the abstract and detail for your consideration. As we have discovered certain errors in the Auditors Report for the last six years in favour of this Municipality, and have adjusted them in the present Report, as far as we could ascertain, in consequence of which we declined receiving said Auditors' Report without the concurrence of your Council.

(Signed.) Wm Cowan.
Jas. B. Eastman.

Town Hall, April, 14th 1866.

The Auditors' Report was then read and examined.

Report of the Committee of the whole on the Auditors' Report, and Report of special Committee and of the Financial standing of the Municipality.

To the Reeve and Council of the Township of North Gower in session assembled.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee to whom was referred, the Auditors' Report for 1865 together with the Financial standing of the Treasury of the said Municipality beg leave to report.

1. That the said Auditors' Report be received and adopted by this Council, and that 100 copies of the same be printed and distributed.

2. As regard the Financial standing of the Treasury, your Committee would recommend the Council to use their best efforts to make the balance on hand, as shown by the Auditors' Report, for 1865, available as soon as the same may be required,

3. Your Committee consider that the Corporation is safe, and can sustain no loss whatever in the Finances as they are perfectly well secured.

(Signed.) A. J. Eastman,
Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Carson, and seconded by Mr Craig, that the Report just read be received and adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Craig, and seconded by Mr. Pettapiece, that the Reeve be instructed to go to Ottawa, and have the necessary printing done.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. R. Craig, and seconded by Mr. A. J Eastman, that this Council do meet as a Court of Revision, on Saturday, the 19th day of May next, at 10 a.m., and that this Council do now adjourn ttha till time.—Carried.

Certified,
Jas B. Eastman,
Clerk.

Signed.
Wm. Cowan,
Reeve.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Crown Lands Notice—Andrew Russell.
Notice to Contractors—F. Braun.
Cook Wanted Immediately.
Portable Fire Engine—D. A. Ansell.
Auction Sale—Hector McLean.
Special Notice—Perry Davis' Pain Killer.
Do. —Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills.
Do. —Canadian Pain Destroyer.
R. S. M. Bouchette—American Invoices—Discounts
Crown Lands Notice—A. Campbell.

The Ottawa Times

OTTAWA, APRIL 23 1866.

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

Saturday's *Gazette* announces that the meeting of Parliament is further prorogued to Saturday, the second day of June next. The proclamation does not contain the usual "for despatch of business." A further notification will therefore be necessary before the Legislature will actually meet.

The *New York Times*, the organ of the Washington government has the following notification to all whom it may concern. The advice is wholesome, and some worthies within the Province of Canada, as well as out of it, will do well to govern themselves accordingly:—

"If there be any engaged seriously (which is more than doubtful) in this so called invasion, they do well to remember two things: first, that if they are caught violating the neutrality laws, or any other laws, on American territory, they will be promptly punished; and, next, that if they are caught in any plundering enterprise over the line, they will be summarily hung under the British military law.

"In any case they will find it much more profitable and much more cheap to proceed with their antics within sight of Union-square than in a neighborhood where they come under the cognizance of United States Marshals, and may get into the hands of the British hangman. An abatement of the nuisance will save trouble to all concerned. Every honest man of intelligence among us is tired of it—none more so than the large body of noble-hearted, industrious Irishmen and women, who think more of Ireland and do more for Ireland than all the Fenian rapscallions from Cork to Chicago would, or could do in the next thousand years."

