important matters. Some of them I wish you to consider in secret session.

Perhaps it is unnecessary for me in this message to refute the wicked slanders circulated by our enemies to prejudice against us the minds of men who would otherwise be with us in our movement. You know, gentlemen, it is not our intention or desire, in seeking to give liberty to our race at home, to pillage, plunder or subvert the rights of property, either of corporations or individuals, in any country where the interests of the cause demanded our presence. We are struggling to extend republican liberty to Ireland; and, as American citizens, we desire to see the Monroe Doctrine carried out, not alone on the soil now in possession of the enemy of Ireland and America, but in Mexico also.

We mean to inscribe upon our banners, Equal Right to all men and Civil and Religious Liberty. These, gentlemen of the Senate, are our intentions and principles; and let our countrymen of every creed believe us when we assert, that we look upon all men as friend who are in favour of giving freedom to Ireland; and consider as foes only those who take up arms against us.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen and Brethern, yours fraternally,

WILLIAM E. ROBERTS,
President Fenian Brotherhood.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

House Wanted, to Purchase.

Ed. Cluff—Meeting of O. La C. Club.

Thomas Burton—The Henry Rifle.

LACE GOODS.

Just Received,

THE NEW CLUNY LACE,
IN COLLARS, CUFFS, AND SETTS,
LACE SHAWLS,
LACE SASHES,
LACE VEILS, (NEW SHAPE,)
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
HAIRNETS,
BOW FRIZZIES,
FRILLINGS, &C., &C.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, April 7. 94-3m

The Ottawa Times

OTTAWA, APRIL 17, 1866.

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

By private telegram received yesterday from Halifax, we learn that the opinion amongst the medical men of that city differs as to the true nature of the disease with which the passengers of the *England* are afflicted. The deaths were not so numerous yesterday, and the sick were also reduced in number. All the symptoms had taken a turn for the better. The disease is decidedly checked. Our informant does not state the number of deaths that have occurred, but says the sickness is entirely confined to the steerage passengers; a fact which goes to show that the over-crowded state of the vessel was, if not the primary cause, the reason of the malignity of disease. There is we think little doubt that the sickness is ship-fever in a bad form, intensified by the unwholesome atmosphere in which such a crowd must have lived, ate, drank and slept. Proper precautions, however, appear to have been taken, and we may fairly hope that the disease will be confined to the ship and not spread on shore!

The *Globe* concludes a well-considered and able article with the following timely admonition; "The Board of Public Instruction is composed of liberal and high-minded men, and it is to be regretted that they allow themselves to be misled by Dr. Ryerson, to the utter neglect of their own reputations. If they do not take matters into their own hands more, it will be necessary to commence an agitation for the re-construction of the Board. It may be well for Dr. Ryerson to consider that Confederation will bring about a very great change in the position of the Department of Public Instruction in Upper Canada. There will no longer be a Government to appeal to, embarrassed by the difficulties which the connection with Lower Canada engenders. Questions will be taken up more thoroughly on their merits than ever before. It is impossible to doubt that this school-book monopoly will obtain a very sharp overhauling whenever the Upper Canadian Government is formed, and it may by well for Dr. Ryerson to set his house in order before the time comes. The Chief Superintendent has done some good service to the cause of education, and the people are disposed to deal leniently with his many weaknesses; but when they obtain the full control of their own local affairs, he may rely upon it that they will have their work honestly and fairly done, or they will know the reason why."

We have received information from Washington that proposals are about to be made for a new Reciprocity Treaty, in which the fisheries will figure very prominently. There can be no doubt of the amount of importance which the United States' fishermen attach to the privileges they enjoyed under the late Treaty; nor are the advantages so possessed at all misunderstood by the authorities at Washington. The journals have put all the politicians of the country into possession of the value of this source of national wealth, and they begin to perceive, as the *World* says, that the "United States has cut off its own nose to spite the Canadian face." The fishing interest is naturally discontented with the loss it will evidently sustain, and the proclamations by the Provincial Government regarding the observance of limits has given rise to a deal of controversy respecting what those limits are, and what the rights of foreign fishermen in and around British waters. It has been settled by competent authority that such limits do exist, within which it is not competent for the stranger to ply his occupation. One of the most accredited of these authorities give the Americans, as well as all others, the right to fish to within cannon-shot of the shore. This distance, indefinite enough in itself, has been settled to mean three miles from the shore, and all the water within that limit is open to Canadian fishermen only. As every one knows, the shore will rarely present an even line—inlentations, bays and gulfs, will cause promontories and projections of land, making it questionable whether the intervening water between the headlands is covered by this exclusion. This question has given rise to much comment, and has even brought the two countries to the verge of war.—The Provincial fisherman is very naturally jealous of national rights; and American fishermen have been found to be not very particular in poaching upon their neighbor's territory. Collisions and bloodshed have before now taken place; and it has always been found necessary to have armed vessels to protect the British fishermen in their rights, and to prevent the encroachment of the Americans. This difficulty is not unlikely to lead into national disputes; and when we find the United States Government employing such a reckless officer as he of the *Trent* provocation as the chief of the fishery police, there may be some danger of more serious collision than that which might arise between the rival fishermen. There is really no valid question as to rights; but if there be the slightest disposition to cause trouble between the two countries, any fishing crew would, in the present state of the question, as looked at by Americans, have it in their power, unless judiciously controlled by their own police, to set the two nations by the ears. This is not a desirable state of affairs, but in the present temper of our cousins, one not easily to be amended. The New York *World* points out the danger which attends these fishery rights in the following candid and homely fashion:—

