NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Kearns & Ryan—New Spring Goods.
Magee & Russell—Carpets.
Beach & Co.—New Lamps.
Beach & Co.—20 bbls. Benzole.
Beach & Co.—Kerosene and Pennsylvania Rock Oil
Mrs. Trotter—Toronto House.
Situation Wanted.
John Fenton—Notice.
M. E. Chambers—Auction Sale.
Margaret Bassett—Notice of Application.
William F. Coffin—Ordnance Lands to Lease.
Auditor's Abstract.
E. T. Dartnell—Schedule of Convictions.

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
Amprior, 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
Metcalfe, Osgoode, &c., Daily	6.00 p. m.	7.30 a. m
Chelsea and Wakefield, "	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Gatineau & 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, APRIL 5, 1866.

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

There seems to be no danger of rivalry to that great public work which sooner or later must be undertaken along the valley of the Ottawa; we mean the construction of a canal which will join Lake Huron to the St. Lawrence. What is generally known as the Georgian Bay Canal project appears to have fallen into a state of the most delightful confusion. Our Toronto friends are famous for their little jobs and go in for a fat chisel just as readily as they take their coffee for breakfast. The *Globe* publishes a curious letter addressed to the Mayor of Toronto by several of the most respectable inhabitants of that city, in which some curious facts concerning this impracticable project admits managing direction. The *Globe* remarks upon this letter, "we confess our amazement that any body should think it necessary to expose the scandalous impropriety threatened to be perpetrated by the parties who are now using the name of that Company. That a body of men acting as Provisional Directors of a chartered Company—without having subscribed one shilling of stock among them, or got anybody else to subscribe anything—should deliberately proceed to issue Bonds in the name of the Company, and appropriate sixty thousand dollars of them to one of themselves, for his services in making the scheme as ridiculous as possible—is so outrageous as to preclude reasoning upon it. The Georgian Bay Canal will take forty or fifty millions of dollars to construct, and if ever constructed at all it must be by the Government of the country. There is but one end and object in the manipulation now going on, and that is to saddle the enterprise, when taken up in earnest, with a sham claim for $60,000." This is certainly rather a bold joke if such be the intention of the provisional Board, in issuing the contemplated bonds in favor of Mr. Capreol for the modest sum of sixty thousand dollars. We acknowledge the energy and enterprise of that gentleman, but a round sum of the proposed amount ought to purchase a considerable quantity of those two qualities, for which we give that indefatigible gentleman the fullest credit. Had the undertaking made the slighest progress; had the canal been anything more than a neigh; had there only been a few barrow-loads of earth removed in earnest progress of the work, it would still have been an early day to talk of remunerating the President of the Company, but even this poor excuse seems to be wanting and the letter which we append looks like the death-warrant of the project to construct Georgian Bay Canal. Thus runs the letter:

TORONTO, 8th February, 1866.

FRANCIS H. METCALF, Esq.,
Mayor of Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—Having understood you are desirous that we should communicate to you our views, as to the propriety of the Directors of the Ontario and Huron Ship Canal issuing bonds of the company to the extent of sixty thousand dollars, payable in seven years from the 2nd of January, 1866, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, and to be a first lien on the company's property in favor of Mr. F. C. Capreol, for his services in getting the Amended Act of Incorporation through Parliament, and otherwise promoting the project of the said canal, we do not venture any opinion as to the legality of such an issue of bonds, of which some entertain grave doubts, nor do we feel disposed to express our views at to the amount of compensation which many regard as being extravagantly large for anything that Mr. Capreol has accomplished in the present incipient state of the undertaking—these being points which the Provisional Directors should incur the responsibility of deciding; but as the proposed canal must involve an expenditure of not less than forty or fifty millions of dollars, it cannot be carried out unless the Government make it a Provincial work, or that a very large grant of public land be appropriated for its construction. In either case the project must be submitted to Parliament, and we have no hesitation in giving it as our decided opinion that the claims of the canal will be greatly prejudiced before the Legislature should the charter be encumbered at the outset with a lien of $60,000 especially in view of the fact that not a dollar of stock has yet been subscribed, either by the Provisional Directors or any one else.

Your obdt servant,

John Macdonald & Co., Wm. Gooderham,
A. H. McMaster & Brother, Jas. G. Worts,
F. & G. Perkins & Co., J. McMurrich,
C. Moore & Co., Lewis Moffatt,
Geo. Michie & Co., Alex. Murray,
Lyman, Elliott & Co., John Boyd,
Donald McKay.