It is a melancholy spectacle to see such men as Mr. Howe, whom all the world—at least the Provincial world of this continent—had taken for a patriotic statesman, plunging ungracefully from the pedestal upon which public opinion had placed him to ally himself with sectionalism, and to become the leader of a clique of politicians whose calibre is not beyond that of a parish vestry. The antecedents of this gentleman gave indications of a stronger judgement than is manifested in his recent letter "to the people of Nova Scotia." One cannot read this production without detecting a certain personal soreness, from whatever cause arising, that pervades the earlier paragraphs of this epistle, and strongly tinctures the whole. That he has been "attacked by newspapers" is but a sorry excuse for a quasi-statesman's suddenly becoming the adviser of popular resistance to authorised government. Mr. Howe tells the Nova Scotians that the people of these Provinces are more devoted to the flag of England than "are the inhabitants of the Mother-country." We are not going to quarrel with this nonsense, for nonsense it certainly is, but to see how he uses this postulate in argument. "But bear in "mind," says he, "that all this loyalty, "unanimity, and enthusiasm are the fruits "of self-government, and have grown up "under the institutions we now enjoy." And he then asks, "why change all this?" The best answer to the question is made by asking whodesires to change these institution? Not the advocates of Confederation. What they desire and confederation purposes, is to strengthen, confirm and extend them—to render them permanent and efficient, to give self-government a local habitation, and while concentrating the now scattered and unavailable power of four millions of people to give to these Provinces a homogeneity and a place amongst the nations of the earth. Mr. Howe harps upon defence, tells his fellow-colonists that they are in danger, not only from Fenians but from Americans; and then strangely enough goes on to say, "now my proposition "is very simple. It is to let well enough "alone;" and then recites for their edification, the hackneyed story of the man who was well sending for the doctor, taking physic and dying. But the question is are we "well enough." Mr. Howe himself says we are in positive danger, and that "enough to do just now in the Province is "organizing the militia." And again, "the "main thing to do now is to organize and "prepare for the worst." Where then is the well enough that make a *laissez faire* idleness more desirable than consolidation and unity? Mr. Howe seems fond of old saws; let us remind him of the bundle of sticks, and then ask if he does think four millions of population could offer a better front against an invader than one of less than a tenth of that number. If it were not presumption to be little the logical discrimination of such an authority, we should say Mr. Howe either mistakes or unfairly distorts the whole question of Confederation. He remarks:—"The constitution of Nova Scotia has grown out of its character and circumstances, and a more prosperous, self-governed, and happy country is not to be found within the Empire or beyond it." My advice to you is, to let well alone, at all events until assured that peace is to be preserved. I do not believe that any Novascotian will fight the better when he discovers that the constitution of his country is broken down, and that some ingenious gentlemen, three thousand miles away, are trying to manufacture another, and that, whether he likes it or not, he and his posterity are to be bound by their action forever."—Now, all this is gratuitous assumption. It is not contemplated to change or break down the constitution as regard the prosperity and self-government of the Province, neither will Confederation make war with the United States at all, more probable than it would be without Provincial Union; and Union would most certainly not render us less able to resist aggression. But it is the grossest assumption to argue at all, upon the probability of an American war. Neither Great Britain nor the United States, are disposed to find any pretext for quarrel, either in the Fenian movement or in a fishery dispute. As for the "broken down constitution," which Mr. Howe insinuates would deter all the loyal men of Nova Scotia from fighting, it only exists in the fertile imagination of the writer. Mr. Howe says he enjoyed for some time, the opportunity of studying the character and practice of Congress, and we are not disposed to deny that the honorable gentleman profitted by the lessons of "bunkum," which that assembly must have often presented for his edification. It is not improbable that the ex-commissioner obtained the wrinkle he appears to be practising, without delay, of some Washington friend who is skilled in the tactics of place hunting. There is nothing more efficacious in bringing a government to a sense of the importance of making due provision for the talented individual, than a hostile demonstration on his part. Has some Yankee legislator been treating Mr. Howe, the true method of applying the screws? Mr. Cardwell, no doubt, is squeezable, few gentlemen in his position are not so, when put under pressure by a skillful manipulator. If this show of opposition has some such object, we wish Mr. Howe the earliest possible success.

In our advertising columns will be found the simple announcement of a Canadian agency for the sale of a new portable fire engine entitled *L'Extincteur*. The invention is French, and appears from the testimonials, which are innumerable, and from the most authentic sources both in France and England, where experiments have been made, to be in every respect efficient. If it be found to be adaptable to domestic use and available in cases of emergency, the invention is one of the most beneficial character, and no factory, steam-boat, theatre, hotel or place of of public resort should be without one of these machines. Perhaps, no better proof of the value and efficiency of *L'Extincteur* can be adduced than is offered in the fact of the Hercules Insurance Company of Cornhill, London, having concluded to reduce the premiums to insurers in their office fifteen per cent where the premises insured are furnished with *L'Extincteur*. This Company has paid much attention to the efficacy of the machine, and have caused it to be fully tested under the superintendence of their own agent and directors; it is therefore, no great assumption to infer that they are fully convicted of its efficiency. Severe tests have been made in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, and all the principal towns in England in the presence of impartial juries, and the little engine has no where failed to astonish the beholders in its entire mastery over the devouring element. As stated by Mr. Casper, the licensee for Great Britain and the Colonies, after a very severe test at Nottingham, in which he and his machine were pre-emintly successful, that the merit of this invention consisted simply in the rapid and effectual suppression of a fire at its outbreak, when it was capable of being mastered.