"Between 'small bays' and 'gulfs of great extent' there are numberless larger 'bays' and smaller 'gulfs,' where mackerel will swim and where fishermen will follow. Fogs and mirages may deceive them as to distances, and if they could read the opinion of law officers of the crown upon the subject, the fog on their minds would be denser than the fog on the waters. If certain 'headlands' were known to be but six miles apart, an American skipper who knew his duty would not sail inside a right line drawn between the two. But suppose the headlands were seven miles apart, then cannon shot from either shore would leave him a mile in the middle where he might think he had a right to fish. And, indeed, it needs no arithmetic, but only a knowledge of the human nature of Yankee fishermen, to see that disputes, quarrels and collisions, are likely to occur, with perfectly honest intentions on both sides, and certain to occur when smuggling is so profitable at both ends of the voyage, *and where the best fisheries are inshore.*"

"Our fishermen's rights are capable of exact definition; the rights of the fishermen of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island are capable of exact definition—on paper. To write them on the water, so that all the fishermen may read, is not so easy. Scines, and not theodolites, are their tools. Yet every American fisherman along 5,000 miles of coast line must judge for himself of distances, to keep the law, and to be quite sure that he keeps it, would have to be skilled in trigonometry and in fishing without bait, and in foreseeing storms. Why, in 1851, over 100 American vessels were driven ashore on Prince Edward Island, and over 300 lives lost. For to have run for port would have betrayed their infraction of the law of nations. This, too, is conclusive—there are few mackerel left on the shores of the United States, *and that fishery cannot be successfully carried on except by going within three miles of the British shore.*"

There is a good deal of common sense in the *World's* remarks. It is perfectly useless to have special pleadings upon what is purely a practical matter, and it would be a most sensible thing for the United States to renew, as it is reported they are about to do, negotiations for a treaty. They may rely upon it that they will be met with fairness and even generosity by the Provinces; but if they only propose "grindstones" as an equivalent, they may save themselves and us all further trouble. But are they really in a frame of mind to go into a friendly reciprocal arrangement. *Apropos* to this question we find the *Leader* quoting a despatch of Mr. Seward's to Mr. Adams, in which he admits that it was not the terms of the treaty, as it was affected, which determined them upon its abrogation, but the soreness felt on account of the acknowleigment of the South as belligerents by England. Thus writes Mr. Seward in March 1865:

"In an interview with Mr. Burnley, yesterday, invited by myself, I authorized him to inform Earl Russell that, in my judgment, even had there been no disturbance of our friendly relations with Canada or Great Britain, the late reciprocity treaty could not have continued beyond its appointed time without being modified so essentially as to require a thorough revision, which would necessarily involve a submission of the whole subject, not only to the Senate but to the Congress of the United States. I observed further to Mr. Burnley, that, in my opinion, it would be utterly unavailing to attempt to negotiate with Great Britain a treaty of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada while this civil war continues, *with Great Britain in her present attitude, recognizing the insurgents as a belligerent, and thus derogating the United States from their accustomed sovereignty over all the territory and all the citizens of the Republic.* I gave my reasons for this, namely, that the present condition of things has proved destructive of our national commerce, and subversive of friendship between our people and those of Great Britain. I further stated to Mr. Burnley, that there seems good reason to believe that this civil war has already come, or is about coming, to such a crisis that we may look for an early recognition of our full national authority by Great Britain, and that when that change shall take place, this government will cheerfully enter into negotiations with a view to ascertain whether a just, fair and equal reciprocity trade can be established between the United States and Canada."