We took occasion, a few days since, to notice the reply of the Minister of Agriculture to an enquiry respecting the Flax Seed imported by the Government. We understand that it has arrived at Portland and will be ready for distribution to the several Agricultural Societies in the course of a few days. We do sincerely hope that the Department will offer it to the farmers at some rate or upon such terms as may make it reachable to the general agricultural community. Six dollars per bushel is at once prohibiting; few farmers will be disposed to risk their money upon so costly a seed. If the ground be adapted, and well prepared it will need a bushel and a half to the acre to ensure a full and renumerative crop. Besides as all would grow for fibre and not for seed, thick sowing becomes indespensible as well as advantageous. Seed costing nine dollars per acre is a serious consideration for the farmer, and we think some arrangement should be made by which this exhorbitant outlay could be obviated. There can be no question that the introduction of the culture of flax into Canada is highly desirable, not only to our agriculturists but as conducing to several other new branches of industry. There is a growing disposition amongst our farmers to try what can be done with this new crop; but it is not reasonable to suppose that they will rush blindly into an exorbitant outlay for the purpose of the experiment. There will be unquestionably a great advantage in sowing the imported seed as against that of native growth. The most ignorant person could not but discover the difference by a slight comparison; the size, the plumpness and shining appearance of the Riga Seed is wholly wanting in the poor, little, dull seed of Canadian growth; there is no comparison between the size and the vegetative vitality of the two seeds. Twenty five per cent would be a moderate calculation of the increase obtained by sowing the imported seed instead of that of Provincial growth. The vegetation of the Russian seed is not only more rapid, but the plant continues throughout more vigorous, yields longer and letter fibre, and seeds more productively. The market, it may be observed, for flax, is now at our doors. The demand is largely on the increase, and spinning and weaving establishments are daily springing up, offering remunerative prices for the raw material as it comes from the farmers' hands, in the straw and unprepared. It is not, perhaps, desirable for the farmer to do more than grow the plant, selling it as it comes from the field for others whose business it may be to prepare it for the spinning machine and loom. Convinced by some experience of the fact how greatly advantageous this culture might be made to the individual producer, as well as to the broader interests of our national progress in commerce and manufactures, we are deeply anxious that the Government should afford every facility and encouragement to our agriculturists to enter into the cultivation of this invaluable plant, even if it need be at the public cost of a yearly importation of foreign seed. What would the outlay of five or six thousand dollars for the next four or five years be to establish a trade which, within the same period successfully conducted, would reach to as many millions? Parsimony in such a case is positive stupidity.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE CABINET.—A meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday, and several important questions were discussed.

MILITARY REVIEW.—Col. McDougall will inspect the volunteers now stationed in this city this morning at half-past nine o'clock.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Mr. McLaren did not deliver his promised lecture last evening, in consequence of the scanty attendance.

WOOLLEN FACTORY.—We learn from the Cornwall *Freeholder* that a woollen factory is about being erected in that town by Messrs. Rosmond & Stephen.

PIANO FORTE.—Parties requiring their Pianos tuned or repaired, are referred to the Card in another column, of Mr. L. D. Barlow, whose abilities as a professional, are of the highest order.

NEW GOODS.—Messrs. Kearns & Ryan, of Union Block, Sussex street, advertise in our issue to-day their stock of Spring Goods, of which they have laid in an ample stock, commensurate with the increase of our city.

THE TROOPS FOR OTTAWA.—It is expected that in about two weeks the companies of the 30th regiment will leave Montreal for this city. Every preparation is now being made in regard to the fitting up of the quarters for them at the British Hotel, Sussex street.

THE MINISTRY.—The following members of the Ministry are now in town. Hons. Messrs. Macdonald, Cartier, Galt, McGee, Campbell, McDougall, Langevin, Howland and Chapais. Sir N. Belleau is detained in Quebec on account of ill health.

CARPETING.—Messrs. Magee & Russell, of Sparks street, announce to-day the opening of their new Show Rooms, which their great increase in business has rendered necessary. Housekeepers will note their display in carpeting, of which they have a large and varied assortment—all of the newest designs.

TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society was held last evening in McCarthy's Hall, Centre town. The meeting was well attended, and everything seemed to work harmoniously. This association numbers about fifty members, and is progressing very favorably indeed.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.—We are glad to learn that the agency of the Royal Canadian Bank, recently established at Brampton, is now doing a fine business under the able management of Mr. R. C. Fitzgerald, formerly of the general office here. We understand that by a resolution of the Provisional Council of Peel, the whole of the County business is now transacted in this bank. We doubt not, that under the management of Mr. Fitzgerald, the agency will soon become very popular and prosperous, as that gentleman is well fitted for the post, and will make many friends by his courtesy and prompt attention to business.

