NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Hector McLean—Underwriter's Sale.
Wm. McEwen—Auction Sale.
McDonald & Co.—Notice of Co-Partnership.
McDonald & Co.—Brass Work, &c.
Garland, Mutchmor & Co.—Carpetings and House Furnishings.
Mrs. Blackman—Education in England.
Wm. H. Lee—Government House.
Special Notice—Perry Davis' Pain Killer.
Do. —Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills.
Do. —Canadian Pain Destroyer.
R. S. M. Bouchette—American Invoices—Discounts

LACE GOODS.

Just Received,
THE NEW CLUNY LACE,
In Collars, Cuffs, and Sets,
LACE SHAWLS,
LACE SASHES,
LACE VEILS, (New Shape,)
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
HAIR NETS,
BOW FRIZZIES,
FRILLINGS, &C., &C.
MAGEE & RUSSELL.
Ottawa, April 7. 94-3m

The Ottawa Times

OTTAWA, APRIL 16, 1866.

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

Nothing is yet decided as to the meeting of the Legislature, though the general belief amongst the gossips is that it will be called before the second week in May has transpired. There are sufficient reasons, no doubt, for the delay in fixing the day upon which the "assembled wisdom" shall be called together. The grand question which must necessarily be "the question" of the session is, it is easy to conceive, hardly ripe for the definite action of the Canadian Legislature. The recent crisis in New Brunswick, brought about by the decided step taken by the Legislative Council, greatly alters the complexion of affairs in that Province, and it is impossible to say what may result from a change of Ministry and the manifestly altered state of public opinion there in regard to Confederation. Nova Scotia also is about dealing with the subject, and it is impossible to calculate what may "turn up," as Mr. Macawber would say, after what has recently taken place in the adjoining Province. Again, Newfoundland has pronounced favorably for Confederation, and thus adds another member to the union over and above what was calculated upon at the Quebec Conference. A further and very important consideration which we think not unlikely to influence the time at which our legislature may be summoned to meet is the sitting of the Imperial Parliament. The Easter recess is only just over and the reform bill was the all-absorbing measure previous to the holiday. This will have to be disposed of before any other motion of importance will be taken up. When this is accomplished it is highly probably that the petition of the New Brunswick Council will be submitted by Her Majesty to the Commons for such action as the House may deem advisable. It is very desirable that the Canadian government should be in possession of the knowledge of all these eventualities in order to direct with intelligence the business of the session, and the more especially that which relates to the Confederation of the Provinces. These reasons, seem to us, fully sufficient to account for the delay in appointing the day on which the session is to commence.

The New York *Herald* professes to be advised of a mutiny on board the British man-of-war *Pylades*, which, according to the *Herald's* information, went to sea suddenly, in consequence of some Fenian outbreak amongst the crew, of whom, it is said, fifty were put in irons. Of course the *Herald* makes the most of the matter, and exults in the expectation that the crews of other vessels have been tampered with and will cause difficulty. The *Herald's* news is a canard; but it is nevertheless not at all improbable that the scoundrels who have been so unwisely allowed to run at large amongst our soldiers have found their way also to the lodging houses and back slums of the seaport towns, and there tampered with the more dissolute and reckless of the Irish sailors. But we don't for an instant believe that any serious discontent or treasonable plotting is at all prevalent in the Navy. A man-of-war is a very awkward place for a small minority to commence a mutiny in. The yard-arm, a short shrift and a long rope form a combined sedative, from the administration of which the treason fever very rapidly abates. The mutiny act has some very prompt and infallible recipes for that disease; and commanders and Post Captains are not the men to shrink from the formula it prescribes. It would really be a most desirable consummation if the whole Fenian force could be divided into squads of thirties and fifties and placed on board men-of-war; their valor would soon cool down to a sensible temperature.

From the same source we learn that some soldiers got into a fray at Calais, a border town, where, it appears, a lot of Fenians had assembled. The soldiers, whose numbers are not mentioned, but in all probability not more than four or five, were driven over the bridge to their own side by the Fenians, aided by the citizens. This is a great exploit, doubtless, and quite worthy the "citizens" of Calais and the gallant Fenians.

But where is the strict neutrality of the United States about which Mr. Seward has both talked and written? They brawled loud enough did our worthy "citizen" neighbors about Canadians not stopping the raids of the Southerners plotted with the profoundest secrecy, but when did Canadian citizens join in the exploits of the rebels as the Calais people have just done? It is time that the Government of the United States took some action to restrain the mobilization of the Fenian knaves upon its front. The authorities at Washington cannot affect ignorance of an organization that has been so blatant of its own doings, and whose boast is its projected aggression upon a neighbour in peace and amity with the United States. There is no parallel between the St. Albans raid and the Fenian movement. In the one case the Canadian government had no knowledge of a concerted plot, the other is an open and avowed organization for the invasion of Canada and the spoliation of its people's homes. Look at it as we may, deplore it as we do, there is but one conclusion at which it is possible for us to arrive. We cannot behold the the tacit encouragement given to Fenianism by the Washington government, or witness the direct aid given to it by the press and people of the United States without the sorrowful conviction that our neighbors would hail with satisfaction any disaster which the Fenians could inflict upon our people. It is an unpleasant and melancholy inference, but wholly unavoidable from the evidences which daily arise, and which the press places beyond the possibility of doubt. We have no fear from mutinies in ships of war, or the occasional defection of a soldier; with these England will know well how to deal; but it is false friendship from which we may reasonably dread more injury than the avowed hostility of all the scum and dregs of villainy that Fenianism could, unaided and unabetted, pour upon our shores.