So long as the civil war continued it was to be unavailing to attempt to negotiate, but when a change took place "this government will cheerfully enter into negotiations with a view to ascertain whether a just, fair and equal reciprocity trade can be established between the United States and Great Britain." Well, the change has taken place, and what has been the disposition of "this government" to entertain negotiations for a just and fair treaty? Why, it shirked all responsibility—shifted its proper functions on to a committee of Congress whose notions of justice, fairness and equity were comprised in cord-wood and grindstones. It is, therefore, doubtful in our mind, if the United States government is yet in a disposition to negotiate a reciprocal trade upon terms that would be acceptable to the Provinces. The fisheries have a direct value to the Americans of nearly five millions, and the indirect must be fully half as much more. It is, therefore, easy to understand that they are anxious to possess undisputed right to the ground the former treaty gave them. But they must not suppose that we are going to barter away this great privelege for cord-wood and grindstones; still less are we after our recent experience, likely to have the wool pulled over our eyes, and to make a separate treaty for the fisheries while the western trade is left to future arrangement. The great object sought to be obtained is the right to fish along our coast in the in-shore waters. By all means, Mr. Seward, let us have a negotiation for a "just, "fair and equal reciprocity trade;" but no more sham negotiations with Morrill tariffs for its basis, and bad faith in its discussion.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE ASSIZES.—The Spring Term of the Court of Assize for Ottawa opens to-day.

INCENDIARISM.—On Sunday morning, at an early hour, an attempt was made to set fire to a vacant house on Rideau street, owned by Mr. Forgie. It appears that a quantity of straw and other combustible material was placed under the stair case and set fire to; but, fortunately it was discovered by some of the neighbors, who quickly extinguished the flames with a few pails of water, before any damage was done.

RUNAWAY.—On Sunday, while Mr. Thomas, Contractor, was driving across the Suspension Bridge, his horses took fright and made off, the vehicle being smashed before they were stopped. Fortunately, the driver escaped serious injury.

BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—This institution, calculated to prove of the greatest benefit to youths desiring a commercial education, has opened, and will be carried on, no doubt, in a manner to afford satisfaction to all who may avail themselves of its advantages.

DRAMATIC READINGS.—Our citizens will bear in mind that the renowned Mr. Vandenhoff will commence his series of intellectual entertainments of the above character to-morrow evening. We have no doubt that all who go to hear him will return well satisfied.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A temperance meeting will be held this evening in the Lecture Room of the Mechanics' Institute. Addresses will be delivered by John Morphy, Esq., of the Crown Lands Department, and Rev. Joseph Elliot. The chair will be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

THEFT.—Yesterday one Austin Paquette was arrested by Constable Cameron, for stealing a quantity of chains from Thompson's Bay, the property of several parties. The chains, though disposed of by the prisoner, were traced to the latest possessors, and recovered by the above able officer. Paquette will be brought up for examination to-day.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. N. Rankin, who has just opened shop, No. 25 Sparks street, with a first-rate stock of choice cigars, imported and of home manufacture, and a superior stock of Virginia and Missouri Tobacco, etc. The collection of briar-root, meerschaum and other pipes is of the best quality.

THE HENRY RIFLE.—This fine weapon is to be tested at Sandy Hill this afternoon, by some experienced judges of fire-arms. At present when there is so much speculation respecting the best rifle for adoption with a view of home defence, great interest is likely to be felt in the result of the above trial. Should the result prove favorable there will be no difficulty, doubtless, of disposing of the whole consignment in the hands of Mr. Burton.

THE TRIBUNE.—The New York *Tribune* has come to hand enlarged. It contains forty-eight columns of a wide measure and good length, and is now the *largest Daily Paper* published on the continent of America. Mr. Greely has always been noted specially amongst printers as being a persevering and truly philanthropic gentleman, and we hope that his extension movement may amply remunerate him for the immense outlay he has gone to in order to be classed the best caterer, in the news line, this side of the big fish pond.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURE.—We understand that the extensive premises of Gilmour & Co., reaching from Wellington to Sparks street, have been disposed of to the Montreal Firm of Mathews & Co., Bank Note Engravers and Printers, who intend henceforth to carry on therein the same business on a larger scale. It is stated also that the descriptions of bank-notes hitherto printed in New York for this Province will be manufactured in this new establishment. The above will be a new and important branch of industry for the Capital, where all the facilities for its conduct, anywhere obtainable, exist to the fullest extent. We wish the new enterprise every success.

POLICE COURT.—Yesterday, John Lascelles and Alex. Taillefer were each fined $2 and costs, or a fortnight in gaol, for being drunk and trading horses on Sunday. Three females of the unfortunate class, named Julia Cayer, Marie Cayer and Elizabeth O'Connor, were brought up for being inmates of a house of ill-fame. The prisoners, who have only lately arrived from Montreal, were arrested on Saturday night, three male companions with them when the police reached the house, having made their escape over the roof, at the risk of their lives. They were condemned to three months' imprisonment at hard labor, to pay a fine of $10 and costs, each, or be imprisoned two weeks in addition. The prisoners were greatly pained and surprised at the punishment, which they regarded as much more severe than that inflicted in their last place of abode, for such offence.

