of me to say that it needs mendin'; but the common jury.—When the judges can't agree among themselves about the law or the truth there's no more about it; for there's nothin' better expected from the crathers; but when the jury can't come to one mind, they're locked up an' sharv'd into harmony. The poor ignorant judges aren't expected to understand things, seein' they got no schoolin' and get no pay; but the larnt jurors have a right to know what bates judges and counsellors. If they don't, they do penance for the sin of ignorance (that's no sin in the judges) an' the stoutest stomach wins the day. If I was on my thrial, I'd sooner have a right good faster on the jury for me nor the best lawyer in the walls of the kingdom. So you see, my boy, the gran' instytution of thrial by jury, that's the Brittoner's boast an' the Irishman's shilther, jist comes to this—the toughest stomach wins!

But maybe the jurors can't be up to the law as well as "Paddy was up to the ganger." I know one town where a chay was thried for killin' another in a ruction, an' the jury was lock'd up to fast an' pray an' get hoult of the truth afore mornin'. One of the jurors had his house across the sthreet from the court-house, an' the good woman he belonged to knew that fastin didn't agree with Willy's constytution. So she got a grate big basket, an' filled it with atin' and drinkin' stuff, an' brought it undher a windy of the jury-room. A rope was let down, or thrown up—I disremember which—an' the basket was dhrawn up, an' the jurors—well, they didn't bother their heads much about the case. The next mornin', when the coort open'd, the jury were invited out, an' ax'd if they had agreed to their vardict.

Foreman—We want to know, my lord, if we can ac—ac—yes, my lord, acquit the plaintiff, supposin' he didn't do the thing?

Judge—I don't understand you. There's no plaintiff in this case—except the Crown.

Foreman—We don't think, plase my lord, the Crown knows a curse about it.

Judge—Your business is to decide whether the prisoner did the act charged, and to find accordingly.

So the jury went back, an' mighty soon there was a grate noise from their room, an' the judge sent the baliff to see what was the matther. The man came back, an' said it was one of the jury singin' "We won't go home till morning." He was tould to bid the jury come out, an' out they came. It seems they couldn't get over the notion of a plaintiff, an' one of them thought of a larnt way of bringing in a vardict. So when the judged ax'd if they had agreed, the foreman says, "Yes my lord; we find the plaintiff guilty of *filly-de-sea*; an' we recommend him to marcy, because he didn't mane it, an' because he was grately provoked."

Judge—Are you mad, gentlemen?

Sheriff—No, my lord; but I see they're all drunk.

That's what the law made by lockin' up the jury that time; an' many another time it made jist as much. So I think the juries ought to be mended, an' not locked up. If they do look them up, they ought to lock up the judges too till *they* agree.—*Beannach leat.*

BARNEY MAGLONE.

POSCRIP.—What a pity it is, Tom, of poor, dear, good men that work hard for their fellow-crathers, forgettin' themselves, an' don't get half thank'd for it. That's the way with the sweet darlin' French Emperor. The other day he sung a lamentation that might melt the heart of a wheelbarrow, about the hard work he had for the last fifteen years. Jist think of it—he was a Dutchman himself; there wasn't a dhrap of French blood in the body of one belongin' to him; he was like ould Cain, a fugitive and a vagabone, without anything in the shape of a cunthry. France had'nt the laste right to him; an' yet, the dear sowl was so good that he consented to take the offis of French Emperor! It was grately again his grain he did it; it was grately again his grain that he killed the few thousands that he thought needed killin' to make him Emperor; an' of coorse it was sorely agin his will he desthroy'd the constytution he was sworn to uphould. Well, afther doin' all that, an' livin' in power an' glory for fifteen years, an' workin' all the time to carry out his own will, an' make his own family the greatest in the world' there's ongrateful crathers that don't half thank him for all he has done. No wondher he'd be sick of sich thankless sinners, afther his self-denyin time of it. An' the dear he sees, Tom, if the poor man hasn't had his own share of pennance for years back—knowin' that the ould Borbonites, an' new Borbonites, an' Republicans, an' all wish'd him a rest from all his thrubble, with a quilt of daises over him—knowin' that many a one would think it a good deed to lay him down—knowin' that some were thryin' to do it, an' not knowin' when they might manage it. An' then knowin' that he had no right or hoult like ould Kings, but a sort of halfan'-between tenant-for-life, an' tenant-at-will. It's an onaisy life the crather has. B. M.