LOCAL NEWS.

New Edinburgh.—Next Session application will be made for an act to incorporate the above village.

Appointments.—The *Gazette* of Saturday contains the appointment of Dr. Francis, of Invermay, as Associate Coroner for Huron and Bruce, and that of Mr. Stephen Lazier, of Hamilton, as Notary for Upper Canada.

Canadian Fisheries.—His Excellency the Governor-General has issued an order prohibiting the taking, killing or destruction of shad and white-fish during September, October, and November, in that part of Lake Champlain within the Province of Canada.

Fine Cattle.—A lot of very fine, fat oxen were driven past our office a few days ago, and sold to an American dealer at $80 a head. The cattle were fed by Messrs. T. and W. Graham, of Nepean, and were a credit to this well known stock raiser.

Saturday's *Gazette* contains the following announcement:

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at Ottawa, under the direction of John Thorburn, Esquire, M. A., Head Master of the Grammar School, to be composed of the pupils of schools, and to be styled the "Victoria Cadet Corps Drill Association."

Off the Track.—On Saturday morning the freight train due at the Ottawa depot at 11:30 did not arrive until two hours and a half behind time, owing to the tender of the Engine getting off the track near the Oxford Station. There was no other damage done save the trouble and delay of placing the tender on the rails again.

Vandenhoff's Readings.—Mr. Vandenhoff's Shakseperian Readings commence on Wednesday evening in Her Majesty's Theatre, on which occasion there will, no doubt, be a crowded House. An evening with this master of elocution, than whom none can do more justice to the choice passages of the English classical authors, is a rare treat, which is always thoroughly appreciated.

Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company.—Application will be made to Parliament next Session for an Act to amend the B. & O. R. Company, and subsequent Acts thereto applicable, and to consolidate the bond and other debts of said company, and to commute, reduce and remodel the same, and otherwise make better provision for the management of the railway liquidation of the indebtedness.

Lecture at Fitzroy.—On Wednesday evening last Dr. Kirkland, of Pakenham, delivered a lecture on health, at the Fitzroy drill shed. A very large and respectable audience were present, and all seemed highly delighted with the able manner in which the subject was handled. The advice given, and rules laid down as guidance to perfect health, if followed up, would certainly not add to the Doctor's list of patients. The Doctor is comparatively a stranger in Pakenham, but his gentlemanly deportment and fine, genial qualities, added to his professional abilities, have thus far won for him golden opinions.

A New Branch.—In our issue to-day will be found the advertisement of Esmonde Bros. & McDonald, Brass Founders, Plumbers, &c. They have erected, in rear of their business stand on Sparks street, an extensive workshop, for carrying out the above branches of industry. As a workman in brass foundrying, Mr. McDonald has few, if any, compeers on this continent, and as business men, those who have already made the acquaintance of the Esmonde's need not be told that they are energetic, attentive, and obliging, possessing those qualities that render a salesman agreeable to his customers. Parties requiring anything in their line, will find them, at all times, prompt to their engagements, and deserving of patronage.

Fire.—About 11 o'clock on Friday night a fire broke out in a wooden building, known as the carpenter's drying room of the shop of the Board of Works, in rear of the Western Block of the Departmental Buildings. The shop being, owing to its position, partially hidden by the latter, some difficulty and delay was experienced in ascertaining the exact locality of the fire. The alarm bell was rung, however, for a considerable time, to assemble all the companies of the fire brigade. At length, however, they reached the spot, and set to work to extinguish the fire. The flames were principally confined to a quantity of birch scantling drying in the room in question. The fire being thus confined to the interior of the building, the services of the brigade could not be very effective, and the lumber was all consumed. No other loss was sustained.

REVIEWS.

Cornhill Magazine.—The April number of this popular serial presents an interesting budget of reading matter. "The Claverings," and "Armadale" take another step forward, leading to a deeper interest in the plots, and exciting a stronger desire to become acquainted with the remaining scenes of those absorbing tales. Among the most entertaining papers are: "Modern Geneva;" "The Modern Doctrine of Culture;" and "The study of Celtic Literature." The illustrations are good. For sale by Durie & Son.

