorising the Irish Government to take possession of the telegraph wires if necessary.

The Government Bill regarding the cattle plague passed both Houses of Parliament.

The Queen will hold a fine reception at Buckingham Palace during the season; but regular drawing room levees will continue to be held by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Messages from the Queen were presented to both Houses of Parliament, asking provision to be made for Princess Helena on her marriage, and Prince Alfred on his coming of age.

In the House of Commons claims were introduced for a Reform Bill, extending franchise to all males over 21 years of age who were fairly educated. Gladston declined to shed any light on what the Government proposal would be. In French Corps Legislatif draft in responsce to the address, expresses satisfaction at the assurance that the expedition to Mexico is to close. Address then alludes to traditional sympathies between France and the United States, and says, furter that the Americans ought not to take umbrage at the presence of French troops in Mexico, to render their recall dependent upon another but our own conveniences, which would attack our right and our honor, which your Majesty guards with solicitude worthy of France and the name of Napoleon.

The *Patrie* gives a report that Seward is about to send a conciliatory despatch to France, intimating the readiness of the United States to proclaim neutrality in Mexico, subject to certain conditions.

The Suez Canal question has been definitely settled. The company retains no land whatever except for maritime channels. This politically removes all possible question, or disputes.

It is stated that recruiting in Austria, to fill up Austrian corps in Mexico, commences in a few days.

Austria, without recognizing the Kingdom of Italy, is negociating for improvements in the consular and commercial relations with that country.

It is asserted that Prussia is about to send a note to Austria, declaring that a personal union of the Duchies with Prussia is the only solution of the Schleswig-Holstein question.

LONDON, February 22nd.—By telegraph to Queenstown.—The bank of England has reduced the rate of interest to 7 per cent.

Fenian arrests continue active.

The Paris *Patrie* says certain proposals have eminated from Maximilian, which renders it impossible the return of 5,000 troops from Mexico by the end of May.

The S. S. *New York* from New York arrived at Queenstown to-day.

NEW YORK, 8th.—*S. S. Java* from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 24th, and Queentown on the 25th arrived here at 9.30 a.m.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone stated that, no recent communication had taken place with the United States, relative to the joint squadron to be sent to the coast of Cuba to stop the slave trade.

Mr. Labauchere called attention to the neutrality laws, and argued that, the interest of humanity required their revision, and cited cases of the Confederate privateers as evidence. After some debate the Attorney General admitted that the subject was of considerable importance, but he defended the course of the British Government. and trusted that the American people would see ultimately, that it was only desirous of maintaining peace.

Walthing asked if the government had made any representation to the American government relative to the Fenian proceedings in America.

Mr. Gladstone regretted that the subject had been brought up. The government had no knowledge of any proceedings to justify them in making representations to the American government.

The cattle plague is still increasing. The latest weekly returns show 13,000 cases—the largest number yet reported.

NEW YONK, 8.—The steamer *Borussia*, from Hamburg, Feb. 17, and Southampton, has arrived. News anticipated.

The Royal Mail steamer *Jura*, Capt Moodie, which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 24th ult., and Queenstown on the 25th arrived here this morning, bringing three days' later news.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Further arrests of Fenians were made yesterday.

A box of grenades and Orsen shells have been seized in Dublin.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Bourse is flat. Rentes close 69,732c.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A revolution has broken out in Ionica. Prince Consea was taken prisoner by the army, and forced to sign his abdication. The Legislature unanimously proclaimed Count Flanders, Hospodar. Much excitement prevails in the neighboring principle cities.

LONDON, 22nd.—The dinner in honor of Washington's birthday, was attended by about two hundred ladies and gentlemen, Hon. Freeman Morse, Consul at London, presiding. Among the guests were Minister Adams, the Secretary of Legation, Hon. Geo. Folsom late U. S. charge d'Affaires at the Hague, Prof. Goldwin Smith, and Cyrus Field &c. Letters of regret were then read from Bright and other distinguished men. The usual toast and sentiments were drank. Mr. Adams confined his speech to a brief expression of thanks and patriotic aspirations.

An extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, will be held on the 8th of March to receive explanations of arrangements made and agreements entered into with contractors and those for laying the cable during the present year.

OPENING OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

GOVERNOR GORDON'S SPEECH.

FREDERICTON, March 8th.

Mr. President and hon. gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

It affords me satisfaction to meet you again assembled in Parliament. In accordance with instructions received by me, since the close of the last session, a member of my Government was despatched to Quebec to attend the Council summoned by the Governor General of Canada, from the various British North American Colonies, for the purpose of aff