MURDEROUS OFFENCE.—On Friday last, a man named Cullen attempted to take the life of one Geo. Giles, in the Township of East Templeton, under the following circumstances:—A party who had a mortgage upon Cullen's farm was about ejecting him from it for inability to pay. The mortgagee being anxious to sell a lot of the land to Government for a site for a light house, sent Giles to select the best locality. Cullen regarded this as an invasion of his rights, and was by no means pleased with the proceeding on Mr. Giles' part. Shortly after, meeting Giles, he presented a gun at his heart and fired it, but fortunately the ball struck a metal button on Giles' coat and glanced off, knocking him down without further injury. Giles, who was at first both frightened and somewhat stunned, soon sprung to his feet, and wrested the gun out of Cullen's hands, upon which he endeavored to stab him with a dirk. Cullen was thereupon seized and has since been conducted to Aylmer Jail. It is said the prisoner was suffering from *delirium tremens* at the time.

LAUNCH.—The new steamboat built for the Ottawa River Navigation Company was successfully launched yesterday morning. No difficulty was experienced in the operation, the vessel gliding into the water like a thing of life. She was christened the *Consort* by Capt. H. N. Shepherd. It is understood that this new vessel is to be employed on the night line. She has been constructed much on the same principle as the *Queen Victoria*, and will be fitted up for both freight and passenger traffic. Mr. A. Cantin, of Montreal, is the builder. The construction of the steamer commenced on the 3rd of November last. Her dimensions are 166 feet in length; breadth of beam 25 feet, or 43 extreme breadth, with eight feet depth of hold. She will be fitted with a walking beam engine, with a cylinder of thirty-four inches diameter. We understand this is the 127th steamer built by the well known proprietor of the Canada Marine Works. The vessel is of beautiful model, and well adapted for river navigation. She will be fitted up and finished in a style ensuring the comfort of the travelling community, and creditable in an artistic point of view. We understand the *Consort* will be placed in charge of Capt. Bowie, so well and favorably known on this line of navigation.

POLICE FORCE.—Every few days we have to chronicle an attempt made by some miscreants to burn down house property in various parts of the city, and it would not be unsafe to assert that three-fourths of the fires occurring in Ottawa are the result of criminal design. In many cases, fortunately, the fire is discovered before it has attained dangerous proportions, when it is extinguished with a few buckets of water; but at other times the flames are not observed till they have obtained a headway defying mastery by water. While such is the case, however, unfortunately the incendiaries enjoy perfect immunity, as regards the authorities, who at present do not possess the means requisite to bring them to justice. The conclusion from the above facts is, that the city stands in urgent need of a much larger police force than it at present possesses or will be able to boast of after the contemplated increase takes place. The addition shortly to be made to the force will raise it to only eight men, a strength utterly inadequate to the protection of the inhabitants and property of a city so widely extended as Ottawa. When we reflect on the fact, that Ottawa covers as large an area as many cities containing 40,000 or 50,000 inhabitants, being at least three miles in length, and of great breadth in Lower Town, it is impossible to resist the conviction that we should have a force of at least twenty men under the command of the present able and popular Chief, Mr. Langrell. Our City Fathers should consider, at an early day, the advisability of augmenting the force to an extent sufficient to guarantee ample protection to both life and property in Ottawa.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL SPECIAL DESPATCH.

BREAKING UP OF THE ICE.

The New Wharf damaged by the shove.

THE RICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS EXPECTED UP FROM WINTER QUARTERS.

MONTREAL, April 16th.—The ice shoved yesterday on to St. Helen Island, piling up forty or fifty feet, and also carrying away a large portion of the new wharf, built last year at the entrance of the Lachine canal.

Boats may be expected up from winter quarters by Saturday. No news here.

Latest from Europe!

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. SAXONIA.

The Queen Presents her Miniature to George Peabody.

SHE ACKOWLEDGES HER THANKS TO HIM FOR HIS MUNIFICENCE TO THE POOR OF LONDON.

War Anticipated between Austria and Prussia.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

The Imperial Troops Gain a Great Victory

FIFTY THOUSAND CHINESE REBELS CAPTURED.

NEW YORK, 16th.—The S. S. *Saxonia*, from Hamburg via Southampton 4th, arrived to-day. The *Times* city article says, English funds have advanced in consequence of the threatening character of accounts from Germany.

The Queen hearing that George Peabody was about to leave for America, has written him a letter, assuring him that she appreciates the more than princely munificence by which he has sought to relieve the London poor. A baronetcy would have been conferred upon him, but he felt debarred from accepting such a distinction. The Queen presented him her miniature, as an assurance of her friendly feelings.

The anticipation of a war between Austria and Prussia made a most unfavorable impression on commercial affairs throughout France.

A Prussian note to the minor German States says, Austria, without any provocation on the part of Prussia, has ordered armaments of a threatening character, which compel Prussia to arm also.