The Argosy.—The March number of this lively and enterprising magazine has also come to hand. The contributions are interesting, and written in the easy, pleasant style of literature intended for the "seaside and the journey." "Griffith Grant," by Charles Reade, is continued, and the other papers are worth perusal. For sale by Durie & Son.

THE OHIO MURDER CASE.

Judgment for Extradition.

At eleven o'clock on Saturday forenoon the City Hall was crowded, to hear the judgment of His Worship, the Police Magistrate, in regard to the extradition of McConnell for trial in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Lees said that before moving for judgment, he would like to put a question to Sheriff Nicola.

Sheriff Nicola, recalled and examined—I am now a member of the bar of Ohio. I have a professional knowledge of the laws of the State of Ohio. Killing, with malice aforethought, in that State, is murder; and malicious killing, without premeditation, is murder in the second degree. The fare from Cleveland to Ogdensburg is $14 50 American money.

The witness here, in the answer to Mr. Buckley's cross-examination, explained what was murder in the first and second degree, and what was manslaughter by the laws of Ohio.

The Judgment.

His Worship then delivered his judgment as follows:

United States
vs.
Alexander McConnell } Charge.

In this case, it appears, upon the papers and examination of the several witnesses before me, that on the morning of the 24th day of the month of March last, that one William Colvin and Rosa Colvin (his wife) and the prisoner, Alexander McConnell, did reside together in a small house, or shanty, in Cayuhoga county, in the State of Ohio, one of the United States of America; that in the evening of that day, or early on the Sunday morning following, that the said Rosa Colvin came to her death, in said county of Cayuhoga, from violence and from blows of an axe, inflicted upon her by some person or persons. The evidence of the several witnesses who saw the said Rosa Colvin dead on Wednesday, the 28th day of March last, and the appearance they state that her body presented when discovered, places this beyond all doubt. When it was discovered that the death of the said Rosa Colvin was caused by violence, suspicion immediately attached to her husband, William Colvin, and to Joseph Millar, who were found, on the Sunday morning of the 25th of March, in the house, which then presented all the appearance of a cruel murder having been therein committed. It appears an examination took place as to their guilt, and they were committed formally for trial, in the State of Ohio, on the charge of having murdered the said Rosa Colvin. But from accounts given by the said William Colvin of the prisoner, and from the strong and confident denials of his guilt, suspicion attached to the prisoner; and this became greater when the body of the prisoner could not be discovered, for he was then supposed to be murdered, and that no tidings could be found of him in the neighborhood. A detective officer of the United States Government was accordingly sent to Ottawa, which was known to be the home of the prisoner. It was ascertained by him that the prisoner was in the neighborhood of Ottawa. He was arrested and brought before me on a warrant issued by myself on the information of John O'Dell a Detective of the United States Government charging him, the prisoner, then of the city of Ottawa, with having murdered one Rosa Colvin in the State of Ohio, in the United States of America, and within the jurisdiction of the said United States with a view to have him extradited.