POLICE COURT.—Yesterday morning a number of persons assembled at the Police Court, in order to obtain a view of the supposed murderer, McConnell, and to hear, as they expected, a trial. But in the latter they were disappointed, for McConnell was brought forward, and Detective Odell preferred the charge of feloniously murdering one Rose Colvin in Cayuga county, Ohio, and applied for a remand to enable him to bring witnesses from the place where the murder was committed. The prisoner was accordingly remanded until Monday next. McConnell, who is a short, thick-set man, and whose appearance is in no wise in accordance with our preconcerted ideas of a murderer, didn't seem to be at all dismayed at his position, but he acted in a most free and unembarrassed manner. Previous to his going to jail, he had an interview with his mother, wife, and other friends, who had come from Fitzroy to see and converse with him in regard to the crime of which he is accused.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Last evening an individual who had partaken too freely of that which intoxicates, was found by one of the city constables lying on Sparks street in an insensible condition. He was taken to the lock-up, and will file an appearance before His Worship this morning.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.—As will be seen by advertisement, the worthy member for North Leeds intends, in the course of next week, to hold meetings in the different parts of the Riding, in order to discuss subjects in connection with the present political position of Canada. No doubt there will be a large turn out of the electors of this Riding to hear their member's views on the subjects now agitating the country.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL SPECIAL DESPATCH.

TRIAL OF A FARMER FOR MURDER.

Appointment of Health Officers.

THE 30th REGIMENT PREPARING TO MOVE TO OTTAWA.

MONTREAL, April 4th.

A man named Rochon a substantial farmer residing at St. Clet, was placed on his trial in the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday, charged with the murder of one Francis Madden an elderly person who held a high position in the County of Vaudreuil, the affair is said to have taken place in a tavern kept by a woman who is in jail on a similar charge, and as the evidence is purely circumstantial, Rochon will probably get off.

The Board of Health had a meeting yesterday, at which it decided to recommend the appointment of two officers at salaries of £400 each, one French and one English.

Nothing stirring in military circles. The 30th preparing to move to Ottawa.

Weather fine.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER "VERA CRUZ."

Very Latest from Mexico.

THE IMPERIALISTS REPULSED.

Two Hundred Prisoners Shot.

SEVERAL SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE AT VENEZUELA.

Revolutionary Canadian Meeting in New York.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis at Washington.

ROBBERY OF U. S. BONDS AT NASHVILLE.

NEW YORK, April 4.—By the arrival of the steamer *Vera Cruz* at this port, from Vera Cruz, March 22nd, and Havana, 28th, we have news from the city of Mexico to the 19th ult.

General Ogazcon had proclaimed himself President of the Mexican Republic, in virtue of the Constitution of 1857, at the town of Culiacan.

The assassins of the Belgian Envoy were being vigorously pursued by the French police, under the direction of Mr. Maury.

The Imperialists, under the command of Gen. Midas, had sustained a severe reverse upon the plains of Uruapan, where it is stated two hundred prisoners were shot, in retaliation for the execution of Liberals under the recent decree of Maximilian.

A secret agreement has been entered into between Maximilian and the children of Iturbide, by which the latter have been sent into exile.

We are also informed that French troops have been recently sent from France to Mexico.

Advices from Venezuela to March 8, are received.

Both Houses of the Venezuela Congress assembled on the 2d.

Several shocks of earthquake, some of them violent, had occurred in various parts of the country.

NEW YORK, 4.—A statement has been published in several of the Paris papers to the effect that the Government of the United States had purchased of Denmark the Island of Santa Cruz, one of the Antilles, with the object of making it a naval station.

NEW YORK, 4th.—A number of resident Canadians, held a revolutionary meeting in this city last night, and appointed a committee, to form a permanent society, to agitate for Canadian independence.

Another invoice of goods valued at $3,000, has been received from the Freedman's Aid Society of Birmingham, England.

The *Herald's* Toronto telegram says, the order for disbanding the volunteers has been rescinded, and troops are still being sent to the frontier. There is a great deal of mystery in the matter. The Government professes to intend to muster out, yet under cover of night they send new companies to the frontier. Last night four companies arrived at midnight in this city. This morning there were no signs of them and the authorities refuse to tell where they went. Many believe that the government is endeavoring to make the Americans believe, that they are disbanding the troops, while secretly calling out more.