Prussia now seeks guarantee for security, having vainly endeavored to obtain them in alliance with Austria.

Bismarck asks the support of the minor States, in the event of being compelled to make war.

Austria has recalled all the soldiers on furlough.

Several minor German States resolved to remain neutral.

The Austrian Ambassador, at Berlin, has presented a despatch declaring that the designs of Austria were peaceful, and its military preparations were made with no hostile disposition.

Hope was expressed that the Prussian Government would feel at liberty to give similar assurances to Austria.

A Florence telegram announces the formation of a camp of 70,000 men at Bologna, and that the principal generals of the Italian army are summoned to meet there on the sixth, and that the Italian squadron is forming to cruise in the Adriatic, and that the military preparations were going on in Vienna.

Shanghai advices, March the 9th, state that the Imperial troops gained a complete victory over the Rebels in the North, 50,000 of the latter said to have been captured.

NEW YORK.—The S. S *City of New York* brings one day's later news, via Queenstown.

The Prussian question remains unchanged. Nothing to confirm Pacific news.

The French troops to be withdrawn from Mexico in three detachments, first in November next, second in March, and third in November 1867.

It is officially denied at Copenhagen; that the American Government is in treaty for a war port at St. Thomas.

SOUTHAMPTON, 4th.—The Brazilian mail has arrived.

The French ship *Pauline*, with 70,000 lbs. of copper, from Rio Janeiro, was wrecked on Rio Real on the 23rd of February. The crew were saved and landed at Balus. It is expected that the ship and cargo would be a total loss.

The Brazilian Admiral, with his fleet of ironclads and monitors, had arrived at Corrithles. At last accounts the allies had not attempted to cross the Parana river, for the invasion of Paraguay.

The Paraguayans are determined to hold out; and their daring courage in having twice crossed the river in canoes, and attacking the main body of the Argentines, show the resolute resistance the allied army may expect to encounter.

The inactivity of the Brazilian squadron during those engagements had caused serious complaints.

It is understood that the passage of the Parana will be undertaken immediately, and, in all probability, will only be effected with great loss to the Allies.

PARIS, April 4.—The Bourse is flat; rentes, 67 a 43c., or 28c. lower than yesterday.

Regiments have been ordered to camp at Chalons two months earlier than usual, and a report has arisen that France intends forming an army of observation, in view to the protection of the Rhine frontier.

FLORENCE, April 4.—The journals declare no military preparations are being made by Italy. The military movements have simply been occasioned by the ordinary requirements of the service.

HONG KONG, March 15.—Tea steady. Total exports, 114,000,000 pounds.

SHANGHAI, March 9.—Tea quiet. Silks inactive.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

THE UNITED STATES SENDING A GUN-BOAT TO THE COAST OF MAINE.

The Neutrality Laws to be preserved.

THE FENIANS CAPTURE THE REVENUE FLAG AT EASTPORT.

More Fenian Canards.

C. C. CLAY TO BE RELEASED ON PAROLE.

NEW YORK, 15th.—There is no truth in the reports that cholera or other epidemic exists at Java, West Florida.

Herald's Portland despatch states: All quiet last evening. The hundred cases of guns refused carriage by the Steamship Company on Thursday were shipped in a schooner to Eastport last evening. Preparations were being made for the reception of 450 Fenians who left Boston yesterday p. m.

PHILADELPHIA, 14th.—A lad named David King, employee of Brown and Morrison, bankers, was arrested here to-day. He had stolen a gold check for $50,000. Four thousand dollars in gold and nearly $600 in greenbacks were recovered.

WASHINGTON, 15th.—It is probable that the President will early this week nominate a collector for New York.

The House Committe on judiciary are engaged upon the subject of the resolution recently referred to them involving the question as to whether any additional Legislation is necessary to procure the trial of Jeff Davis. No judicial proceedings will be instituted pending the consideration of this matter by Congress.

NEW YORK, 16th.—The *Tribune's* Washington telegram says: An attempt was made last week by the Federal troops stationed at Leesburg, Va., to arrest the notorious ex-Guerilla Mosby, for appearing in the streets dressed in Confederate uniform. Mosby took to the woods, and, at last accounts, several parties were hunting after him.

The United States gunboat *Augusta* is to be sent to Maine to prevent any violation of the neutrality laws by the Fenians.

WASHINGTON, 16th.—There is official evidence that Louis Napoleon is withdrawing his French troops, and that Maximillian is substituting French, Austrian and Belgian recruits.

The *Herald's* Eastport telegram, dated the 15th, says:—Nine armed Fenians captured the English revenue flag, on Indian Island, last night. They belonged to the crew of the Fenian privateer, from which they lowered a boat and proceeded with muffled oars to the spot—actually under the guns of the English man-of-war, *Pylades*, and within reach, at any moment, of her guns. The flag was surrendered without a shot being fired. It is believed there were no soldiers on the island.