For this purpose I have taken the deposition of several witnesses, and upon their evidence, I am asked to decide that the prisoner should be committed for extradition. In extradition cases the rule laid down for the guidance of the Magistrate is, that should the evidence adduced be sufficient in his opinion to warrant a committment for trial, if the alleged crime had been committed in this country, then that it would be the duty of the Magistrate, to commit for extradition. There is no other point raised here in behalf of the prisoner except that the evidence is insufficient. I will therefore confine myself to this alone. None of the witnesses saw the deed committed; and indeed seldom is such a deed seen committed by any except the perpetrators, especially when it is prompted by avarice or done with a view to avoid detection of another offence. I have then to decide only whether the circumstances related and relied upon by the prosecution point sufficiently to the prisoner as the person who caused by violence the Death of the said Rosa Colvin. These circumstances may be grouped as follows: That about seven o'clock in the morning, on the 24th day of March last, the prisoner left, with William Colvin, the shanty in which they resided, to go to a village or town about seven miles off, to attend to some business in which both were interested; that the prisoner, after going about a mile of the way, alleged that he was unwell and unable to continue the journey; that he did return, and was seen about eight o'clock within a short distance of the shanty, looking careworn, sick, or downcast, as related by one of the witnesses. That about eleven o'clock on the same day he was seen in company of Mrs. Colvin, carrying a travelling bag in his hand and a bundle under his arm, going at a fast pace towards Mrs. Colvin's house; that on that day he left *en route* for Canada, and travelled, on the Sunday following, about twenty-two miles of its way—though, on the day before, he was unable to travel half that distance, from a pain in his knee; that he arrived very shortly afterwards, in this county, though, before leaving, he was known to have only about ten or twelve dollars of American money, which, it is alleged, was quite inadequate to pay his fare by railway to Ottawa, and, in the interval, there was not time enough for him to add to his means by honest labor; that afterwards, when the officers of justice surrounded his house, in the township of Fitzroy, in this county, on the 3rd of April last, without any means of knowing their errand, he secreted himself in the garret of his house—his wife denied him; that he then, for some cause or other, resisted his arrest; that the clothes which William Colvin asserted were stolen from himself, on the 24th of March by the prisoner, including a pair of pantaloons, a pair of boots, a pair of shoes, a coat, and vest, were found with him in the house; that one article of these clothing—namely, the pants—were found in the cellar, where, it would appear, from the evidence, they have been thrown there after the constables went to the house; and that on these pantaloons blood was afterwards discovered in several places. These circumstance, grouped and considered together, may not afford conclusive evidence of guilt, but they do in my opinion afford at least some presumption of guilt, which cannot be removed from the prisoner unless satisfactorily accounted for, or unless, perhaps, other circumstances of greater or equal force combine against some other person or persons. The only other persons known to us likely to commit the act, or against whom any evidence could be offered, are the witnesses, William Colvin—the husband of the deceased—and Joseph Millar, both found in the house shortly after the murder; but, except their bare presence there shortly after the murder, no evidence appears against them, and the absence of blood from the clothes of either in so short a time after the murder, detract much from the presumption that might otherwise be implied from their presence. If I were considering then, the circumstances against those three parties, independently of the oath of either, I would be inclined to attach more weight to the circumstances against the prisoner. I have, so far, considered the prisoner's case as if Millar or Colvin had made no denial of their own guilt on oath before me, because it would be more satisfactory to my own mind in so important a case as this, not to depend too much on the evidence of persons so interested as they must be, that the prisoner should be extradited. Their evidence, however, being given, must be considered, and I have no power or reason to exclude it. And considering their evidence and their denial on oath, the account they give of themselves, the circumstances before alluded to, in evidence against the prisoner, and relied upon by the prosecution, I think a sufficiently strong *prima facia* case is made out against the prisoner as the person who caused the death of the deceased, Rosa Colvin. Upon the same evidence, I am of opinion that he would be, and ought to be, committed for trial, if the alleged offence was committed in Canada; and as there is no doubt upon the evidence that the death of the said Rosa Colvin was caused by violence and blows received from an axe, and that death so caused constitutes the crime of murder in the State of Ohio, one of the said United States, as that term is understood in the Ashburton Treaty, under which these proceedings are held; I have come to the conclusion to commit the prisoner on this charge, with a view to his extradition.

The Militia.—The following militia orders appear in this week's *Canada Gazette*:—

"Brigade Majors will inquire all efficient Volunteer Militia Corps in their respective Districts not now on service, to parade and drill on two separate days in each week, under the provisions of and with the pay prescribed in General Order No. 2, of the 28th March, 1866; and such corps are to be prepared for immediate service if they should be required."

"To prevent misapprehension all Commanding officers will warn their respective corps that the Volunteer Force is under the orders of the Lieutenant General Commanding Her Majesty's Troops, and under the provisions of the Articles of War, on two days in each week, for which they receive pay and while serving on any guard ordered by the Major General of the District."

"Corps of Volunteers accepted from and after this date, will not be entitled to receive pay for the sixteen days of drill authorized for the year ending the 30th June, 1866."

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

MORE FENIAN CANARDS.

The War Ship Pylades puts to Sea.

REPORT OF MUTINY ON BOARD.

Movement of Fenians on the Frontier.

RESIGNATION OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK MINISTRY.

No New Ministry Formed.

New York, 14.—The *Herald's* Eastport telegram says that the British man-of-war *Pylades*, went to sea very suddenly yesterday afternoon. It is said that fifty of the crew had mutinied, and were put in irons till the departure.

The men of other vessels have been tampered with, and similar difficulties are expected.

Yesterday a party of English soldiers crossed from St. Stephens to Calais where they got into a dispute with some Fenians, when a fight took place, resulting in their being driven back over the bridge which runs over the river between the two towns. No lives lost. The citizens joined with the Fenians in the fight.

The steamer from Boston this morning brought about 200 more Fenians;—they were quartered in town. A large number of Fenians have just arrived in the steamer from New York.

Herald's Fredericton N. B. special says the resignations of the anti-confederate administration were accepted unconditionally by Governor Gordon, yesterday. No new administration has been formed. The House of Assembly has adjourned until Monday, to give the incoming party time to organize.

New York 14th.—At the O'Mahony Head Quarters in this city everything is quiet, but they who know say that matters are progressing steadily and surely.

The Court of Appeals announced that no opinion will be given in the case of Gonzales and Rodeneour, the murderers of Ottero, until June. Wm. Wolfe, of Utica, was arrested yesterday on a charge of bigamy and larceny upon complaint of Manasseh Goldman. The last woman whom Wolfe married was complainants wife.

The *Tribune's* telegram says:—The sub committee of the House Judiciary Committee met again yesterday to consider the case of Jefferson Davis. They have not yet received any of the evidence from the Bureau of Military Justice.