The Petersburg, Va., Express has information direct from Toronto, that John C. Breckenridge is residing there. He is weary of exile, and anxious to return to his home and friends. Ex-Governor Price, of New Jersey, is going to Washington to intercede for him.

The steamer *Moro Castle* has arrived from Havana March 31st. No news.

The *World's* telegram says that the question of protecting the rights of American fishermen is already becoming a serious one. Government has despatched two vessels to the fishing grounds, and probably soon send another. Sir Frederick Bruce has had two or three interviews lately with Mr. Seward on the subject.

A Republican Senator remarked to-day, that he was assured that a proclamation of universal amnesty would soon be issued.

Gen. Dick Taylor brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis, Mrs. Davis and Burton Harrison are here seeking permission for Mrs. Davis to visit her husband at Fortress Monroe.

NASHVILLE, 3rd.—A robbery of $7,000 U. S. bonds from the Third National Bank has been discovered. The deposet was made last December, a negro porter was arrested and confessed the robbery. About $3,000 was recovered.

CINCINNATI, 4.—M. D. Potter, senior proprietor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, died at his residence, in this city, early this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—The water at Sacramento is five inches higher than before this season. The country, for hundreds of miles is again overflowed.

The ship *Good Hope*, from New York, has arrived.

Dates from San Pazon, the Colorado river to March 30th, states that a fight has occurred between the Majores and the Jabijias on the one side, and the Pintos and the Chemaherots on the other side. The former wrre defeated with the loss of 25 killed, and a large number wounded. The mines on the Colorado River are reported to be very rich, and ore was accumulating faster than trains could remove it.

The bark *Pais* has arrived from Hong Kong. Fifty-two per cent. of the British garrison at Hong Kong had died in nine months from some new and strange disease.

Shanghai dates to January 20th report the market poorly supplied with black tea, and the prices firm. Green tea was steady.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—This morning as the two o'clock train for Washington was passing along the Pennsylvania Railroad track, on the west side of the Schuylkill River, a small iron bridge, which crosses the road near the wire-bridge, broke down, precipitating the engine and tender into the road below. Fortunately the train was moving slowly at the time, or several cars would have shared a similar fate. The engineer of the train, whose name is Fennimore, and a fireman, whose name is unknown, went down with the engine, and were instantly killed. Their bodies were buried beneath the ruins, so much so, that it was impossible to extricate them.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A Galveston correspondent of the *World* of the 23rd writes: I learn from the officers of the steamer *Crescent* that an iron safe, belonging to one of the express companies, was stolen at Brownsville a day or two before the *Crescent* sailed. It contained between $80,000 and $100,000 in greenbacks. At last accounts, no clue could be obtained to it.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The *Commercial* says: The increasing activity of the spring business is producing a demand for money, which, connected with the active demand from stock brokers, gives increased prices to the speculators.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 4.—The Hartford *Evening Press* makes the majority for Hanley 584 on a total vote of about 87,332, full returns having been received from all the towns but four, of which we (the *Press*) have the majority.

ALBANY, April 4.—At the town election, held at Ithica, the entire Democratic ticket was elected by 74 majority.

THE FENIANS.

Is James Stephens in New York!

(*From the N. Y. World.*)

It is the belief of many persons that the Irish revolutionary chief, James Stephens, is at present secretly concealed in this city under the protecting wings of Head Centre O'Mahony, waiting to see if the British government will claim him as a refugee from justice, or a felonious jail-breaker under the extradition treaty between this country and Great Britain. A mysterious looking personage came over on the steamer *Fulton* which reached this port from Havre on Thusday last. This individual was noticed by all the passengers on the *Fulton* from his somewhat reticent and partial resemblance to the published portraits of the Irish Mazzini. Whether he unbosomed himself to his fellow-Fenians on board of the *Fulton*, and declared himself to be the Simon pure, *bona fide* article, or C. E. I. R., it is not known, but it is certain that the engineers, firemen, and many of the passengers of Fenian proclivities, believed the stranger to be James Stephens; and on the arrival of the vessel at her dock, a close carriage appeared on the wharf, as if by appointment, and the mysterious stranger, leaving the side of the steamer, entered the carriage, closed the blinds, and the carriage disappeared in the sinuous streets leading from the North River. It is asserted by some of the Fenians in this city that Stephens is closeted with O'Mahony, and that there is a deadly struggle going on between the Head Centres for the spoils, which can only give one result, namely, the confinement of C. E. I. R. to the lowest dungeons of the O'Mahony mansion. It is believed that he will attempt to take the direction of affairs into his own hands, but it is also supposed that John O'Mahony will make a desperate fight for the position he has held so manfully. It is presumed that Mrs. Stephens is also in the city, as it is stated that Head Centre O'Mahony has purchased one thousand dollars' worth of jewelry, consisting of necklaces, a gold watch, and some other costly articles of *bijouterie* for a lady's use. These articles are to be presented to Mrs. Stephens, if that lady has not already received them. Mrs. Stephens is described by the Fenians, who were acquainted with her in Dublin, as a lady about twenty-five years of age, of medium stature, with large, lustrous brown eyes, dark masses of hair, a pretty face, full of Irish freshness and health, and a pleasing, lady-like and dignified manner. Mrs. Stephens is the sister of George Hopper, a merchant of Dublin, who was deeply implicated in the Fenian conspiracy, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Mrs. Stephens is also the cousin of Mrs. Marquis, the wife of the Governor of the Bridewell, from which James Stephens escaped. It is presumed that Stephens will be compelled to give an account of his stewardship to the Brotherhood, as soon as he makes his appearance in this city.