We shall now give an explanation, taken from the *English Mechanic*, of the scientific principle of the invention:—

Water, when contained in a closed vessel, will dissolve or absorb carbonic acid gas, a non-supporter or extinguisher of combustion, to an almost unlimited extent, without perceptibly increasing its weight or bulk; and the gas so held in solution in considerable quantities by water in a closed vessel exerts a powerful pressure, which, on allowing the mixture to escape from the vessel, will cause it to be propelled with great force to a considerable distance. An example of this, on a small scale, may often unwittingly have been exhibited by the reader with a bottle of soda-water. With a suitable vessel, already charged, it follows that, on turning a tap or opening a valve a stream of considerable force may be projected, by means of a flexible tube, against a burning object. The inventor states that "water will absorb about 1½ times its own volume of carbonic acid gas for every additional atmospheric pressure of 15 lbs. on the square inch to which it is subjected, and that consequently a quantity of six gallons of water (a quantity that can with ease be carried on the back of a person) will absorb, under a pressure of, say, six atmospheres (or about 90 lbs. on the square inch), about nine times its own volume of carbonic acid gas, and will therefore actually represent a quantity of 60 gallons of extinguishing mixture of a more efficacious nature than that quantity of water alone, and which, on opening the cock or valve of the vessel, may be projected from a distance of about 38 feet on a burning object, by the pressure of the gas alone." The advantage then of "having them on the premises" may be patent to the observant and careful householder.

The following is from the London *Morning Advertiser* of 7th October 1865:—

Not only are our means of meeting fires too late, and too cumbrous, but it may be said that when a fire has been thoroughly kindled, the very means adopted for its extinction add fierceness to the flame and make total destruction of all within its reach a positive certainty. We saw the fire break out at the Surrey Theatre, almost at its commencement. In about ten minutes afterwards the roof had fallen in. An immense array of steam and hand-engines assembled in Blackfriars-road, and there was an abundant supply water; but they might have been so many boys' squirts for all the effect they produced upon the immense mass of glowing incandescent material upon which the water was directed; and, indeed, instead of subduing the fire, the moment the streams of water, whether large or small, came into contact with the flames, they became converted into inflammable gas, and added to the fierceness of the conflagration. It is not to be wondered at, in the face of these and other facts bearing upon this important subject, that the attention of scientific and skilled engineers should have been directed to the problem—how to construct an engine powerful and prompt, capable of being used at any time and in any place, and, above all, of being applied to subdue a fire at the moment of its discovery, however alarming in extent it may be. L'Extincteur, a French invention, recently introduced into the this country by Mr. E. Casper, professes to solve this problem; and on Thursday evening its capabilities were tested, at the request of the directors of the Hercules Fire Insurance Company, in premises at the rear of a new church and a large carpenter's shop, on the eastern side of Gray's-Inn road, near the King's cross station. A square framework of rough timber boards, equal in size to an ordinary cottage, open at the top, and with a doorway also open at one end, was plentifully stored with staves of tar barrels, slabs of old dry timber, loose straw and hay, and over all tar, turpentine, petroleum (which water does not touch at all when in flame) were plentifully poured. This mass of easily-ignitable and combustible material was set fire to, and within one minute the flames went high into the air, and the heat was so intense that the numerous company of gentlemen who had assembled to witness the experiment hastily retreated to every available corner to prevent their faces from being blistered by it. Four of the *extincteurs* were then set to work, and it seemed for about a minute and a half as though the experiment would be a failure, but almost immediately afterwards the flames subsided, and within five minutes from the time the fire was kindled it was completely extinguished.

That is a simple statement of the facts connected with the experiment of Thursday night, and the explanation of Mr. Casper as to the material used and the machinery by which it is applied, was so simple and straightforward as to carry the conviction home to every one of his auditors, that in the invention of this portable self-acting engine we have at last got a machine the general use of which will save hundreds of lives and millions of property annually. The material is water, charged with ten times its weight of carbonic acid, harmless to life, health, or property, as an ordinary sedlitz powder—it is ready for instant use, and the longer it has been stored in the vessel containing it, the more effectual it is in action. One man carries the engine on his back without any hindrance to active exertion, and what he has to do is to turn a cock, and direct the jet by means of a flexible tube and mouthpiece upon the fire, the machinery inside giving the power of a force-pump, capable of throwing the jet forty feet high. The fire on Thursday night was extinguished in the short time we have stated by only four of these engines. One amusing incident connected with the experiment of Thursday night should not be forgotten. The police and firemen in the immediate neighborhood were aroused by the brilliancy of the conflagration—two engines were on the ground as speedily as they could be got ready—the police came to see whether they should give the alarm for more, but their zeal and activity were all in vain—they came too late; but they remained suspiciously sniffing about the premises, and were scarcely pacified by the assurance that they should not be defrauded of their customary fees belonging to those connected with the old conservative system. It may be added, in conclusion, that one essential point which stands in the way of the adoption of many otherwise excellent inventions—expense—ought not to prevent the universal adoption of L'Extincteur.