New Orleans, 13th.—General Sheridan has issued an order to the effect that all persons embarking from New Orleans for Vera Cruz, Tampicco, or Matamora, Mexico, must obtain passports from the Provost Marshal. This order causes much comment. Morning papers say that the order is directed against Confederate colonization schemes.

The steamer *Porter*, burned at Apalachicola, had 1,400 bales of cotton on board. Half of it was saved in a damaged condition.

Mississippians here say that they have assurances that Jefferson Davis will be released on parole, to remain in Mississippi.

Belfast, Me., 24th.—One of the Fenian rendezvous in Maine is said to be Mont Desiret, and a British vessel is said to be cruising near Frenchman's Bay, on the look out.

New York, 14th.—Steamer *City of Paris*, *Fulton*, *Atlantic*, *Scotland* and *Bavaria* sail today for Europe.

San Francisco, 13th.—The new Almaden Quicksilver Company has on hand thirty-four thousand flasks of quicksilver, enough to supply the world for ninety days.

Boston, 14th.—A telegram from Washington to the *Advertiser* of this city says preparations are making to hold the regular term of the United States Circuit Court in Richmond next month, and the trial of Jeff Davis for high treason may be expected.

Toronto, C.W., 14th.—The man arrested at Cornwall yesterday turns out to be a person named Wheeler, an ex-Confederate officer, and now Lieutenant-Colonel in the Fenian army.

New York, 14th.—Three o'clock p. m., gold 264.

Washington, 14th.—The departments and many stores in the city are closed to-day in commemoration of the death of Lincoln.

The government is prepared to punish any infractions of the law committed by Fenians, but see no cause as yet for interferences.

Negociations have been commenced for a new Reciprocity Treaty and for a satisfactory arrangement of the fishing question.

Government offices in this city are closed today, and flags at half mast in respect for the memory of the late President Lincoln.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Easport, M. E., April 10th—Colonel Kerrign with two aides arrived here last Friday The excitement then commenced, and has continued to increase. They spent Saturday in making arrangements at the Founder Bank to draw funds from Boston, on Sunday they seemed anxious to obtain news by telegraph, but received none.

Monday they spent endeavoring to charter small class vessels and in calling at the stores enquiring the price of five hundred blouses, five hundred caps, &c., which caused great excitement here. Among our Provincial neighbors all business is suspended. Producers' labor is dormant. All citizens are enrolled as soldiers, and drilled four hours daily; and the people are selling off their stocks of cattle, &c., and moving over to our side.

This morning one hundred or more Fenians arrived in the boat from Portland. The Leaders, upon their arrival here, were much displeased at the undue excitement which had been gotten up. They called a secret meeting, and are to hold another to-morrow morning.

Washington, 14th.—House special.—On motion of Mr. Garfield of Ohio, the reading of the journal of yesterday, was dispensed with. Mr. Garfield then proceeded to address the House at length, Mr. Garfield said; I desire to enter a motion that this House be now adjourned this day, which will be memorable as long as this nation shall endure, which God Grant may be till the last moment of record time when the volume of the worlds history shall be sealed up and placed before Omnipotent Being for his sentence.

On this day for all time to come, I doubt not the citizens of this Republic will meet together looking into each others faces with solemn sadness as they recall the great event of this day in 1865, an event unparalleled in the history of nations, certainly unparalleled in our own. I think eminently proper that this Congress should put on its record, to-day, a resolution in memory of that event, the war with its wonderful events gave to history many distinguished names. It took the young men of the land and made them into heroes. It made the old men patriots, and women became ministering angels throughout the land, but chief among all the great developements of the war were the character and life of that great man whose loss the nation still deplores.

ST. ALBAN'S PARISH.

The first public meeting of those interested in this parish, was held in the Court House on Friday evening; the Incumbent Rev. Dr. Jones in the chair. Several gentlemen sent apologies for unavoidable absence.

The meeting having been opened with prayer, the Chairman explained at some length the position and prospect of the Parish and Church as contemplated, all being considered most satisfactory. The utmost harmony and unanimity prevailed, and the following various motions were carried without a dissentient voice.

Mr. Thos. Cross, on request, acted as Secretary to the meeting.

Moved by Mr. R. Harvey, seconded by Mr. Graham, and resolved "That a memorial be forwarded to the Archdeacon of Ontario, praying that the limits of St. Alban's district be defined as soon as possible."

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Harvey, and resolved "That Messrs. Godard and Starmer, be requested to continue to act as Churchwardens, and that they with the following gentlemen, be a provisional committee to manage the temporalities of the district:—Messrs. MacAgy, Badgley, Wicksteed, Graham and White."

Moved by Mr. Starmer, seconded by Mr. White, and resolved, "That the following be the Delegates to the Diocesan Synod:—Mr. Godard, 3 years; Mr. MacAgy, 2 years; Mr. Badgley, 1 year."