THE BUTTER DISEASE IN NEW YORK.

(*From the New York Citizen.*)

Dark rumors reach us that the cattle plague which has so ravaged Europe during the past two years has already made its appearance in this country, although as yet in a somewhat subdued form, the warm weather of spring and summer being required to give the disease its full malignity.

The cattle here, its reported, have not yet begun to die from it in its acute form, and with its usual disgusting symptoms when under full headway; but the butter they yield is peculiarly offensive and sickening to whomsoever may partake of it in any quantity, emitting a slight but positively loathsome odor, when held to the nose, and likely to cause giddiness, intense depression of spirits and general lassitude.

The color of the butter gives no safe criterion for soundness, varying with different animals, and even the same animals when differently fed or pastured. The milk, too, is of course affected, and made somewhat unhealthy by the disease; but not so much so as the butter (of which it yields very little,) in which the intenser virus of the malady would seem to be condensed and intensified.

Many of our most distinguished city doctors have of late been called in to attend patients suffering from the symptoms we have already noticed, forming clearly a new disease, but one which, at first, they knew not how to diagnose or classify under any recognized head or family of remedies.

This doubt has been at length unhappily dispelled by the scientific research of some eminent physicians from Germany and England, who have had recent and extensive acquaintance with the rinderpest or cattle plague, in its varying and often most subtle forms, and who are unanimous in expressing their belief that this new disease, chiefly appearing in those who eat butter carried from certain districts to the New York markets, is but another manifestation of the cattle plague in one of its earlier and milder forms.

President Schultz, of the Health Commission, and Drs. Parker, Stone, and Crane, the eminent medical professors of that body, should lose not a single day in having all the butter that is publicly exposed for sale here submitted to a most rigid examination. Prompt action in the matter may save the lives of thousands. Any further neglect may be attended with calamities too painful to be contemplated. We demand that our grocers and market-men shall join in abating this evil, before it gathers any further headway, and not sell to their customers any butter which they may have reason to suspect.

A change of officials is shortly to take place at the Quebec custom house. Some of them are verging on the age of 80 and are likely to be compelled to retire.

Mr. Young has disposed of interest in the New York *Albion* to Mr. Morrell, recently partner with him in the publication, for the sum of $12,000.

An investigation into the case of Mr. Marks, of the Grand Trunk Railway, alleged to have been shot on Saturday night last, leads to the belief that his wound was the result of the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own pocket.

The printing for Hamilton City Council last year cost over $3,000—for Toronto, $1,710. Toronto is double the population of Hamilton, but the latter beats the Queen City in expenses of some kind. The total receipts of Toronto last year were $904,435—expenditure, $841,117.

Since the Reciprocity Treaty terminated, butter has gone up at St. Albans from 45 to 55 cents. This price, with the rate of gold, is higher than at any time during the war. So it is the Yankees that suffer from the want of Reciprocity instead of the Canadians.

The people of Plattsburg are groaning over butter at 45 cents a pound, and a very strong article at that. They are unreasonable people in that burg; this is a part of their contribution to the punishment of Canada, although the stick seem to strike only their own shoulders.