The United States gunboat *Winnoski* arrived this forenoon, and anchored off the town.

Reports from Calais says that ten of the volunteers at St. Stephen threw down their arms in revolt, but they were arrested and imprisoned.

The *Herald's* Washington telegram says: Mrs. Clement Clay returned from the city of Mobile within a few days, and has laid before the President a recommendation for her husband's release on parole, from such officials as General Grant and Senators Wilson and Stevens.

They all expressed the opinion that Mr. Clay will observe his parole, and that his conduct, in voluntarily giving himself up, entitled him to this much consideration. His release is expected within a few days.

WASHINGTON, 16th.—The President to-day, nominated to the Senate for a confirmation, Mr. Sythe President of the Central National R. R. for Collector of the port of New York, and Samuel G. Courtney to be U. S. Attorney for the Southern district of New York, vice Mr. Dickinson deceased.

LONDON, C. W.—The supposed accomplice in the seven fold Philadelphia murder, has been arrested here. He gives his name as Charles McCutcheon, when arrested he turned pale and nearly fainted. The only descriptency between the description of the murderer and the appearance of the prisoner, is that instead of having lost a thumb his fore finger is gone, otherwise there is the closest identity. A further examination is about to be made.

ST. CATHERINES, C. W.—The Welland Canal is clear of ice, and will be opened for navigation to-morrow. There is a good deal of ice yet in the lake off Port Colborne, but if the weather should be favorable, vessels will be able to navigate through in a few days.

TORONTO, 16.—The Fenian examination at Cornwall begins to-morrow. Mr. Devlin and Hon. John S. Macdonald are engaged for the defence.

NEW YORK, 16.—Bank statements: increased loans $1,366,096; decrease $401,106; increase circulation $406,920; increase deposits $4,008,598; increase legal tenders $24,55,305.

The *Commercial* says:—The stock market is dull, but prices are generally steady. In the Railroad list Erie was most active. Gold is quiet and rather weak, under the foreign news reporting a rise in 5-20's, and an improved prospect of an amicable settlement of the Austria-Prussian dispute. The price has ranged at 125¼@125⅞. Foreign exchange more active, with a fair inquiry for sterling bills. Prime bankers, 60 days, is quoted 107@107¼; sterling, 106¼@107.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—A Cape May telegram says, a bottle drifted ashore there on the 12th containing, containg a paper with the following written on it: "Schooner J. L. Driess, of New York, lost March 16th, 1866; all on board lost, but Ned Conkling and Silas Rogers. Please report, if found.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A despatch from Eastport, announces further Fenian troubles. Particulars not yet received.

ALLEGED MURDER AT HAWKESBURY.

On Thursday last an inquest was held at the village of Hawkesbury, county of Prescott, before John Ramsay, Esq., coroner, and T. S. M. Kersey, associate coroner, on the body of a man named Louis Bruneau, who died that morning from, it was said, injuries inflicted on him by a young man named Dupuis, bar-keeper in the tavern of Mr. John Bergeron, on the previous evening. The County Attorney Edward Taylor Dartnell, Esq., attended to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Crown.

A jury having been sworn, they proceeded to view the body of the deceased, then lying in his own house, after which the following witnesses were examined:

Michel Dupuis, a brother of the accused, stated that he was in the bar-room at Mr. John Bergeron's tavern, the previous evening, about 5 o'clock; Mr. Alonzo Bangs, his wife, and Mary Jane Bangs, Mrs. Bergeron, Alex. Dupuis and decease were present. Mr. Bangs and his family were going up stairs to have a few tunes on the fiddle, played by witness and his brother. Alex. Dupuis left the bar and went up stairs to make ready. Deceased went behind the bar in his absence and helped himself to a tumbler of gin, and Alex. Dupuis coming down stairs saw him do so, and on coming into the bar accused him of the fact. Deceased denied he had done so, and witness' brother repeated the charge, when deceased gave him the lie; on which, Alex. Dupuis struck twice on the face, and the deceased fell, sitting, on the sofa. Witness caught his brother and asked him to put him out quietly, when he took him and put him out. In doing so there was some scuffle, and witness saw his brother give the deceased a kick behind, as he was going out. Witness saw but one kick given, but more might have been given without his seeing it, as there were several persons about at the time.

Marion Morris deposed, that she is a servant at Bergeron's and saw deceased there before dinner, the previous day. He seemed to be suffering from pain, and had his hand to his stomach; asked him what ailed him but he did not answer. Saw him again about 5 p. m. Witness saw them coming from Mr. Laroche's store, and saw deceased walking away from Bergeron's, towards his home. Was not present when the struggle, detailed by the previous witness, took place.