Mr. Yelverton is now giving readings at the Hanover Square Rooms, London.

The Queen intends to bestow Claremont House upon the Princess Alice and her husband Prince Louis of Hesse.

Valparaiso, in the year 1854, had a population of about 52,000. It has probably now close on to 70,000.

The Admiralty are about to have the whole of the Japanese coasts and rivers accurately surveyed.

Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands is now in Florence, and attends the English Protestant service regularly in the Via Maglio.

Petroleum has been discovered in Cuba, similiar to that in Pennsylvania. The whole Island is one vast "digging."

Three things only are essential to happiness, namely: something to do; something to love; and something to hope for.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—Mr. Job Loder Hyde, of Ancaster, shot himself with a gun, in his own house, on Friday last, killing himself instantly. Mr. Hyde has been addicted to low spirits at times, for a year or two, and committed the fearful act whilst labouring under a temporary fit of insanity.

We notice in late English papers the promotion of Lieut. William Gore Annesly, R. N., 1st Lieutenant H. M. S. Wolverine, to the rank of Commander. He lately had temporary command of H. M. S. Buzzard, and conveyed the Canadian and British North American Commissioners for Demerara to the West India Islands; he was presented by them with a gold chain as a mark of their esteem. Commander Annesley is brother-in-law of Mr. Crispo, chief clerk Customs department.

PERILOUS ADVENTURE AT OAKVILLE.—The *Spectator* is indebted to a friend for the following:—Five children belonging to Mr. Thomas Welsh, of Oakville, this afternoon got into a small scow that was moored at the wharf. The boat drifted out into the lake some four miles before they were discovered. They were not missed until five o'clock, and at eight o'clock they had not been returned. It is feared that the poor little wanderer are drowned. The eldestis 14 years and the youngest is only 18 month sold. All of them were thinly clad when they left home. Hopes are entertained that they have been discovered and rescued by the Champion, which lift Hamilton at four o'clock this afternoon. The parents of the children, as may be expected, are almost wild with grief and anxiety. Boats are out in search ofthem.

LAUNCH OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND.—The British iron-clad frigate Northumberland was successfuly launched April 17. After she had moved a little in the ways it was determined not to give the signal for working the rams till the river was clear and all else in readiness. Such an opportunity did not occur till close on three o'clock, when the men were set to work at the hydraulic presses. There were a few minutes of intense anxiety as the gangs heaved at the pumps, and the huge crowds assembled in all direction kept cheering. Then the vessel at last seemed to move, and as she did so she drew the anchors which moored her to the earth, and their sudden appearence created rather a panic among the crowd of spectators who were standing directly in what would be their line of march if the vessel pulled them after her. The chain cables were let go by the run, and, as they came with a thundering rattle out of the hawse hole, the Northumberland glided lowly, but with the most perfect ease and regularity of motion, into the river.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Variety Hall—Joseph Boyden.

Crape Shawl Lost.

Lacrosse Club—Thomas Birkett.

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, Gatineau, &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, MAY 8, 1866.

FOR INTERESTING READING MATTER—SEE FIRST and FOURTH Pages.

Advices per the steamship *China*, tell us of the virtual defeat of the Reform Bill in the House of Commons. We say defeat, because the majority by which it was carried, seals the fate of Earl Russell's ministry. The calculations made previous to the division, brought the ministerial majority down to six, an estimate which, if soundly based, might be found to result in an actual minority. The division has shown how nice the calculation must have been, and with what sterling integrity six hundred and forty-eight British representatives excised the privilege of their position. The majority for the Bill was FIVE.