Moved by Mr. Wicksteed, seconded by Mr. MacAgy and resolved "That this first meeting of the St. Alban's congregation, unanimously tender their best thanks to the Carleton County Council, for the use of the Court House as a place for holding Divine Service, and that the Warden be requested to convey the same at their next meeting."

Moved by Mr. Badgley, seconded by Dr. Wilson and resolved "That the congregation of St. Alban's district lie under great obligations to T. B. Fuller, Esq., for his most generous offer to superintend gratuitously the new church in its erection, as well as for the eminent architectural talent and skill, evinced in preparing the beautiful designs for which they are also indebted to Mr. Fuller's liberality."

Address.

The proceedings of business having terminated, Mr. Badgley read an Address to the Incumbent, Mr. Wicksteed at the same time handing him an envelope enclosing a cheque for $110.50, this, with the offering on Easter day, places the offerings of this congregation to their Pastor for Easter at $130.

The Address and Reply are as follows:—

To the Reverend T. Bedford Jones, M.A., LLD., Incumbent of St. Alban's, Ottawa.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—The return of the glorious Festival of Easter appears to the congregation of St. Alban's district a fitting occasion to approach their Pastor with an assurance of their hearty confidence and esteem; and of their gratitude to him for his untiring efforts to promote their spiritual welfare, by his earnest zeal in preaching to them the whole Gospel of Christ, and his unwavering determination, resolutely adhered to, to preserve and carry out in its integrity the beautiful Ritual of our beloved church.

Six months ago, you began your labours in this city, without any of the most ordinary professional advantages of place or people. By your zealous devotion to your Master's service; by your never-flagging energy and perseverance; and by the constant exhibition of those qualities of heart and mind which most adorn the minister of Christ, you have welded into unity a congregation brought together from various parts of the Province; and have, by your example, so stimulated the efforts of your people, that we do not rashly, we think, indulge in the expectation that, ere many months shall have passed, we shall be permitted to congregate for Divine service in a structure worthy, in some degree, of the exalted purpose to which it will be devoted, as well as of the capital of Canada.

We had not, on last Christmas day, the opportunity afforded to the grateful hearts of churchmen throughout the Diocese, of expressing, however, faintly, by our offerings on that day, our deep respect for you as our Pastor, and our appreciation of your untiring exertions in our behalf, as manifested not only in the public Services of the church, but also by your consoling presence at the bed of sickness, and by your catechetical instructions in the Sunday school and weekly classes.

Permit us then, Reverend and Dear Sir, in presenting you with this address, to make our offering to you now, with the assurance of our deep respect, and of our determination to second your efforts for the spiritual welfare of your congregation and the advancement of true religion amongst us. We most earnestly pray that our Heavenly Father will bless your labors, and in His good time crown them with complete success.

(Signed), Norris Godard, Thomas Starmer, } Church Wardens.

And forty heads of families.

Reply.

Gentlemen, Brethren in Christ's Holy Church.

This remembrance of your Pastor is far more gratifying than I can express, and from my very heart I thank you for the kind words of your Address even more than for the handsome offering which accompanies it.

I fear you greatly exaggerate my efforts, knowing too well myself how very far short I have come in all my duties. Still at this time and under existing circumstances, I confess I feel most grateful to that all-gracious Providence, who has put it into your hearts to come forward, and express your satisfaction with my humble labors for the past and your confidence in me for the future.

Six months ago an utter stranger in Ottawa, without even a visiting acquaintance, I came here with my Bishop's commission to preach the Gospel of Christ according to the principles of the ancient Anglican Church in their Apostolic purity. You are aware of the difficulties and the regretful opposition with which I have had to contend. There was no place of worship, no stipend guaranteed, no organized congregation. Those who were pleased to come, in answer to an advertisement, had simply to take their prayer-books in their hands, and meet together in this Court-house. All praise to Him, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy; you are here as representatives of a worthy body of, may I not say, loving friends; we have the assurance that before the year has closed we shall meet for the worship of our Redeemer in one of the most beautiful structures in the province—a real Christian Church; generous friends on all sides promised me their liberal assistance; our communicants, commencing with twenty-eight on Advent Sunday, numbered over one hundred at Easter; we have an excellent and increasing Sunday School; my people seem all animated by a zealous desire to uphold my hands, and all things combine to make me, and us all, thank God and take courage

Suffer me to make a remark on one expression in your address. I rejoice especially to know, that among my friends are those who, without fear of an ignorant prejudice—a prejudice fast dying out in the old country—desire to have "the beautiful Ritual of our beloved Church carried out in its integrity." We all know—I trust we are all proud to know—that our branch of the Church Catholic is a Reformed Branch. The very members incorporate in the visible Church of the Living God—built on the foundation of Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the Chief Corner-stone—we continue in all love, but in all firmness, *the protest* of our martyred forefathers against all mediæval superstitions or unscriptural developments. Yet I also trust we are equally resolved that the noble heritage left us by our holy and wise Reformers shall be preserved unmutilated by rude assaults of Puritan fanaticism or modern innovation. To win souls to Christ, and to build them up *in* the Faith, as it was once for all delivered to the Saints, and *by* the same means, the same Sacraments, the same Ritual, was the desire and aim of the Reformers of the Church—believe, my brethren, that the same desire and aim, and nothing more, actuate one of the humble ministers of the same Church.