Edward Thomas Roberts, Esq., M.D., sworn: Was called in to see deceased about 7.30 the previous evening; he complained of great pain in the lower part of the abdomen; prescribed for him. He said it was caused by a kick he had received shortly before. Saw him again about half-past two in the morning, when his pulse was weaker. Deceased then told witness that the kick was given him by one Dupuis, but deceased was not aware he was then in danger, but witness thought he was. Did not see him alive afterwards. Had this day made a post mortem examination of the body of deceased. The liver was very much diseased; was what is called a drunkard's liver; the other organs were healthy. There was a rupture of the duodenum, a part of the intestines, and considerable discoloration of the peritoneum and other parts surrounding the rupture, which was quite sufficient to cause death. The injury could not have been of any long duration. The violence by which it was caused must have been in front of deceased, and could not have been received before noon yesterday. It might be caused by a kick and leave no external mark, owing to the elasticity of the abdominal walls, particularly if the man stooped to avoid the blow. It might be caused by a fall.

William Ewing, Esq., M.D., corroborated the testimony of Dr. Roberts, so far as the post mortem examination. The deceased might have got a fall after leaving Bergeron's, but if so he must have fallen upon some uneven substance.

The inquest was then adjourned until noon the next day, for the purpose of obtaining the evidence of the other parties present when the fracas took place; the young man Alec Dupuis being held in custody under warrant by the Hon. J. Hamilton, J. P., before whom the information had been lodged before action of the coroner.

SECOND DAY FRIDAY.

The proceedings this day were resumed at the drill shed before John Ramsey Esq. coroner and L. S. M. Kersey Esq., associate coroner, the County Attorney being also present, and the names of the jurors having been called over, the following further evidence was adduced.

Marion Morris a servant at Bergeron's Hotel deposed that about noon on Wednesday she saw the deceased in the bar-room, and at the time he was moaning and apparently in great pain rubbing the upper part of his stomach. She spoke to him but he did not answer. She was not present in the afternoon when the scuffle took place, and heard nothing of it.

Eliza Bangs, wife of Alonzo Bangs, had just came in the tavern on the evening of the scuffle about half-past four, and went up stairs with her husband and Mary Ann Bangs, Michel, Dupuis and Alick Dupuis who brought up a fiddle to play, the latter hearing some noise in the bar ran down. She heard a scuffle and followed and saw Alick Dupuis pushing the deceased out of the doorway, and kick him on his seat as he went out. Witness saw but one kick given.

Mary Anne Bangs gave similar testimony, but added no new facts.

Alonzo Bangs deposed to having come there that afternoon with his wife, and Mary Anne Bangs, who went in, that he was standing on the steps outside, with Michael Dupuis, and a tune on the fiddle up stairs was proposed; that Alick Dupuis, having obtained the fiddle, took it up stairs, and witness and Michel Dupuis followed. As he passed through the bar-room he noticed the deceased, Bruneau, whom he knew by appearance, but not by name. He was sitting on the bench in the bar-room; they had just got up stairs when the noise of a glass touching against a decanter was heard by them, and Alick Dupuis observed that some one was at the liquor, and ran down stairs. Witness followed instantly, but a few steps behind him, and on getting into the bar-room a tussel was going on, and he saw Dupuis make a kick with his left foot at Bruneau, who was in a stooping position, and received the kick about his right shoulder. He was then shoved by Dupuis against the sofa, and fell sitting on it. Michel Dupuis, who followed witness, called out as Alick struck him on the head to put him out quietly, and Alick Dupuis then dragged him to the door and shoved him out, giving him a second kick as he was going out of the door. Saw but the two kicks given, and does not think there was time for Dupuis to have given him a kick before witness got into the bar-room, he followed Dupuis so quickly.

Pierre Corriere deposed to having been in Mr. Lortie's store, close at hand, just after the occurrence, when Dupuis came in, and, appearing flushed, he was asked what was the matter—when he said he had just struck and gave two or three kicks to the deceased, whom he caught stealing liquor in the bar. Witness was proceeding to tell what deceased afterwards told him as to the scuffle, but was stopped by the County Attorney, Mr. Dartnell, who told him it was no evidence.

Mrs. Bergeron was examined, but did not see the scuffle; and a boy named —— Norma proved that he met deceased coming from Bergeron's after the scuffle, and shook hands with him. On his return soon after, he came up to deceased, who was on the planking near Mr. Higginson's, and complained of injuries; that he helped him as far as Mr. Mayer's, when deceased said he could go no further, and witness left him there.

No other evidence being adduced, the Coroner addressed them, and the accused having declined to say anything, the jury retired, and after about half an hour's deliberation, returned with the following verdict:

That Louis Bruneau came to his death through rupture of the intestines, caused, in the belief of this jury, by injuries received during a scuffle with Alexander Dupuis, at the tavern of Mr. John Bergeron, in the village of Hawkesbury, on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 11th, 1866.