CANADIAN ADVANTAGES.—This Province occupies a better position towards the United States to-day than ever it did before. It is now a much cheaper country to live in. Articles of food are cheaper; clothing is cheaper; labor is cheaper. Our commercial legislation should be such as will continue these important advantages upon our side. During the past year, many Americans have bought largely from our importing houses in Montreal, of foreign goods, whilst a large quantity of Canadian manufactures has found its way across the lines. By a judiciously framed tariff, we may continue to sell considerably both of foreign and native goods to our neighbors, and the attainment of this object would be quite consistent with the policy we advocate. To sum the whole up into a single sentence, whilst doing nothing to prevent new commercial regulations, either by exasperating our neighbors or conciliating them overmuch, we would strive in every legitimate manner to increase the attractions of Canada to them as a market to buy in, and as a place to settle in.—*Trade Review.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Ottawa Times.

Circumstances have prevented an earlier notice of the letter of your correspondent "W." Oblige me by the insertion of the following few remarks, and I promise, on this subject, to ask no further indulgence.

There is one feature in the communication of "W." which addresses itself, specially, to our sympathy. He had, evidently, fallen into deep perplexity about the meaning and application of "*amare et sapere vix deo conceditur*," and up to the time of sending his irascible and ill-concocted effusion to the press, he had, really, not been able to extricate himself. It is easy to imagine the shape which "W's." soliloquy took, in order to get at the sense. "Let me see," says he, "*deo*, O, that that comes from *deus*, a god." After some little hesitation as to which of the declensions the word belongs, he determines to try the second, and proceeds thus: Nom. *deus*, a god; Gen. *dei*, of a god; Dat. *dei*, to or for a god. I have it! he exclaims, "the clumsy writer calls Dr. —— a god! Yes, he does—calls him a veritable god." The writer himself wonders "W." did not discover that it was *Ignoto Deo*. Emboldened by progress, "W" gives the following translation of the poetical quotation in question: To be in love (!) and to be sensible is hardly given to a god!! Did ever any one see such a jumblement as this? What confusion of voices! What an indomitable disciple of mere literality this is! A "great nineteenth century light" is surely in the midst of us, and we knew it not.

Rushing from his "occupation" as a translator and a critic, "W" thickens his muddle by the use of garbled Latin; and, further, calls to his assistance an illustration of the most *recherche* character, drawn from a source, (I suppose) familiar to himself of Bat, Pat's grandmother and a donkey! "*O tempora! oh mores!*" Not less refined is the general vocabulary of which "W." boasts. Witness his composition, (I use the word in the æthetical sense of Goethe) *ab initio*. *Tantane animis cœlestibus iræ?*

Apropos. An intelligent youth, just beginning to see the peep-o'-day, goes to his master and says, "In what sense, sir, shall I apply, "*amare*, etc.," as a quotation? I am able to explain the infinitives of two of the verbs, and the voice, tense, and mood of the other. I understand the case of *deo*, and the meaning of *vix*, but I do not just see how a *literal* translation of the phrase is to be applied in quotation." To this the Master replies, "you may remember that in the course of our Latin readings, I have occasionally remarked to you that often in the use of Latin phrases we must translate the words *ad sensum*, and not *ad verbum*. There is a higher sense in which quotations are often used than that of the mere literal signification of the terms. In the case before us, I think you will find no difficulty in apprehending the meaning of the writer, when I give you the following as the sense of the Latin in question: *To love and to be wise is scarcely granted to the highest*; or, as an old author has it, *To love and be wise seldom meet.*" "I see it, sir,' exclaims the youth, "the writer means to say, that the endowments of love and wisdom are not often granted, even to the highest—not often found in unison. He means, I suppose, not granted in due proportion. Hence, a want of harmony of character—a defect of quantitation." "Exactly so," says the Master.

Three particulars, without "crowing," were stated in reference to that noble church—the church of England; showing, at least by inference, that the house which the Methodists were invited to enter was not in a fit state for their reception. "W." omits all notice of two of the facts; and the third, he has a silly comment, and asks why I did not say *unintelligent?* Irascibility, if it do not produce stupidity, does sometimes produce a practical equivalent. One would imagine, that "W." is one of those who seem to think that a critic is duly equipped for his task with that amount of knowledge which, like Dogberry's reading and writing, "comes by nature." His ferocious onslaught shows a man in fight beating the air. He reminds me of the "Quaker guns" made out of pine logs. They had an orthodox, look at distance; but they never hit.

The concluding remarks of "W." bear a seemingly religious character; but, they indicate such a profitless reading of ecclesiastical history; such an unacquaintance with human nature, and such an inability to estimate aright the relative importance of the essential doctrines of divine truth, that, on reading them it becomes quite difficult to suppress the clamour for indulgence on the part of the visible facilities. Were it not for the surface-seriousness of his peroration, I could say *meet risum*. If the writer could have perceived in "W." anything really antagonistic to the painful subject, to which only an unemphatic reference was made, and that *not* in any excellent temper, he would have addressed himself to it. But the subject is completely ignored.