LOCAL NEWS.

PERSONAL.—On Saturday, Hon. Messrs. J. A. Macdonald, Cartier, Galt and Macdougall, left town for a few days.

SALE OF LANDS.—We direct the attention of speculators in lands, to the Crown Land's advertisement, in this day's issue. The lot in the Township of Enniskillen, is well worthy of note, being in the immediate centre of the great oil region, near Petrolia, the other is a quantity of lands on Long Point, lake Erie.

CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.—Dr. Macdonnell, Chairman of the above Board, has received instructions to call an early meeting of the members. It is intended that the quorum at Ottawa, composed of resident doctors, will attend to all the duties of the Board for the present, but should any emergency arise all the members will be summoned to meet.

THE WATER RAISED.—The water in the Rideau Canal, between Burritt's Rapids and Ottawa, is a foot or two higher than the highest water mark last fall, and there is no difficulty in navigating that portion of the route. Between Kingston and Burritt's Rapids, however, the water is not so high, but the spring rains may raise it again to its usual level.

BLOWS DOWN.—In the high wind that prevailed on Saturday, a dilapidated old frame building, on the corner of Nicholas and St. Paul streets, was blown down. The tenement was untenanted for some time, and latterly, was so nearly related in position to the tower of Pisa, that had the storm not razed it to the ground on Saturday, the owner or the authorities very soon would have to perform the operation.

CANADA AND THE LOWER PROVINCES.—We understand that the Government will shortly advertise for tenders for a weekly postal service between Quebec, Pictou and other ports in the Lower Provinces. Mr. Findlay, of Montreal, has been here in regard to the subject, and has had interviews with prominent members of the Government, who were very desirous of having a system of rapid and punctual postal communication established between Canada and the Maritime Provinces.

ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on Saturday last at the Kemptville station of the Ottawa and Prescott Railway. A young man by the name of Spencer was sitting on the van car, with one of his legs hanging down, whilst the train was in motion; his leg came in contact with the platform, breaking it above the knee. Dr. Sporham of Kemptville was immediately sent for, who set the limb. The unfortunate man was then conveyed to Prescott by the afternoon train.

THE REBELLION.—We acknowledge the receipt, from the celebrated American publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., New York, of the Military and Naval History of the American Rebellion, from its commencement to its close. It is an immense volume of 843 pages, well printed and illustrated with life-like portraits of all the Generals, as also that of Presidents Lincoln and Andrew Johnson; also several illuminated plates of some of the heaviest naval engagements, maps and diagrams of places where the most important engagements were fought. It is a most valuable and authentic work, and as such we commend it to all who desire to obtain an impartial account of this gigantic rebellion.

SANITARY.—The 15th instant was the day appointed, by the Mayor's proclamation, for the several back yards in the city to be cleaned up. It will be safe to say that two-thirds of the yards through the various wards will be found to-day, on inspection, to be in as filthy a state as they were this day month—if not more so, now that snow and ice have disappeared. This should not be the case, with the prospect of an approaching epidemic before us. The citizens have had plenty time to get their premises in a state of cleanliness by this date and if they are now visited by the Chief-of-Police, as they doubtless will in a day or two, and suffer a heavy fine for their apathy, they can only blame themselves. In allowing plenty time for the removal of filth, and the performance of other sanitary measures, the authorities have done their duty, and the Police will only now be doing their duty by promptly bringing before the Police Magistrate all persons, around whose habitation they find uncleanliness to prevail. The warm weather will be quickly upon us, and it is of the greatest importance that the whole city should be thoroughly cleaned up.

OTTAWA TRADE—THREE NEW CANAL BOATS.—The Montreal papers state that three Canal craft in process of building during the past winter at "Taite's dry-dock," are now completed, and will be launched in a few days. The boats, which are of substantial tonnage, are designed expressly for trade between that city and Ottawa.

POLICE COURT.—At the Police Court on Saturday, a man named Edward Bouellete was charged by the Market Constable, with purchasing butter on the By-Ward Market, before the hour of 12 o'clock, noon. The defendant alleged that he bought the butter for private use; but from the evidence adduced, the magistrate thought otherwise, and imposed a fine of $1 and costs. John Millar, a city artist, and a most devoted disciple of Bacchus, was charged with being drunk on the street. John admitted the charge, and promised if let off, never to get drunk again; but he had made a like promise so many times within the past year, and so often unrelentingly broke it, that he could not now be trusted, and was fined $2 and costs or one week in gaol. He was sent over to Court Street. A youth named John Rierdon, was charged with being one of a party of "boys," who were making a disturbance on the public streets. He was fined $1 and costs.