The Coroner then issued his warrant for the committal of the accused, to take his trial at the Assizes at L'Original, on the 3rd of May, and he was removed in Custody, and the several witnesses were bound over to give evidence.

COMMERCIAL

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Return of traffic for week ending April 7th, 1866:

Passengers,	$47,583
Express Freight, Mails and Sundries,	4,750
Freight and Live Stock,	83,390
Total,	$135 723
Corresponding week of 1865,	132,605
Increase,	$3,118

JOHN HICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Montreal, April 12, 1866.

Yesterday's Montreal Markets.

	Montreal, April 16.	
FLOUR—Super Extra,	$8 00 a	8 50
Extra,	7 50 a	8 00
Fancy,	6 50 a	7 00
Welland Canal Superfine,	5.75 a	5 90
Bag Flour,	3 00 a	3 25
WHEAT—Super No. 1 Canada,	5 75 a	6 00
No 1 Western,	5 75 a	5 90
No. 2 "	5 40 a	5 60
Canada Wheat,	1 17 a	1 20
Western "	1 17 a	1 20
OATS—Per 32 lbs,	35 a	35
BARLEY—Per 48 lbs,	55 a	60
BUTTER—Dairy,	22 a	25
Store-Packed,	20 a	22
ASHES—Pots,	5 90 a	6 00
Pearls,	6 90 a	7 00

Flour—Arrivals heavy; holders firm; buyers retiring.

Grain—Wheat nominal. Pease wanted. Oats in fair request.

Provisions generally unchanged.

Ashes—Pots in less competition. Pearls steady.

New York Markets.

New York, April 16.

Gold opened at 125¼, and closed at 125⅛.

Cotton dull at 37c for middling.

Receipts of Flour 7,721 bbls. Market 10 a 15c better for sound grades. Sales 11,800 barrels at $6 95 a 7 40c for sound superfine State; $7 45 a a 7 80c for extra State; $7 85 a 8 30c for choice State; $6 95 a 7 40c for super Western; $7 55c a 8 30c for common to medium extra Western; $8 50 a 8 65c for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canada Flour 10 a 15c better. Sales 300 barrels at $7 60 a 8 55c for common; and $8 40 a 12 25c for good to choice extra.

Wheat—Receipts none. The market very firm and 1 a 2 cents better, at $1 63c for old Milwaukie Club; $1 70 a 1 74½ for new No. 1 Milwaukie; $2 50 a 2 70c for white Canada; $2 for inferior new white Michigan; $2 20c for good new Amber Michigan; and $1 68c for good Chicago Spring.

Rye quiet.

Barley dull.

Receipts Corn—none. Market opened dull, and prices nominally unchanged. Sales trifling at 78 a 80c for unsound; and 87 a 89c for sound mixed Western both in store and delivered.

Oats firm and 1c better, at 42c a 49c for new Western; 58 a 59c for sound do; 59 for Canada; and 61c for State; 56c for Jersey.

Pork—Sales 1050 bbls at $26 60 a 26 37c for new Mess, closing at 25 60 cash; and 25 50 for old do.

Beef dull.

LATEST MARKETS.

Flour closed 10 a 15c better, with a pretty good demand.

Wheat closed 1 a 2c better, and more active.

Corn closed dull and nominal.

Pork closed heavy at 826 for cash.

Lard closed steady at 16¼ a 18¼c.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, April 14.

Flour firm.

Wheat opened quiet at $1 26c, decline 1 to $1 25c, and closed at $1 26¼ a 1 34c for No. 1; and 88c for No. 2.

Corn dull and declined 1c, at 45 a 46c.

Oats 26¼ a 27c for fresh No. 1.

Provisions quiet. Pork, $25 25c. Lard, 17¼ a 18c.

Receipts — Flour, 4,240 barrels; wheat, 24,000 bushels; corn, 184,000 bushels; oats, 7,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 27,000 bushels; oats, 21,000 bushels.

Freights firm at 8½c on corn to Buffalo.

Per Saxonia.

THE LATEST ENGLISH MARKETS.

Liverpool, Wednesday, April 4.

Cotton had declined ⅛ to 1d. Sales Monday and Tuesday 9,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators.

Manchester market heavy and nominal.

Flour dull and steady.

Wheat quiet and steady.

Corn quiet; mixed, 28s 6d a 28s 9d.

Beef dull and easier.

Pork tends downward. Lard quiet and steady at 72s for American. Bacon quiet and tending downwards. Tallow dull and unchanged.

Butter very dull.

Sugar dull. Coffee steady.

Rice quiet and steady.

Resin quiet at 7s.

Spirits turpentine inactive.

Petroleum quiet and steady. Refined, 2s a