That "W's" "reputation for sanity" may suffer no diminution is the wish of one who does not occupy a rear rank in his desire to see the Church of Christ, put on her beautiful garments of faith and love, but of one also, who knows, that the only instrumentality by which such a consummation can be effected, is the *truth*—"The truth as it is in Jesus."

Yours, &c.,
ANTI-MEDIÆVAL.

Ottawa, April 4th.

Ingersoll is hard at work clearing up her streets and yards to be prepared for the cholera, should the pestilence reach Canada this year.

The Canadian armed schooner *Le Canadienne* is being fitted out for the fisheries. Captain Fortin is to be supplied with additional marines and guns.

A new Catholic Seminary is about to be erected in Philadelphia for the education of Catholic priests. Accommodations will be made for 300.

Washington is quite unhealthy just now, and some alarm, has been created by the appearance of a malignant type of the typhous fever at the alms-house, which has carried off the Intendant and quite a number of inmates.

The wife of General John A. Green died suddenly at Syracuse on Saturday. She fell from a chair while lighting the gas, and singular as it may seem, sustained injuries, which resulted in her death almost instantly.

The iron-clad *Miantonomae* left Mew York on Monday on her way to Halifax. Her departure excites interest on account of its supposed connection with the vexed fishery question.

M. Martin, a shorthand writer in the French legislature, has petitioned the Senate to have stenography taught in the public schools. The petition was favorably received and referred to the Minister of Education.

A delegation is in Washington from Richmond, to induce the President to forbid negroes celebrating the 3rd of April, the anniversary of the surrender of Lee's army and their deliverence.

Mr. Worsley, an English scholar of talent and accomplishment, has just completed a translation of the Iliad into Spenserian verse, and has dedicated it to Gen. R. E. Lee, as the best living representative of its hero.

A young man named Brinshaw, an employee of the Great Western Railway, was run over and killed at Windsor, by the yard engine on Thursday afternoon. He leaves a wife and four childen. No blame is attached to the engine driver.

On Thursday morning a large and beautiful specimen of the white swan (*cygnus ferus*) was shot in Burlington Bay, Hamilton. The bird was snowy white in plumage, and measured 5 feet 8 inches from the beak to the tip of the tail.

On Wednesday evening last a terrible tornado swept over the southern part of Montgomery county, Illinois, destroying a number of horses and farm buildings. Four persons were killed and twenty more crushed and bruised.

A distinguished young English nobleman, whose name is not mentioned, is applying himself to the study of art in the schools of Antwerp, with a devotion rarely equalled. He lives privately, makes his pedestrin excursions with his fellow-students into the country when time permits, and takes his share with then in humble fare and hard work. Of all the students he is the earliest astir, and his drawing practice is sometimes carried far into the night.

A shawl is coming from British India for the great exhibition, on which ten years of careful labor have been devoted. Lady readers may like to know the proportions of this dainty garment; its length is about five yards and a half its width a yard and three quarters; the ground is red, and its ambesque designs are said to reach the extremest point of delicacy. It was ordered by the Queen of Oude before the revolt of the Sepoys and the siege of Ludknow.

The sugar crop of Louisiana for the season of 1865–6 is stated at 11,957 hogsheads, against 87,599 hogsheads in 1861–2. This is better than we feared. The crop of 1864–5 was 6,668 hogsheads.

The dead body of a young woman has been washed ashore on the French coast, supposed to have been a passenger on board the London. Her linen is marked "Emily Debenham," though no such name is in the list of passengers. Rings and jewellery were found on her, which are now in the possession of the French authorities.

EARL RUSSEL ON FENIANISM.—In the House of Lords, in the course of a debate on the condition of Ireland, Earl Russell said that the Fenian movement arose out of the American war, just as previous rising had been brought about by the French revolution. He added that robbery seemed to be the main object of the brotherhood.

A correspondent of the Hamilton *Spectator* calls attention to the fact that under the present United States tariff, round logs for sawing are imported free of duty, while sawn lumber is charged twenty per cent., this difference acting prejudicially to the Canadian manufacturer, by stimulating the export of logs instead of cut lumber. He proposes as a remedy an export duty on logs to an equivalent of the amount.

A shocking murder was committed at a low brothel in Atlanta, Ga., on the 29th ult. Jas. C. Dillon, a discharged United States soldier, a native of Tennessee, and James Davis, an Alabamian, who has been here only a couple of weeks, had a difficulty, in which Dillon was shot through the heart and killed instantly, and Davis severely stabbed. Another man was also stabbed. Davis was proved before the Coroner's jury to have acted in self-defence.