VOLUNTEER FIELD DAY.—On Saturday afternoon the Volunteer force of the city turned out for a field day on Major's Hill. The following was the force on the ground: Ottawa Field Battery, Captain Workman; Civil Service Rifles, Captain Anderson; No. 1 Rifles, Captain Grant; No. 3 Rifles, Lieutenant Potter commanding. The brigade was under the command of Colonel Wily, Commandant. The weather was not unfavorable, though a high wind prevailed, and the clouds threatened rain. The temperature was high for the season, and the exercise through which the men were put warmed them thoroughly. On reaching the ground, the brigade was drawn up in parade order, facing the east, with the artillery on the right. The troops marched past in open, and then in quarter distance column. The brigade was next drawn up, facing the north, with the battery once more on the right. The battery now fired one round, the Rifles firing volleys, by companies, from the right. Front was then changed to the left, the battery changing position to the left flank. A few more rounds were fired by the artillery, after which they retired, when the rifles changed front to the right. They then fired a few volleys, and retired by fours from the right of companies, and reformed close in front of the artillery. Skirmishers were now thrown out, by whom a brisk fire was kept up for some time, but, apparently, without overcoming the enemy, who seemed rather to have got the better of them, as Col. Wily recalled them from the front. As the skirmishers were retiring to the shelter of the guns, the latter opened fire on the enemy to cover the retreat. This fire enabled the rifles to rally and resume the offensive. A number of similar movements took place, companies alternately advancing in one direction and in another, as skirmishers, or in compact order, and firing numerous volleys. The rifles for some time kept up a continuous rattle, the occasional booming of the guns of the battery adding immensely to the military effect, and affording a striking indication of the efficient service which could be rendered by our volunteers were the battle not a mimic one, but a struggle in defence of right and country. The rifles were at length formed in line, and ordered to charge in a direction facing the river. No sooner was the command given than it was greeted with a thrilling British cheer as the men rushed forward, presenting a gleaming line of bayonets that would have made short work, of any foreign foe. A few more movements brought the spectacle to an end. The Rifles presented a fine appearance, their physique being as much admired as the creditable manner in which they executed the various movements. The Field Battery appeared, as usual, to great advantage, and the Civil Service Rifles also, by their smart and soldierly look, as well as their efficiency in drill, were the theme of general praise. The various corps mustered in good strength, the C. S. Rifles turning out about 50 all told. There was a large crowd of spectators on the ground, and the following among other officers: Col. Coffin, Col. Cumberland, Toronto; Major G. T. Dennison, York Cavalry; Major Ross, Capt. Brush, P. W. Regt., Montreal. Hon. Messrs. Blair and Cockburn were also among the spectators.

COURT OF ASSIZE.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WILSON.

FIFTH DAY.

Saturday, April 21st.

The only case disposed of on Saturday was that of

O'Meara & Co. *vs.* D. D. Young & Co.

This action was brought against the defendants, Young & Co., to recover an account for goods furnished a Mr. Moffatt, as agent for the defendants. The defence urged was that Moffatt was not the agent of Messrs. Young & Co.; that he had only been entrusted with looking after their interests in getting out a quantity of timber on the DeMoine River, for which he was paid a salary. He had also received instructions to provide all the necessary provisions required in the shanties, but, at the same time, he was to keep the expenses within the sum of $2,000 per annum, for which he was to draw upon the defendants, thus avoiding the necessity of obtaining goods on credit. Moffatt had not, it appears, followed the letter of instructions, and the action was brought to see whether Young & Co. were not responsible for debts contracted in their name by him. The evidence in the case occupied nearly the whole day, Moffatt being kept in the witness box for nearly six hours. Hon. J. S. MacDonald and Mr. R. Lyon appeared for the defendants, and Mr. Lewis for the plaintiffs.

Hermann, the pretended Prestidigitateur, whose performances were announced to take place in Quebec some two weeks ago, has left for parts unknown, without settling bills.

The Boston *Traveller* states that on Wednesday a man died in Portland of cholera. He is said to have been one of five who escaped from the steamer *England* while in quarantine at Halifax.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer has publicly made the announcement that the British Provinces may depend on the assistance of the whole power of the Empire in defending themselves against Fenian attacks.

On Tuesday morning, Lieut.-Col. Crawford, commanding the Volunteers now on duty in Brockville, was presented by the officers and men of the Brockville Rifle Company with a very handsome gift, a pair of solid silver spurs and a morocco silver mounted cross-belt and pouch.

Mr. Richard Freeman, editor of the Sherbrooke *Freeman*, and Mr. T. B. Odell, were tried at Sherbrooke, last week, for publishing a libel against the good name, fame, and repute of Eleazer Clark, Esq., stipendiary magistrate, and bound over to stand their trial at the next session of the Court of Queen's Bench at Sherbrooke.

MARINE DISASTER.—News from San Francisco dated the 16th, informs us of the wreck of Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Labouchere*, Captain Manat. She sailed for Victoria on Saturday last, and was totally wrecked off Point Reyes. She struck a reef about 10 o'clock in the evening, and after backing off into deep water, was run all night under the impression that she was not materially injured. But she sunk on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. Two men are said to have been drowned. All the others were landed at Point Reyes by lightboats, and a raft which had been constructed on the vessel. They are comfortably provided for. The *Labouchere* took a prize at the Great Exhibition in London in 1861. This was her second trip to Victoria.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

Jeff. Davis to be Released.

The New York *Herald* says:—We learn that another Express Company, to be called the Merchant's Union, has been organized with a capital of $15,000,000. Its principal office is soon to be opened in this city.

The *World's* Washington telegram says that the House Judiciary Committee, yesterday, examined at great length Dr. Jas. B. Meredith, who alleges that he was present at Montreal in February 1865, at a meeting of prominent rebels, among whom were Sanders, Tucker, Thomson, and a large number of others, among whom the question of assassination of Lincoln, Stanton, and Grant, was freely talked over, and it was generally understood among them that it was shortly to take place, and that Booth was the man who was to perform the act, and he says that a letter was exhibited purporting to be from Jeff. Davis, giving information in regard to the matter.

He adds that he afterwards saw Mr. Clay, when he called his attention to the matter, and was told by Clay that he understood all about it. This is the same sort of evidence that came out in the conspiracy trial, which was not credited. Meredith was formerly from Kentucky, and went to Canada in 1864.

The steamer *England* which was quarantined at Halifax with the cholera on board has reached this port.

The steamer *Hibernia* from Glasgow, has arrived. No news.

Five boys named H. Kitter, Jas. McCullough, Henry Schobby, Robert Halliday, and James McGee, were committed for examination yesterday, on a charge of being implicated in the robbery of $1,784 in gold, cheques and stamps. The two first named confessed to having committed the robbery, and the others are accomplices in the act committed.

PORTLAND, Me., 21.—The steamer *Belgian*, from New York, arrived here last evening, and will sail to-day for Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, 21.—A fire last night, destroyed James Watrous' flax factory, on 9th street, above Columbia Avenue. The building and machinery were totally destroyed. Loss on machinery, $50,000; loss on the stock, $20,000; insurance, $40,000.

SCHENECTADY, 21.—Jacob Allowberack And Jerome Fletcher, indicted for burglary, broke from the Shenectady gaol last night.

NEW YORK, 21.—The steamers *City of New York, Hansa, Saxonia, Perie* and *City of Cork*, sailed for Europe to-day.

The *England* is detained at lower quarantine for examination, and will be thoroughly fumigated.

No news from on board the *Virginia*.

NEW YORK, 21st.—The Spanish Minister appears to have conceived suspicions against the steamer *La Oriental*, and obtained an order from Washington to detain her for examination, but too late, nobody else suspected her, and no doubt she is engaged in legitimate business.

The Board of Health have determined to remove the cellar population of New York and Brooklyn, to more healthy places, and establish temporary Cholera Hospitals in various parts of the two cities for use in case of Cholera.

A special despatch to the Philadelphia telegraphs professes to announce on high authority that Jeff. Davis will soon be released on parole on the same terms as those accorded to Clement C. Clay.

The *Post* says, the most prominent features of the Stock Exchange, are the revival of confidence and speculative activity, and the report that a larger volume of orders are coming in from the outside public.

We learn from Washington, that the Secretary of the Treasury will guide his negotiations with a view to the consolidation of the numerous classes of our Government securities at no very remote period, into long bonds being not more than 5 per cent interest, and having 40 years absolutely to run.

TORONTO FENIANS ON THE RAMPAGE.

The following proclamation credited to "high Fenian" authority appears in the New York *News*:—

Toronto, C.W., April 18, 1866.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—Whereas the Government of Canada has wantonly and treacherously caused the arrests and imprisonment of a number of our fellow citizens, seized them without charges and without even the formality necessary in Ireland—the suspension of the Habeas Corpus—and thus violated the sacred and inalienable rights of free citizens and perpetrated a crime which even English depotism, at its birth-place would not be guilty of.

And, whereas, heretofore the Fenian Brotherhood of Canada has steadfastly and honestly opposed any attempt at the invasion of this country, even though that enterprise was said to be meant as a step toward the liberation of Ireland, and firmly maintains that the people of Canada never having done any injury to Ireland or the Fenian Brotherhood, should not suffer the horrors of war at its hands, and by fixed determination on this point, saved Canada so far from invasion, forgetting the narrow-minded and bigoted policy pursued by one portion of the Canadian people toward Irishmen; forgetting, too, the encouragement, aid and refuge afforded to the enemies of the United States during the late war. Witness the robbery of St. Albans, the piracy on Lake Erie, the attempt to burn the City of New York, to introduce the plague into the Northern hospitals; all these plots against the Northern people counseled—if not concocted—by Canadian officials, the open and undisguished hatred exhibited toward the Americans, the rejoicings and gloatings over the defeats of the Union army and the desperate endeavors to lie away its victories and cast odium upon the soldiers of that generous land which has given our fellow exiles a home, prosperity and freedom, and toward which, therefore, every true Irishman is animated with the warmest and most grateful feelings, and is identified with its citizens in spirit and sentiments, and consequently feels an injury done or issued offered to the great Republic as though he himself had been injured.

But, whereas, by the late wanton aggression on innocent and peaceful citizens, the Canadian Government has proved itself not only regardless of the peace and welfare of its people, but extremely eager to prove to the world that it is a mere outpost of British despotism, more unscrupulous than its master in persecution.

Therefore, the Brotherhood of Canada accepts the late outrage as a challenge and a defiance, and will act accordingly. Whenever the Head Centre gives his consent, we shall be ready to avenge the insult, and root out from American soil the last vestige of the tyranny to which, 90 years ago, the "thirteen colonies" gave the first blow, and, aided by our French-Canadian fellow citizens, replace it with the emblem of an independent sovereignty or the starry flag of that nation which is the last hope of freedom, republicanism and Ireland.

God save the green! ——, Dis. Centre.
TORONTO, April 14, 1866.

The Irish Peoples newspaper of San Francisco is entirely printed in green ink.

The Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah* was purchased for £15,730 by Mr. M. I. Wilson of Quebec. Her original cost was £37,000.

In discharging the cargo of the brig *M. Shepard*, in Boston, on Friday, the men came across a pig which had been without food or water for 17 days.

Two Nova Scotia M.P.P.'s—Miller, of Richmond, and MacDonnell, of Inverness—were convicted a few days ago in the Halifax police court of an assault upon the proprietor of the *Sun* and one of the *Chronicle* staff. Mr Miller was fined $20 and Mr MacDonnell $10.

A movement to establish a fine art gallery in Buffalo is meeting with much encouragement. Ex-President Filmore, before his departure for Europe, subscribed $1,000, and contributed several handsome paintings besides. Another gentleman gave $3,000.

BOVANCY OF TRADE IN ENGLAND.—The official Board of Trade Returns for the month of March show the value of the British Exports to have reached £15,116,063 sterling, an increase of about 33 per cent. upon the same month last year. The revenue returns for the year ending March 31, show the total receipts to have been £67,812,292 sterling, a decrease of £2,501,132, which is much more than accounted for by the reduction in the taxes. The returns are considered highly favorable, the revenue being in excess of the estimates.

THE MILITIA.

The following general orders appear in Saturday's *Gazette*:

GENERAL ORDERS—VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS,
Ottawa, 14th April, 1866.

No. 1. With reference to the General Order No. 2, of the 28th ultimo, and No. 1, of the 13th inst., the following rates of pay, without allowances, will be issued to the officers of the Volunteer force, who may be actually present at the two weekly Drill Field days, viz:—

	Each day.
Lieutenant Colonel	$4 87
Major	3 90
Pay Master	3 05
Lieutenant and Adjutant	2 44
Ensign and Adjutant	1 13
Surgeon	3 65
Assistant Surgeon	2 43
Quarter Master	1 94
Captain	2 82
Lieutenant	1 58
Ensign or Cornet	1 28

No. 2—Drill pay for horses, of the non-commissioned officers and men, of Montreal Corps, at the rate of 75 cents per diem for each horse, will also be allowed for the two days in each week, on which the Volunteer Force is ordered to parade and drill.

No. 3—The payments for weekly Drill Field days will be made at the end of the month on forms to be supplied by the Militia Department.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Ottawa, 20th April, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS.—VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No, 1 His Excellency the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief has pleasure in publishing the following letter for the information of the Volunteer Force of Canada:

DOWNING STREET, 31st March, 1866.

"My Lord,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of the 9th of March, transmitting a copy of an approved Minute of the Executive Council of Canada, in which your Ministers signify their concurrence in the recommendation of the Minister of Militia for calling out a force of 10,000 Volunteers in consequence of the threatened raid of the Fenian conspirators upon Canada. Your Lordship also reports in the same despatch, the alacrity with which this summons has been answered. I have to signify to your Lordship the unqualified gratification felt by Her Majesty's Government at the the prompt and loyal spirit which the Volunteers of Canada have so signally manifested on this occasion.

I have, &c.,
(Signed.) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No, 2 A Board of officers will assemble at Prescott, on Tuesday, the 1st of May next, for the examination of such officers of the Volunteer Force, and candidates for commissions therein, as may desire to have their proficiency in drill and discipline tested by such Board.

Candidates from Ottawa, Brockville, Prescott and Cornwall will be examined before this Board.

1 The Certificates which the Board will be authorized to give will be of two classes:—

Class 1—For such officers as shall have proved to the Board, their ability to handle a Battalion at Battlion drill.

Class 11—For such officers as shall have proved to the Board, their ability to drill a Company at Company's drill and to command a Company at Battlion drill.

2—No charge for travelling expenses will be admitted.

3—In future no recommendations for appointments or promotions in the Volunteer Militia, will be received unless made out on the printed forms issued by the Deputy Adjutant General, Ottawa, and all communications to the Department are invariably to be made in proper official form.

No 4—All recruits admitted into Volunteer Companies already formed are invariably to be required to sign the usual roll of service, and to take the oath of allegiance. And the following words are to be added to the declaration at the head of every service roll, signed by enlisted Volunteers, viz: "and that we have taken the oath of allegiance to the Sovereign," and Brigade Majors will certify in their quarterly returns, that all men enlisted in the companies within their respective districts during the quarter, then ended, have signed the service roll as above prescribed.

No 5—Volunteer Corps which had not completed the usual annuals drills previous to being placed on service, will be allowed to return for drill pay the number of drills actually performed before that date. But no drills for the current year will be allowed to be returned for drill pay, by any corps which were not performed previous to its being placed on service, or on the reduced duty of two days weekly drill.

No 6—Volunteer Officers who may have resigned their commissions for the purpose of entering the Military Schools, and who rejoined their Companies with their original rank immediately on quitting the Schools, will retain the seniority due to the dates of their original commissions.

No 7—Several instances having lately occurred of the Railway Cars in which Volunteers were travelling having been injured in consequence of the men having entered the Cars with their bayonets fixed, the Commander in Chief therefore directs that in future Volunteers shall not be allowed to enter, or to remain in the Cars with fixed bayonets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Weak Stomach, Oppression after Eating, &c.—Indigestion takes innumerable shapes. Sometimes the stomach becomes so sensitive that it rejects even the simplest food; and in other instances digestion is so painful that the patient is afraid to indulge the appetite. It is in cases like these that the tonic properties of **Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills** are most strikingly manifested. Mrs. Margaret McElroy, of Troy, New York, testifies that for five years she was unable to digest solid food—taking nothing but jellies, rice, and arrow-root—and even these caused her so much uneasiness, that she felt obliged to limit the quantity to a couple of ounces, three times a day. She was terribly emaciated, and, to use her own words, "hardly cared to live." After having tried more than twenty modes of treatment, she at length commenced taking **Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills**, and she states the result as follows: "I am thankful to say that I am quite well. I eat heartily, sleep comfortably, have recovered my flesh, and feel no pain. All this I owe to **Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills**, and I earnestly recommend them to all who suffer from weak stomach. *They are envy.*" They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. Ap22-107a

PRACTICAL STATESMANSHIP.—None can read Mr. Gladstone's speeches, especially such speeches as he delivered a short time since before the citizens of Glasgow, without feeling impressed with the eminently practical character which distinguishes the higher order of British statesmanship; but every one knows and can appreciate the great benefits derived by the use of "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers." They have been before the public upwards of twenty years, and it is now admitted by all that they are the best preparation ever offered for alleviating and curing coughs, colds, irritation or soreness of the throat, and all Bronchial affections.

Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cts. per box.
April 2, 1866. 88-y

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

☞ **Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations.**

March 5, 1866. 65-6m

Who is Mrs. Winslow?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe that thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor*, New York City.

Sold by all dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a bottle.
April 9, 1866. 95-d

IS IT OR IS IT NOT TO BE?—We say it is, and must be considered the most wonderful medicine ever discovered for the radical cure of all rheumatic complaints, coughs, colds, sprains, bruises, &c. We speak of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer;" it not only removes all pain instantly, but effects permanent cures. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 107-a

PAIN KILLER.

GENTS:—Having used and witnessed the beneficial effects of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, I take great pleas