Your very grateful and faithful Pastor,

T. Bedford Jones, L.L.D.,
Incumbent of St. Alban's.

Ottawa, April 11, 1866.

Sanitary Measure.—The following order appears in Saturday's *Gazette*:—"His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be "The Central Board of Health," under the provisions of "the Consolidated Statutes of Canada," chapter 38, viz:—Robert Lee McDonald, Esquire, M. D., of Montreal; George B. Badeau, Esquire, M D., of Three Rivers; Edward Vancortlandt, Esquire, M.D., of Ottawa; Hamnett Hill, Esquire, M.D., of Ottawa; Joseph C. Tache, Esquire, M. D., of Ottawa; James A. Grant, Esquire, M. D., of Ottawa; John R. Dickson, Esquire, M. D., of Kingston; J. Cleophas Beaubien, Esquire, M. D., of Ottawa; William T. Aikins, Esquire, M. D., of Toronto; John D. McDonald, Esquire, M. D., of Hamilton, and Charles G. Moore, Esquire, M. D., of London.

Per Belgian.

David Bannerman's Circular.

Glasgow, March 28, 1866.

Wheat—White, Canodian and American, per 240 lbs, 24s 6d a 25s; Red Canada Spring, 23s to 23s 6d.

Flour—Canadian Extra, and Super Extra, per 196 lbs, 28s 9d to 29s 3d; Fancy, 28s 6d to 29s 3d; Superine No. 1, 27s 9d to 29s.

Peas—Canadian White, 22s to 22s 6d.

Indian Corn—American Mixed and Yellow, per 280 lbs., 16s 6d to 16s 9d; White, 17s 6d to 18s.

Oats—Canadian, per 264 lbs, 19s to 19s 6d.

Ashes—Montreal Pots, 65s, per cwt, 32s to 33s; do Pearls 35s to 36s.

Butter—Canadian and United States Table, new per cwt, 98s to 102s; do do Grease, 65s to 70s.

Cheese—Canadian and United States ordinary to fine, per cwt, 56s to 38s; do do Factory made, 64s to 75s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Government House,

Ottawa, 9th April, 1866

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

WHEREAS, by the Fortieth Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, intituled: *An Act respecting Emigrants and Quarantine*, it is amongst other things enacted, that "The Governor in Council may from time to time make such Regulations as he thinks proper for enforcing compliance with all the requirements of this Act, and for ensuring the due performance of Quarantine by and in respect of Vessels, Passengers, and Goods coming into the Port of Quebec, to which he thinks it right for the preservation of the Public Health, that such Regulations should apply, and for the thorough cleansing and disinfecting of such Vessels, Goods and Passengers, so as to prevent as far as possible, the introduction or dissemination of disease into or in this Province, and may from time to time revoke, alter or amend such Regulations or any of them, and make others in their stead;" and "such Regulations shall have the force of law during the time they be expressly limited to be in force only during a certain time or at certain times or seasons, in which case they shall have the force of law during the time and at the times and seasons during, or at which they have been limited to be in force;" and "by such Regulations the Governor in Council may require the Master of every Vessel coming up the River St. Lawrence from below the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, (except only such Vessels as are therein designated and referred to as excepted)—to bring his Vessel to anchor at the place at the said Quarantine Station designated in the Regulations, and report such Vessel in writing to the Officer at the said Station, designated for that purpose in such Regulations, with all the particulars relative to the same, and to the Voyage, Passengers and Cargo thereof required by such Regulations or by any Officer duly authorized under them to require the same,—and to allow the proper Officer to visit and inspect such Vessel and every port thereof, and the Passengers and Crew and the cargo and other articles on board the same,—and to send on shore at the said Station and at the places there pointed out by the Officer thereunto authorized by the said Regulations, any or all of the Passengers, Crew, Cargo or other article on board such Vessel, as the said Officer thinks necessary for preventing the introduction of contagious or infectious disease,—and to allow such Passengers, Crew, Cargo and other articles, and also the Vessel itself, to remain so long at the said station and at such places thereat respectively, and to be so treated, and cleansed and purified as the said Officer shall think necessary for the purpose aforesaid; And by such Regulations, the Governor in Council may assign to the several Officers and persons to be employed at the said Quarantine Station, the powers and duties necessary for carrying the said Regulations and the Act fully into effect, and may declare that any such Officer or persons shall by virtue of his office or employment be a Justice of the Peace or a Constable or Peace Officer for Grosse-Isle and the said Quarantine Station, and for the space around the same described in such Regulations, and such Officer shall accordingly be such Justice of the Peace or Peace Officer whether he be otherwise qualified or not: And by such Regulations the Governor in Council may impose fines not exceeding *Five Hundred Dollars* in any case, on persons contravening the same, and may provide that the offender shall be imprisoned until such fine be paid, and may direct that no vessel shall be entered or cleared at the Port of Quebec or of Montreal, until all the requirements of such Regulations are fully complied with, and may direct that any Person, Vessel or thing, who or which has passed or departed or been removed from the said Quarantine Station, before all the requirements of such Regulations, have been complied with in respect of such Person, Vessel or thing, or without the written permission of the Officer empowered to authorize such passing or departure, may be compelled to return or be carried back to the said Station, and by force if necessary."