A vessel was chartered in Calcutta to take freight to New York at a certain rate, payable in gold or silver dollars. When the freight was delivered, the consignee tendered greenbacks, worth then less than half the same amount in gold. This was declined, and suit brought; and, can it be credited by any intelligent merchant or jurist?—the case has gone against the ship, and in favor of the dishonest receivers of the freight. The Judge who thus decided is named Morell, and we think he will stand higher in law than his namesake, of tariff notoriety, does in political economy.

Statements have been circulated expressive of fears that the fall wheat has been damaged in the greater part of Canada West. These fears may be realized; but at present it is quite premature to give any confident expression to them as regards this part of Canada. Practical men are agreed that the extent of damage committed by alternate freezing and thawing weather cannot be rightly estimated until after vegetation has commenced. It will be better to wait until the full extent of the probable mischief can be measured before giving way to anticipations of loss that may never be realized.

THE PROVINCIAL TUG STEAMERS.—The Quebec *Daily News* says, that Charles Hunt, Esq., merchant, has been appointed Superintendent of the line of Provincial tug steamers, in the room of F. Buteau, Esq., who retires. Mr. Hunt is a gentleman whose practised ability, commercial experience and suavity of manner, will make him a most efficient and popular agent. The Government could not have made a better selection. Mr. Buteau retires partly from old age, having reached his 88th year, nearly 60 of which were spent in active commercial pursuits. He has seen three generations pass away, and is still hale and hearty; but within the last few years he has suffered from opthalmia, which unfits him any longer for the active duties of the office he has vacated. Forty years ago he was a leading merchant and the largest property-owner in the city, and was always noted for his indefatigible enterprise and industry, qualities which he retains to this day.

THE NEW ST. PATRICK'S HALL.—We copy the following from the *Irish Express*:—This enterprise, so creditable to the Irish citizens of Montreal, is, we are informed, steadily progressing. Upwards of $60,000 were promptly subscribed when the work was first proposed, of which more than $10,000 have been paid in in answer to the first call. As architects are allowed to the 16th of April to furnish designs for the building, it is not expected that ground will be broken before the middle of the month of May. The valuable lot upon which St. Patrick's Hall is to be erected, is bounded in front by Victoria Square, on one side by Craig street, and on the other by Fortification Lane. It has a frontage on the Square of 140 feet; in depth it is 100 feet. It is allowed that no better site could be selected. The style of architecture is left to the taste of the designer, the objects and nationality of the founders being, of course, kept in view. The sum of money to be expended is likely to exceed $60,000; and the building will admit of a number of first-class shops on the ground-floor, from which it is expected a reasonable interest will be derived on the capital invested.—Apartments for the use of the various national and charitable societies, of which the Irish Catholic community is formed, as also for a library, reading and billiard rooms, will be supplied by the upper flats. The grand entrance will be from Victoria Square.

COMMERCIAL

Yesterday's Montreal Markets.

Montreal, April 3.

FLOUR—Super Extra	$8 00 a 8 50	
Extra	7 50 a 8 00	
Fancy	6 50 a 7 00	
Welland Canal Superfine	5 50 a 5 70	
Bag Flour	3 00 a 3 20	
WHEAT—Super No. 1 Canada	5 50 a 5 80	
No 1 Western	5 50 a 5 70	
No. 2 "	5 20 a 5 40	
Canada Wheat	1 15 a 1 20	
Western "	1 15 a 1 20	
OATS—Per 32 lbs	32 a 34	
BARLEY—Per 48 lbs	60 a 65	
BUTTER—Dairy	20 a 24	
Store-Packed	19 a 22	
ASHES—Pots	5 45 a 5 55	
Pearls	6 90 a 7 00	

Flour—Receipts liberal; demand and prices unchanged.
Grain—No sales.
Peas—More wanted and a shade higher.
Provisions—Generally unchanged.
Ashes—Dull and few buyers.

New York Markets.

New York, April 4.

Gold opened at 128¼, and closed at 127¼.
Cotton drooping at 39 for middling.
Receipts of Flour 1854 bbls. Market dull and common grades are drooping. Sales 5800 barrels at $6 70 a 7 25c for sound superfine State; $7 15 a 7 55c for extra State; $7 65 a 8 15c for choice State; $6 75 a 7 25c for super Western; $7 30c a 8 15c for common to medium extra Western; $8 25 a 8 60c for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop