NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Prime Imported Stock—J. Roos.
Caution—Moses Aubrey.
House to Let—M. McCarthy.
Two Bakers Wanted—City Bakery.
Township of Fitzroy—W. P. Taylor.
Paper-Hangings—R. Eaton & Co.
Patent Fire Extinguisher—Charles Perry.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Mail Train leaves Ottawa at	8.00, a. m.
Do. arrives "	5.45, p. m.
Accommodation Train leaves at	1.30, p. m.
Do. do arrives at	11.45, a. m.

☞ These Trains connect at Prescott Junction with Trains on Grand Trunk Railway for the East and West, and at Prescott with Ferry for Ogdensburgh—again connecting with Railroads for all parts of the U. S.

THE POST OFFICE—OTTAWA.

DELIVERING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

MAILS.	DELIV'RD.	CLOSED.
East and West, by Rail, Daily,	12.30 p. m. and 6.00 p. m.	6.30 a. m. and 12.45 p. m.
Aylmer & N. Shore of Ottawa "	8.00 a. m. and 12.30 p. m.	12.30 p. m. and 5.30 p. m
Arnprior, Sand Point, Pembroke, &c., S. side Ottawa "	8.00 a. m.	9.30 a. m.
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, &c., "	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Buckingham, Grenville and Lower Ottawa, "	8.00 a. m.	6.30 p. m
Aylmer, Osgoode, &c., Daily	6.00 p. m.	7.30 a. m.
Chelsea and Wakefield, "	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Templeton & E'st Templeton,	12.30 p. m	12 30 p m*

RATES OF POSTAGE.

To all parts of Canada, if pre-paid by Stamps, 5 cts, if unpaid, 7 cts. To British Columbia, 10 cts. Letters for British Columbia, Germany and Foreign Countries generally, MUST BE PRE-PAID.

To the United States 10 cts—pre-payment optional.

English Mails, per H. & A. Allan's Canadian Steamships, via Portland, close at 9 p.m. every Thursday—postpaid 12½ cts.; via New York, every alternate Saturday, at Noon, postage 17 cts; via Boston, every alternate Monday, at Noon.

REGISTERED LETTERS must be prepaid, and postpaid thirty minutes prior to the closing of mails.

☞ Office hours—8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

The Ottawa Times

OTTAWA, APRIL 26, 1866.

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

The late ministry of New Brunswick have published a rejoinder to Governor Gordon's reply to Mr. Smith's explanation. But these gentlemen fail entirely to make out a case, which in any one particular, exonerates them from the grave charge of wilful deception towards His Excellency. There is a considerable amount of special pleading and hair-splitting, and a quibbling about differences in phraseology of which it might be supposed Mr. Smith had sufficient experience from the conviction of his accuracy on the former occasion of documentary exchanges; there is a good deal of acrimony also, but we fail to see that the ex-Premier and his friends make a single point which tells to their advantage. They confess that a committee or committees were to be appointed to take up the subject of Confederation, but they devise to have it understood that neither the constitutional members of the committees, nor the nature of their report was settled. This is so puerile and ridiculous, that they cannot hope to have this accepted as truth. What object was there in having a committee at all, if it was not to report in favour of union? But let that pass, it is too childish to waste words upon. Then these gentlemen say that the reply of the Governor to the Legislative Council was not acceded to by his advisers. Now let us see now far this is in truth and spirit correct. Let us take the two replies, the first of which was approved in Council, and, comparing it with the second, see what great discrepancy exists upon which the ministry had grounds for their resignation. The St. John's *Journal* furnishes us with the following:—

Governor's Reply to First Address, received cond after two week's delay:

"Your conviction that an union of the B. N. A. Province will strengthen the Secretary of State to the ties which bind them the Colonies in order that to the mother country and it may be laid at the foot be consistent with the true of the Throne. Interests and prosperity of New Brunswick, will, has already been pleased I know, afford much satis- to express a deep interest faction to Her Majesty's in the closer union of Her Government, who will re- North American dominjoice to learn that this iona, and will, no doubt, great measure, the speedy graciously appreciate this accomplishment of which decided expression of your is ardently desired by opinion. I rejoice to behem, and which, if carri- lieve that the avowal of ed into effect with a care- your desire that all Briful regard to the strength tish North America should and efficiency of the Un- unite in one community ion they believe so well under one strong and efficalculated to benefit Bri- cient Government cannot tish America, is heartily but tend to hasten the accomplishment of this great approved by you." measure."

Governor's Reply to Second Address, resignation of Council:

"I will immediately transmit your Address to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in order that to the mother country and it may be laid at the foot be consistent with the true of the Throne. Her Majesty the Queen pleased I know, afford much satis- to express a deep interest faction to Her Majesty's in the closer union of Her Government, who will re- North American dominjoice to learn that this iona, and will, no doubt, great measure, the speedy graciously appreciate this accomplishment of which decided expression of your is ardently desired by opinion. I rejoice to behem, and which, if carri- lieve that the avowal of ed into effect with a care- your desire that all Briful regard to the strength tish North America should and efficiency of the Un- unite in one community ion they believe so well under one strong and efficalculated to benefit Bri- cient Government cannot tish America, is heartily but tend to hasten the accomplishment of this great approved by you." measure."

In so far as the second reply is not mere routine, it will be seen that it only echoes the sentiment of the first—it will we believe, be demonstrated that it does not speak of Confederation in more specific terms than the leader of the Government had arranged with the Governor as the policy of the session.

It has been repeatedly hinted that some strategy was to be practiced by the Fenians in their mode of operation upon the frontier of the Province. It has been said that a demonstration was to be made at some point to draw attention from what was doing at a distance. Now, whether there is any settled intention in the minds of the leaders of this precious brotherhood to undertake hostile operations against Canada or not, it is quite possible that circumstances may so press them that something of a martial character will have to be undertaken to preserve their own influence with their dupes, and in order to retain their own positions. Already factions have sprung up amongst them, each of which will readily seize the first opportunity to prejudice the others in the estimation of the people they have so easily cajoled. The expedition on the Maine frontier appears to be likely to end in a contemptible fizzle. Killian, it turns out has taken to the navy, and is now Admiral of the Fenian fleet, having hoisted his flag on board a small fishing smack of some thirty tons, for which he gave five hundred dollars. He is cruising, it is said, off the entrance to the river in search of a vessel or vessels expected to be on their way to Eastport with arms and ammunition. The seizure by the American authorities of the schooner laden with arms determined the Fenian generalissimo to look out for those to follow, and prevent their falling into the hands of the United States officers. Such arrangements have been made by the United States government to preserve a strict observance of the neutrality laws that, added to the precautions of the British authorities, they must render any serious raid by these deluded people a very hopeless affair in the quarter they have chosen for their first aggressive demonstration. But while our attention is directed by this abortive attempt in the East, we must not lose sight of what is transpiring in the West. We notice a correspondent of the *Leader* calls attention to the doings of the "brotherhood" in Chicago. The writer shrewdly observes that the Fenians of the west are desirous that the attention of the Canadians should be centred upon the doings in Maine, so that their movements may escape public observation. He then goes on to say "in a few days the ice will permit vessels to pass Lake Michigan. It is well known that two, if not more schooners, fast and strong, owned by Fenians and mariners of part of the Fenian brigade, are now lying waiting to leave the port of Chicago, loaded in a suspicious manner, with nobody knows what. The avowed intention of the men is to land at some remote point on Georgian Bay or Lake Huron, no matter how remote if they can land on British soil. The telegraph wires will then carry sensation messages and help to raise more greenbacks. All they could do would be to burn a few buildings and decamp. The government run, and they have possession of the propeller *Georgian*, now lying at Collingwood. At very little expense she can be put in order and go off on a cruise. Would it not be advisable if the government sent up an engineer and put up the engine; then when these vessels leave Chicago, keep a good look out, and if seen near Georgian bay follow in sight. The Northern Railroad can, in less than four hours, put men and guns on board the propeller. The writer will guarantee sufficient men to work the vessel at short notice. Any landing from the west will be made by water at some out-of-the-way place, where we must follow by water also. The *Georgian* is quite fast enough to overhaul any sailing vessel, and until the destination of the Chicago Fenians is known, some such steps as the above should be taken. The government would have to pay no charter for the *Georgian*, and she could not be better employed than to be ready at an hour's notice, to forward soldiers to points on Lake Huron and Georgian bay, not accessible by land, and where there is no question but what the Fenians will make their first landing."

If it be a fact that two or more such vessels are destined for such a service—and the truth is not difficult to ascertain—it is quite time that something should be done upon Lake Huron to protect its long and much exposed shores from invasion. A smart and powerful steamer, well manned and armed, cruising between the Manitoulin Islands and Cape Hurd on the peninsula, would be enabled to watch the ingress of any vessel into the Georgian Bay, or into the southern reach of the Lake towards Goderich and Sarnia. The range of coast is very extensive, sparsely settled throughout, and offers every facility in a hundred places for the debarkation of a raiding party, or even the concentration of a strong invading force; it is, in fact, the most assailable part of Western Canada. True, it is distant from any place of importance, but this only renders it the more available for marauding purposes. The whole shore of the Georgian Bay is without protection; Collingwood might easily be surprised, and possession gained of the Northern Railway as far as Barrie, or even beyond. Such an enterprise would give the Fenian organization an immense prestige; and though the possession of the country should be only for a few hours, the exploit would be magnified into a victory, and create a belief in the vulnerability of the Province and the possibility of the permanent conquest of the entire peninsula of Western Canada. It would avail nothing that such an impression was erroneous in preventing the attempt that these madmen would make to achieve what they fancied was within their grasp. Much suffering, loss of life, and expenditure would necessarily result in repelling such an inroad upon our peaceful country; and although there is no doubt of our ability to chastise and expel the invaders, the misery and mischief consequent upon such an aggression would retard the material progress of the Province, and be far more costly than any outlay incurred at the present for the timely prevention of any invasion which these Fenian scoundrels may contemplate. It is satisfactory to find that our neighbors across the line are getting disgusted with the Fenian swindle and its ridiculous bragadocio. The New York *Times* speaks in unmeasured condemnation of Fenianism, and drops the following gentle hint for the benefit of the Brotherhood:—

"It is not England that the Fenians are making war upon thus far, but the United States. It is our neutrality laws, primarily, that they are engaged in violating, and in threatening still further to violate. It is our interests and our peaceful relations, that they are attempting to interrupt. They are involving our government in expense; and they have already compelled military and naval movements towards the coast of Maine. It would seem likely that, if they are determined to fight Somebody, their first conflict will be with the American troops."

LOCAL NEWS.

THE OHIO MURDER CASE.—Detective Odell will leave town this morning for Cleveland, Ohio, with McConnell in custody. The prisoner, it is understood, will shortly be tried in Ohio, for the murder of Mrs. Colvin in Cayuhoga County.

THE CONVICTS.—The persons convicted at the recent Assizes here, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary, will leave town for their destination this morning, in charge of constables and assistants.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE.—The following were the arrivals at this house yesterday:—W. G. Elworthy, Montreal; Mr. Perry, Whitby; H. B. Strong, London; L. S. Brown, Ohio; A. Cooke, St. Catherines; Wm. McGiverin, do.; W. G. Storm, Toronto; W. Porter Montreal; H. Atkinson, Quebec; Thos. O. Pulter, Kingston.

THE WEATHER.—Winter, whose icy presence we thought we had seen the last of, appeared to have visited us yesterday, probably to deliver his valdictory. The air was cold and damp, rendered still more chilling by a cutting wind, and agrey cheerless sky warned us plainly to lookout for squalls. People expected a slight castigation, and were not disappointed, as a small quantity of snow fell in the afternoon, though it melted as fast as it touched the ground.

THE OTTAWA ARBITRATION.—Yesterday, the argument in the case of Messrs. Stent & Laver, architects for the Parliamentary buildings, was concluded before the arbitrators. On Tuesday, Mr. Richards, Q. C., finished the argument on behalf of the Government, and yesterday, Mr. A. Keefer concluded his argument in behalf of the architects. It is expected the arbitrators will meet again on the 26th of next month, for the hearing of the case of Fuller and Jones. So far as we can learn, it is not probable that a decision will be given in the case of Stent & Laver till the other case is heard, as both possess many features in common.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.—In accordance with the "Act for the preservation of the public health" at present in force in this Province, under the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General, parties violating any of the regulations of the Central Board of Health or Local Boards of Health, in neglecting to cleanse their premises or refusing to conform strictly with such regulations, are liable, on being summoned before a Justice of the Peace, to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for each offence, in default of payment fourteen days' imprisonment. The public act supercedes all municipal by-laws on the same subject, which are suspended till the former is revoked by the Governor General.

A DRUNKEN CAVALIER.—Yesterday evening, the residents of Sparks street were greatly amused by the pranks of a drunken fellow on horseback. Doubtless, he considered that a display of antics, on his feet, would not be half so impressive as an exhibition on horseback. The fellow, who appeared to be a countryman, dragged his horse from one place to another, sometimes walking him on the footpath and sometimes on the street; now urging him into the stable-yard, and again turning him out, making him curvet, prance, kick and back up to the great entertainment of the spectators in the doorways, and the terror of lady by-passers. The capricious rider seemed so tipsy as to be unable to sit steady in his saddle, and those who watched his movements momentarily expected his downfall. After a considerable time spent in harrassing his horse, the gay cavalier rode out of sight by way of Metcalfe street, and was subsequently arrested by Constable Davis.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S ARRIVAL IN OTTAWA.—A correspondent writes as follows:—

"According to existing arrangements, His Excellency the Governor General will take up his residence in our new capital on Saturday next. May I ask what reception our liberal and enlightened "Knights and Burgesses" have determined to accord to His Excellency on his arrival? Is there anything on the *tapis*? Is it not time that *something* should be done in the premises?"

We may state for the information of those not previously aware of the fact, that at the meeting of the City Council held last Monday fortnight, a Committee was appointed to draft an address of welcome and congratulation to His Excellency, to be presented immediately on his arrival. We are sure that this action meets the cordial approval of all our citizens who are fully sensible of the honor conferred on the capital by His Excellency's residence in our midst.

SANITARY.—Yesterday, two men, named respectively, Michael Hayes and Patrick Dwyer, were brought before the Police Magistrate for allowing their pigs to run about the streets. It being the first offence, the defendants were let off on payment of cost, and on promising to keep the animals confined in future. It is very desirable at this time that the By-Law in reference to these adimals and cattle wandering through the streets, should be stricly enforced. In addition to the offensive aspect of the evil, as regards the eye, it is open to condemnation on the ground of the attendant danger to the public health. Pigs wallowing in the mire, and raising all manner of unpleasant odors in the streets, might not be out of keeping with the social economy of a country village, but such an evil ill becomes the character, and dignity of a capital.

POLICE COURT.—Yesterday, two members of the frail sisterhood, named Mary Durnan and Mary McEnnany, whose fortune never lay in their attractive looks, were brought up accused of, vagrancy. The offence being proved, His Worship decided to send them to gaol for three weeks, for the useful employment of their vagrant energies. A boy named Clements, in the emply of Mr. George Clarke, brought a complaint against his master for non-payment of wages. The evidence went to show that the boy had been hired to the 15th of May, but had left his situation in consequence of having been brought to task by Mr. Clarke for laziness. His employer consequently refused to pay him, till he served the full period of his engagement. The boy some time ago, brought an action against Mr. Clarke, but the decision was, that he should return to his work and remain at it till the stipulated time. Mr. Clarke however, refused to take him then, having got a man in his place. His Worship decided in the present case however, that the complainant, Clements, be paid the balance of his three months wages, amounting to $18, and ordered him to pay the costs of the case.

INCENDIARISM.—About half-past 7 o'clock yesterday morning, smoke was discovered issuing from the wall of a wooden house belonging to Mr. Coffee, corner of William and George streets. A boy employed in the TIMES office, believing that an attempt had been made to burn down the building, instantly pulled off some clap-boards, from which the smoke proceeded, when he perceived in the space behind the boards a portion of the wood work on fire. The remains of a whole box of matches, and a quantity of paper, were also observed at this spot, and which had been carefully placed there, no doubt, for incendiary purposes. The fire having been discovered in time, was easily quenched before any damage had been sustained. Had the flames been allowed a little more time to spread, with a high wind prevailing at the time, the building would undoubtedly have been destroyed, and it is very probable that a good deal of other property might also have come to grief. The prevalence of this crime furnishes a strong argument, if any were necessary, for the establishment here of a police force strong enough to ensure something like decent protection to life and property.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S APPRECIATION OF THE CONDUCT OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

Yesteaday, after the usual parade, Lieut.-Col. Wily read to the men under his command the following communication received by him from Lieut.-Col. Monck, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General:—

"I am directed to take this opportunity of expressing, through you, to the officers and men under your command, His Excellency's extreme satisfaction at the readiness, and energy, and soldier-like bearing displayed by them, as well as by all the volunteers in Canada, since they have been called out for active service."

(Signed.) RICHARD MONCK,
Lt.-Col. and Military Sec'y.

To Lt.-Col. Wily,
Commandant Volunteers, Ottawa.

It is stated that the successor of Dr. Colenso will be a Cambridge man, of high academical distinction, who has had administration experience in another colony.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "Mr. Charles F. Browne (Artemus Ward) has received an offer of $20,000 (in gold) and his ordinary expences for a lecturing tour in England of six months. As Mr. Ward's purpose is to improve the people, and money is no object to him, those who know him say he will decline the offer. He intends, to visit England, soon, to spend some of the money he earned in his recent tour through the Southern Confederacy."

Captain Duncan McPherson, of Port Burwell, was drowned, by falling overboard from his vessel, the *Lonsie*, on her first trip across to Cleveland last week. His body has not been found. He leaves a widow with five children to mourn his loss; all the vessels in the harbor had their colors at half-mast, on receipt of the intelligence.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest from Europe!

Arrival of the S. S. City of Boston.

War Still Apprehended Between Austria and Prussia.

The *City of Boston* brings the following political news.

The Austria-German difficulty continues critical.

It is asserted that Prussia, has decidely refused to comply with the Austrian Governments demand to withdraw her order for the mobilization of her corps d'armee.

In a letter from George Peabody to Queen Victoria, he acknowledges Her Majesty's published letter, and expresses his warmest gratification and thanks. He says he will value the Queen's portrait as the most precious heirloom he can leave in the land of his birth, where, together with the Queen's letter, it will ever be regarded as evidence of the kindly feelings of the Queen towards a citizen of the United States.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

Marine Disasters on Lake Ontario.

NASHVILLE, 24.—In the Senate to-day a bill passed its first reading, tendering the Mansion House at the Hermitage, Jackson's Residence, and 20 acres of ground adjoining, on condition that the United States Government will establish upon it a branch of the West Point Military Academy, or some other public institution.

WASHINGTON, 24,—Speaker Colfax gave it as his opinion, to-day, that Congress could not take its rise before the first of July.

The Secretary of the Treasury is considering the proposition of putting a five per cent long loan on the market as a means of retiring our rapidly maturing obligations. Such has been the successful arrangement of our finances, and the faith of the American people in the national securities, that such a loan is deemed warranted, and is thought to promise success by many of the best financiers in Congress. The secretary has all the requisite legal authority, and it is understood to be only the question of expediency which now claims his consideration.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky, 24.—Considerable excitement exists here, about a murder committed by a negro. The Sheriff arrested the murderer when a mob attempted to take him from the custody of the Sheriff, and hang him. A few soldiers stationed here came to the assistance of the sheriff, and are now repelling the mob, who are falling back but gathering in strength. The Sheriff has telegraphed to Louisville for more troops, and a company will leave there for this place this evening.

WASHINGTON, 24th.—Gen. Howard, to-day, received from Sir Morton Peto and Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., the English capitalists who recently visited this country, a contribution of £50 sterling each, which they request may be applied for the relief of the destitute Freedmen of the Southern States.

PHILADELPHIA, 25.—There was an immense crowd around the Court-house this morning, awaiting the arrival of Antoine Probet, the murderer of the Deering family. He was adroitly admitted through a side door, disappointing most of the spectators. After the usual preliminary, the bill of indictment for the murder of Christopher Deering was read, and the prisoner pleaded not guilty. The Court then proceeded to select a jury.

OSWEGO. 25th.—The gale, which commenced on Monday, continued up to this morning, and several disasters have occurred to vessels on Lake Ontario. The schooner *Bahama*, bound from this port to Chicago with coal, is ashore near Oak Orchard Creek.

The schooners *Monticello* and *Traveller* bound from French Creek, N. Y., to Detroit, (light) are ashore; the former at the Devil's Nose, and the latter at 30-mile point. Steam tugs and pumps will be sent to their assistance.

The schooner *Raleigh* arrived in this port this morning from Canada, with the loss of her deck-load of lumber.

The schooner *Coral*, from Ogdensburgh, is ashore 3 miles below the Devil's Nose.

OSWEGO, 25th.—The propeller *Buckeye* arrived here to-day from Toledo. This is the first vessel from Lake Erie and through the Welland canal this season. The captain of the *Buckeye* reports that he passed through about sixty miles of floating ice on Lake Erie.

WASHINGTON, 25th.—A rumour is current around the capital that the committe on reconstruction, at their meeting to-day, failed to agree upon a report, there being a wide disagreement among the members; an effort will, however, be made to reconcile conflicting views.

SANDY HOOK, 25.—The steamer *City of Boston*, from Liverpool 11th, via Queenstown 12th, has arrived, and anchored off this Point. Her advices are one day later than those received by the *America*.

The steamer *Kangaroo*, from New York, arrived out on the 28th.

CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF FITZROY.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

April, 21st 1866.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: The Reeve, and Messrs. Story, Stevenson, MacLaren and Neil.

The minutes of the last Session were read.

Motion No. 1. Moved by Mr. Neil and seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that the Clerk notify William Green, to order out the men in his division forthwith, to repair the road complained of on the 12th Concession line, opposite lots No's. 7 and 8.—Carried.

2. Moved by Mr. Story, seconded by Mr. MacLaren, that the Clerk do notify G. Baird, overseer of highways, to have the fences on the side road between Lots 5 and 6 in the 9th Concession, removed to the full width of the said side road.—Carried.

3. Moved by Mr. MacLaren, seconded by Mr. Story, that this Council do now adjourn for one hour.—Carried.

The Council resumed, all the members present.

The tender of William Story for the collectorship for the current year, for $75, was presented.

No. 4.—Moved by Mr. Neil, and seconded by Mr. Story: That the Reeve give William Moreton an order on the Treasurer for the sum of nine dollars, for logs taken out for covering Shaw's bridge. Carried.

No. 5.—Moved by Mr. MacLaren, and seconded by Mr. Story: That the Reeve be authorised to give David Little an order on the Treasurer for the sum of six dollars for logs delivered for repairing the bridge at John Howe's. Carried.

No. 6.—Moved by Mr. MacLaren, and seconded by Mr. Neil: That the tender of William Story, for the collectorship for the current year, be received. Carried.

No. 7.—Moved by Mr. MacLaren, and seconded by Mr. Story: That this Council do now adjourn until Saturday the fifth day of May next. Carried.

W. P. TAYLOR,
Township Clark.

THE NEW VOLCANIC ADDITIONS TO THE ISLES OF GREECE.—The men of Athens have had of late quite a sensation over a volcanic eruption in the sea between the isles of Santorini and Therasia, in the Grecian archipelago. The new Kaimene Island, itself a recent volcanic creation, has been in one place enlarged by the addition of a rugged promontory, lifted out of the waves, and in another place, diminished by sinking of the coast line under the water, while near by a new island was thrown up, and at the last accounts those submarine volcanic forces were still actively at work. Several British ships were cruising in the neighborhood, on the watch to pick up any other new islands that might thus turn up between two days. It will be remembered that some years ago, near the south end of Scicily, a volcanic island of ashes and scoriæ arose, after a few days of steaming, boiling, flaming and roaring some two hundred feet above the sea level, and that as soon as it had sufficiently cooled for walking over with double-soled boots the English flag was planted upon its summit on a boathook. Such is the vigilance and rapacity of John Bull as land speculator and squatter. We have only to suggest that, as Mr. Secretary Welles has now a good many idle vessels on hand, it might be well to employ a few to observe some of these volcanic operations going on, and to appropriate some of the hot dumplings, fresh from the pot, as these new islands may be called. Moreover, as for leagues around those fiery isles of Greece,

Where burning Sappho loved and sung,

the sea is covered with all sorts of queer fish, boiled and fried, a rare chance is offered for such a man in the cause of science as Agassiz. What does Grandfather Welles think of it?—*N. Y. Herald.*

FROM LATEST ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Funeral of the ex-Queen of the French.

The funeral *cortege* did not arrive at Weybridge till five minutes to two o'clock. It was met at the chief entrance to the grounds by a procession formed of the Roman Catholic clergy and their assistants. The Bishop of Southwalk (Dr. Grant) having alighted from his carriage, received from Mr. Kelly, cross-he wore in the procession, with the simple bearer, a white cope, richly embroidered, which linen mitre used on such occasions according to the rubrics of the Roman Church. The Bishop was preceded by the Very Rev. Canon Daniels, the chaplain of the late Queen; a deputation of clergy from the French Chapel, London; Rev. J. Ainsworth, Kingston; Rev. M. P. Clifford, D. D., and the parish priest of Weybridge, Rev. C. Comberbach, Mr. Kelly, cross-bearer, incense bearers, &c., &c.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, and their Royal Highnesses the French Princes, having joined the procession as principal mourners, it moved through the grounds, the clergy reciting *De Profundis* and the *Miserere* psalms, the spectators being all uncovered. The procession having entered the chapel, the body was placed on the bier in the centre, the bishop continuing the prayers, and sprinkling with holy water and incense.

The body was then borne from the chapel, the clergy preceding and the chief mourners following it, as before, to the vault beneath, where, the funeral service having been completed, the chief mourners passed successively before the coffin, sprinkling it, according to the French custom, with holy water. Lord Camoys, having been specially deputed by Her Majesty to represent her on the occasion, placed three crowns, or garlands, on the coffin, one the offering of Her Majesty, and the others from the two Princesses. The chief mourners and the French nobility having left the crypt, the attendants and persons in the grounds were allowed to pass down into the vault. Gen. Dumas remained at the entrance to the tomb until the vault was secured.

Thus, says the *Times*, the grave closed upon a Princess, in whom the lofty spirit of her august grandmother Maria Theresa, and of her martyred aunt Marie Antoinette, was softened into a far-surpassing feminine gentleness and charm. To her belonged a crown brighter than any earthly diadem, and each new suffering and trial seemed ordained only to bring forth in bolder relief the native majesty of her character. By her own express command she wears in death the gown she wore while leaving Paris on the fatal 23rd Feb., carefully preserved for the occasion, and the mourning cap of her widowhood.

An Aristocratic Alliance.

"The Princess Helena of England," says the *Gazette de France*, "by her marriage with Prince Christian of Augustenburg, will become the niece of a New York lady named Lee. The family of this latter some years ago established themselves at Paris, hoping, as is not unusual with rich Americans, to form an alliance with some noble European family. There were two young ladies, both of whom attained their wish as one married Baron Wachter, Minister of Wurtemburg, at Paris, and the other some time after inspired with the warmest love Prince Frederick, brother of the late Sovereign Duke of Augustenburg, and uncle of the present Prince. The marriage took place at the United States Embassy at Paris, and the bride and bridegroom started for the East on a wedding tour. They had reached Beyrout, in Syria, when the Prince was taken ill and died. His widow returned to Paris to the house of her sister, the Baroness Wachter, and now becames aunt of an English Princess."

The British Volunteer Force.

We (*Liverpool Mercury*) are told, by those who ought to know, that the Volunteer Staff Corps—a body consisting of the leading functionaries of our principal railways—could, within 30 hours, place at any given spot in England 150,000 troops, 60,000 horses, and 100 guns, together with a supplementary army of "navvies" to construct field-works. We cannot answer for the literal accuracy of the calculation, but we may safely assume that no very great deduction need be made to bring it within the limits of sober fact. It is certain that the 20,000 volunteers who paraded and manœuvred on Brighton Downs last Monday, represent an avaible force (counting efficients only) of more than six times their own number; and there is no reason to doubt that the entire body would, in case of necessity, be equally mobile on the shortest notice.

The Struggle in Prussia.

A gentleman residing in Kingston has placed the following extract, from a private letter, at our (*Globe's*) disposal. It is written from Berlin, by the editor of one of the leading Liberal journals of that city. The statements of the writer will be read with interest by all who have had their sympathies enlisted in the constitutional struggle in Prussia:

"By the papers you will have seen that the dispute between Prussia and Austria is as yet not settled; whether it may not end in a war is doubtful—it might be—it might not be. Everybody, however, shudders at the thought that the Germans should go to war with each other, and that on German ground. If Bismarck should not succeed with his programme, and get what he wants without a war, and should there be no war, then there is the hope of his, so very desirable, resignation. The general feeling in Berlin is extremely depressed; I know from the best sources that the Crown Prince knew nothing of the dissolution of the Chambers till after the deed was accomplished, and that the Crown Princess (Princess Royal) shortly afterwards, in a conversation with the deputy, Mr. V. Sauken Julienfelde, expressed her surprise that the House had so long suffered, and was still suffering, the opposition of a Ministry who had so frequently acted in direct violation of the constitution. The King, who knows all that goes on in the palace of the Crown Prince, heard of this conversation shortly afterwards, and was very angry with the three women, as he called them, who are continually prompting the Crown Prince, meaning thereby the Queen of Prussia, the Queen of England and her daughter, formerly the Princess Royal of England, and Crown Princess of Prussia. We hardly know what to look forward to with regard to the coming elections. Is it the intention of the Ministry to issue a new law, changing the old *modus*, and making a free expression of the wishes of the people more difficult? The Crown Prince is determined, if such a thing takes place, to leave the country. But, ere doing so, he intends to issue a manifesto to the Prussian people, in which he washes his hands of all the unjust acts of the Government, and appeals to the people to judge between him and them. I hear that his manifesto is ready for issue. From all this you see that the King and his heir do not stand upon the best footing, and that we have every reason to trust to his future. May our hopes not be in vain, and may the fearful struggle be averted, which must otherwise ensue."

German Embroglio and Canadian Fenians.

The principal topics of discussion in England were the German embroglio, the Fenians and Canada, and the Reform Bill, which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright were regularly "stumping" for, much in the style of a Canadian or American politician.

The former was the most important, and nearly all the leading Continental journals were fully of opinion that war would come, as neither party would abate its pretensions, and the leading powers in the Confederation—Bavaria, Saxony and Hanover—had declared themselves in favour of Austria, while at the same time it was daily becoming more apparent that an alliance had not been entered into between Italy and Prussia. Count Von Bismarck had an interview with Count Carolgi, the Austrian Ambassador, a few days before the sailing of the *Persia*, and immediately afterwards gave orders to place a large part of the Prussian army upon a war footing, as also to call out a portion of the Lanhwher or first reserve. Nearly all the Duchies and Principalities in the German Confederation had also so far declared themselves, and mostly in favor of Austria. Prussia notwithstanding, was fortifying all the Danish Duchies, and seemed determined to enforce her claims to inaugurate them into the Kingdom. The Austrian journals do not speak of any further military steps having been taken by the Kaseir in support of the "rights" of the Confederation, but they exhibit an increasing bitterness in their resistance to the Prussian pretensions. One of the leading Vienna papers, the *Frendenbladt*, says: "If the expectations that Austria will consent to the interference of Prussia in the administration of Holstein be the sole anchor of peace, war must be regarded as inevitable."

Notwithstanding all the smoke and fury emitted at this stage of the controversy, the London *Times* refuses to believe in the possibility of a war, and says:

"We cannot persuade ourselves that Austria and Prussia, however fiercely they may wrangle, will actually fight. They have been on the verge of hostilities before, without coming to blows, and, indeed, were nearer war in 1856 than even at this moment. We can hardly avoid thinking, therefore, that they will find some way out of their present quarrel, desperate as it appears, and this view of the case is probably aided by an involuntary indifference to the result."

Its Paris correspondent, who generally moves in very well informed circles, is of a very different opinion, and says that it is there thought that a war between "Austria and Prussia is all but inevitable."

From other papers we learn that Austria can place 480,000 men in the field in a fortnight, and that as the Imperial Government wishes to avoid unnecessary expense, the order for placing the troops on a war footing will not be given until there is no longer a chance of peace being maintained. The rumor that Italy had established a camp of 75,000 men at Bologna under Gen. Cialdini is confirmed. It was also rumored that Russia was arming.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A son of D. Maguire, Quebec, fell from a window and was killed.

On the 23rd inst. Port Maitland was clear of ice. Thirteen vessels and tugs left that morning, bound up the lake.

A man named Cochrane, employed in Mr. Thomson's saw mill, at St. Mary's lost a leg last week by allowing himself to come in contact with a saw.

A son of Robert Dawson, near St. Mary's, was killed on Monday night, by the falling of a dry tree that was lodged in an another tree. The boy and his mother were returning from the sugar-bush when the accident occured.

Capt. Berge, of the schr. *Starlight*, of Port Burwell, fell from the fore-cross trees to the deck, severly injuring himself. He had been aiding, in stepping the fore-top mast, missed his hold, and fell backward. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The chime of bells in St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, rang out a merry peal in honor of St. George's day. Several tunes were well played, to the evident satisfaction of the sons of St. George, of "Merrie England."

The Oil Springs *Chronicle* says, that the Twenty Friends' Well, recently struck on Lot 19, in the 2d concession of Enniskillen, pumped 69½ barrels in 9½ hours.

Le Pays says:—"Canada, by not joining its interests to those of its rich and powerful neighbors, will be compelled to vegetate miserably under the tutelage of a foreign power, beloaded with taxes, debts and beggars." Our contemporary ought to emigrate to the neighboring Eden.

The schooner *Russian* arrived at Port Colborne, on the 23rd, from Detroit. She was in the ice about 24 hours. A tug succeeded in getting to her yesterday morning. The propellers *Buckeye*, *Prairie State*, and *Michigan* arrived to-day at one o'clock. They report a large quantity of ice in the Lake. The heavy north wind of to-day has driven the ice off this shore, and vessels intend to go out as soon as the weather moderates.

EUREKA WELL.—The Petrolia *Sentinel* says: "This old and hitherto profitable well, belonging to the Crescent Company, has recently been overhauled, a bit taken from it that had been in five years, and the hole deepened some 22 feet. Within a few days the pump has been replaced, and now the oil is forced out in a larger and richer stream than ever. The Eureka is one of the oldest wells at Petrolia. For a long period it was a flowing well, but for three years it has been pumped."

FIRE IN ST. PAUL STREET.—On Saturday evening, shortly after six o'clock, a fire broke out in the residence of Mr. P. Battle, tavern keeper, St. Paul street, Quebec. Smoke was first discovered issuing from the roof in a dense volume when the alarm was given. The Police were promptly on the spot, followed by the firemen, but for want of water all efforts to extinguish the flames were useless, and the whole interior was quietly permitted to burn itself out. Mr. Battle is, we understand, insured for a small amount. The fire is supposed to have been caused by sparks from a defective chimney, as the house is a very old one, it having broken out in the garret.—*News.*

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The St. John's *Morning Journal* says that a battery of Royal Artillery and 600 men of the 17th Regiment left Halifax Wednesday morning in the flag ship *Duncan* for St. Andrews. The *Duncan* carries General Doyle and staff, as well as the Admiral. Messrs. Brown and Hamm have sent carriages to St. Andrews to meet the General and bring him "express" to St. John. The steam transport *Simoon*, which arrived in the harbor on Monday night, disembarked a fatigue party of the 22nd Regiment yesterday, at Reed's Point wharf. They are fine stalwart fellows. The *Simoon* is only 33 days from Malta. The 22nd is a fighting Regiment; the troops will embark to-day, and take up quarters in the new sheds at the Lower Cove Barracks. It is a remarkable fact that the *Simoon* was the vessel which Admiral Napier employed in his attempt to break the heavy boom near Cronstadt, in the Russian war. She is also a sister ship to the celebrated *Birkenhead* which was wrecked off the coast of Africa, when British soldiers went to their watery graves drawn up in martial order, firing a volley as they sunk beneath the waves. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor went to St. Andrews from Fredericton, to take part actively in the defence of the frontier.

Petroleum has been discovered near the Caspain sea.

Reports continue of the damage done to cotton and seed by the frost and rain.

A recent London letter says that crinoline has gone completely out of fashion, and is only worn by the lower classes.

A mule-renderpest prevails in Upper Louisiana and Mississippi. The buffalo gnats are killing off mules and horses. On one plantation 38, on another 25, and others 20, were carried off in a single night.

The large Tea sale at New York, on Wednesday, went off at very unsatisfactory prices to the owners, prices generally showing an average decline of fully ten cents a pound for both green and black descriptions.

A despatch from Albany says a day or two since, Mr. Hiram McIntyre, of Illinous, who was visiting a brother at Dever, Duchess county, while practicing with a revolver, fired at a doghouse in which two little daughters of his