Now therefore it is ordered by His Excellency the Governor General in Council:

1. *Vessels to make Quarantine.*

That all ships and other vessels, whether Sailing Vessels or Steamships and whether carrying passengers, or passengers and freight, or freight alone, or in ballast, which may during the eight months next following the Fifteenth day of April in each and every year arrive in Port of Quebec, from any port or ports, place or places, situated without the Province, by way of that part of the River St. Lawrence which is below Grosse-Isle, shall stop at the Quarantine Station of Grosse-Isle, to be there inspected, and, if necessary, detained in Quarantine until such ships or vessels have been discharged therefrom by such license or passport, as shall be from time to time granted by the Governor in Council, until then persons, goods or merchandize, which shall be on board such ships or vessels, shall not come or be brought on shore, or go or be put on board of any other ship or vessel in this Province, except on Grosse-Isle aforesaid, when duly required by competent authority.

2.—*Supplementary Inspection.*

That all Ships, Vessels and Steamships after having had their discharge from the Quarantine of Grosse-Isle, shall be subject to inspection, and further detention if necessary, on their arrival at the Harbour of Quebec, according to the Regulations hereinafter provided.

3.—*Grosse-Isle.*

All ships and vessels of the class and description hereinbefore mentioned, as liable to make their Quarantine at Grosse-Isle, shall anchor within the space included between Grosse-Isle and a line drawn parallel to it, through the Red Buoy, to be placed as heretofore, under the direction of the Superintendent of Pilots, and bounded on the east and west by lines drawn due south from the Western Extremities of Cliff Island and Grosse-Isle, there to be submitted, should it be thought necessary by the Medical Officer of the Station, to sanitary disinfecting and other measures calculated to prevent the introduction and spread of epidemic, contagious or infectious diseases within the Province, in accordance with the dispositions of the law, and pursuant to orders given from time to time; and no ship or vessel shall quit its assigned moorings at Quarantine without the order of the proper Officer of the Station to that effect.

4.—*Establishment.*

The Quarantine establishment at Grosse-Isle shall consist of a Medical Superintendent, with as many Medical Assistants, Hospital Stewards, Boatmen, Orderlies, and other employees as may be appointed, according to circumstances. The Medical Superintendent shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Quarantine Station, as hereinbefore described, shall be authorized to see the Quarantine duly performed, and for this purpose shall have full power and authority over all officers and other persons whatsoever in Grosse-Isle, or attached to that station, and be authorized to call upon all persons to aid him in enforcing the law and their regulations, and in case of his death, sickness, or absence, the Officer next in rank employed on the island, shall have the power and authority aforesaid. And all the employees of the said Quarantine Establishment shall, by virtue of their office, be Peace Officers, and be vested with all the powers and authority of Special Constables, within the limits of the said Quarantine Station.

5.—*Inspection and Superintendence.*

The Medical Superintendent (or in case of his death, sickness or absence, the Officer next in the rank employed on the Island) shall enforce the said Law and these Regulations, and shall direct ships or vessels to go to such place or places to perform Quarantine, as it may be necessary to send them to, and shall direct all ships or vessels, liable to perform Quarantine, to be brought to anchor within the limits of the Quarantine Anchorage, and generally do all that may be required to enforce rigid obedience to the said law and these Regulations. He shall permit all passengers, or other persons landed on the said Island, to be re-embarked or shipped on board any Steamboat or other Vessel when the vessel is in a fit state to receive them, and that they have been examined by him and found in a fit state for re-embarkation or for leaving the said Island; and that all such passengers and persons, with their luggage, have been washed, cleansed and purified, and that there does not exist amongst those who are about to proceed, or leave the said Island, any case or symptoms of Asiatic Cholera, Fever, Small Pox, Scarlatina or Measles, or other infectious and dangerous diseases.

He (or such of his medical assistants as may be so ordered by him) shall also go off to and board vessels bound to make their Quarantine at Grosse-Isle as aforesaid, and put the following questions to the Masters or persons in charge, viz:

1. What is your name, and that of your vessel?
2. From whence