The ministry stood pledged to stand or fall by their measure. The consequence, no doubt, has been their resignation. Neither the House nor the country had any great faith in the Russell administration, and if the extremists, who follow Mr. Bright, are deducted from those who voted in the majority, the result would be a total defeat of the government. We shall look with impatience for the English mail, as the division will be highly significant of the reaction of public opinion toward moderate conservatism, as represented by the House of Commons.

The congressional Committee of Reconstruction has reported a scheme for bringing the South again within the pale of the union which would appear to be of very questionable efficacy. It treats the Southerners as a conquered people; it ignores the sovereign power of the State, abrogates all State rights, and is in fact a revision of the whole Constitution of the Republic. "If the South accepts this plan," says the *Scottish American*, "the South must have been whipped into a condition of submission compared with which the state of Poland is liberty and happiness itself." The main points in the suggested Constitutional amendment—for it takes that shape—are as follows:—

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1.—No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privilages or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

"SEC. 2.—Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of her male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age.

"SEC. 3.—Until the 4th day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress, and for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

"Sec. 4.—Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation already incurred or which may hereafter be incurred in aid of the insurrection or war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

"Sec. 5.—That Congress shall have have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

Accompanying this amendment are two bills, one declaring what class of persons are entitled to vote, and the other what class are forever debarred from the right of holding office.

It is really painful to contemplate the bombardment of a large city even under the aspect of irritating and willful provocation. But so ruthless and unnecessary a destruction of life and property as that perpetrated by the Spanish at Valparaiso is calculated not only to excite our commiseration but positive disgust. It was an act so entirely unprovoked and against which humanity so loudly protested that our indignation is only equalled by the surprise we feel at the course taken by the French and English authorities both civil and naval. We have little more than the American account to rely upon, and this, as in most other cases in which veracity forms an ingredient, has to be taken with a grain of salt. The statement through this source, of course glorifies the "lauloʼfredum;" while it as good as tells the reader that the navy of England and France sneaked out of harms way; the vessels of the United States "moved slowly and sullenly away "as the commander of the squadron "would not take the responsibility" of a forced prevention of the bombardment. Granted that a determined interference does, at this distance, look as though it was the right thing to have been done by the European officers we are hardly yet in a position to condemn the apparent over-caution of the allies. Commanders of a naval force are usually a long way from home, and the circumstances by which they are often met require of them extreme prudence, and we are proud to say the navy of Great Britain has ever been commanded by men who have rarely compromised the country by their impetuosity or lack of discretion. The French navy can in like manner well afford to abide by the laurels it has already won as an apology for any seeming reluctance to provoke hostilities or to cause an unnecessary collision. We regret that the restraint which the French and English commanders appear to have known how to impose upon their action, is not emulated more frequently by the naval commanders of the neighbouring republic. Prudence is most truly the better part of valor—imprudent courage is but foolhardiness; for the most part a mere consciousness of the possession of a superior amount of brute force, the valor of the bully. When it is not that, recklessness is down right stupidity, and unsuccessful the actor is sure to be pronounced a fool. The American account of the bombardment of Valparaiso aims to cast a stigma on the English navy; but the reputation of the heroes of the "wooden walls" of the sea-girt isle will hardly suffer by any slur which the fire-eating Commodores of the United States may attempt to cast upon them. We shall wait the English version with some anxiety, for the action of the Spanish Admiral, as related by the American despatch, is a piece of the most wanton barbarity, while the conduct of the French and English authorities is by no means satisfactory. Few lives, not more than seven it is said, were lost in the severe fire of shot and shell which the city endured for four hours. The conduct of the French and English officers is the more extraordinary from the fact that the great bulk of the property destroyed—valued at twenty millions—was nearly all European.

LOCAL NEWS.

EARTHQUAKE.—Quite a strong shock of an Earthquake was felt at Hawkesbury on the morning of the 4th inst.

MEDICAL COUNCIL.—We learn by telegraph from Toronto, last evening, that the next meeting of the Medical Council is to be held in this city.

THEATRICAL.—Mr John Townsend, formerly manager of Her Majesty's Theatre in this city, with a travelling company, opens the Music Hall, Quebec, for a short season, commencing on Wednesday evening.

CITY COUNCIL.—A meeting of the City Council was held last evening, when some matters of local importance was transacted, but owing to want of space we are compelled to crowd out the proceedings until another impression.

THE WEATHER.—The cold and threatening aspect which has hung over us for several days, appears at length to have passed off. Yesterday old sol put forth his benign countenance, the water carts were brought into requisition, and it really seemed as if we had entered fully into summer.

LA CROSSE.—The members of the Ottawa La Crosse Club, having received two replies to their challenge for a friendly game on the 24th, one of which being from Montreal, they very properly give preference to a local aspirant for a game. The boys mean play, and we hope to see their present offer accepted.

CRICKET.—Last evening a meeting, of the Ottawa Cricket Club was held at the Russell House for the purpose of electing members for the ensuing year, when the following officers were elected:—President, T. D. Harrington, Esq., Receiver General's office; Vice President, Robt. Lyons, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer. H. Phillipps, Esq., Committee, Messrs G. P. Baker, W. H. Aumond, C. Scott, E. H. Benjamin, E. Hester.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On visiting the above institution yesterday, we observed that the Museum in connection with it, has been lately overhauled; the various fossils, and other objects of interest contained in it, were relieved of incumbent dust and arranged in neat and systematic order. It is now certainly worthy of a visit by all who are in any way interested in rare and curious specimens, collected from nature's inexhaustible store. As well as the Museum, the reading-room and the library of the Institute are in a clean and orderly condition, which is certainly creditable to the librarian, Mr. Stacy.

POLICE COURT.—Margaret Russell was charged with improperly conducting herself on the streets, and in default of $10 fine, was committed to jail for three weeks.—James Woodburn was fined $2 and costs for driving on the sidewalks.—A number of persons were very deservedly fined for allowing their yards and premises to remain in a filthy condition. His Worship, we think, was very lenient, for persons who by their culpable neglect will imperil the health and even lives of themselves, their families, and fellow-citizens, have no right to expect mercy at the hands of a minister of justice.

PHONOGRAPHY.—We are requested to remind our readers that the Phonography class will commence at the Commercial College to-morrow evening. It will be well for such of our young men as desire to study the "noble art," to enter the class now being formed, at once. Phonography, or shorthand writing, is a valuable acquisition, and should be learned by every young man who has time to devote to the task. It is not exclusively an art for gentlemen who intend to become connected with the press—but to such is a great essential. It is equally valuable to lawyers, clergymen, clerks, &c.; in fact, if never practically employed after being acquired, the benefits arising from its mere acquisition much more than repay the student for the time and money he expends on it. As a system of shorthand writing it is the most perfect now existing, and for simplicity and beautiful symmetry of outline will not soon, if ever, be superseded. The class at the Commercial College will be under the direction of Mr. N. H. Waller, who, as a Phonographic reporter, has had some experience, and who is, no doubt, quite competent to expound all the "mysteries of the coveted art." We recommend such of our young men as can afford time to devote it to the acquisition of Phonography.

The anger that flushes the face is not so deadly as that which makes it pale. The red heat is less intense than the white.

It is estimated by good authority that 200 families per week are emigrating to Kansas, taking with them an average of $1000 to each family.

The *Quarterly Review* states that the quantity of wax now required for one year's consumption, in sealing patents for inventions alone, is upwards of a ton and two hundred weights.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has received from Honduras, Central America, a swarm of stingless bees. These bees are easily swarmed, and are excellent honey makers.

A commission has been sent from New Orleans to Galviston, to arrange for a regular line of vessels from there to Liverpool to carry out wool and cotton and to bring back emigrants.

The pilot who brought the pest ship *England* into Halifax has since died, as also two members of his family. He said before his death that he did not board the vessel, but merely towed in her wake, whence he gave the necessary directions. The effluvia, nevertheless, sufficed to communicate the cholera.

Arrival of the S.S. Peruvian.

Five Days Later News from Europe!

The Yellow Fever at Sierra Leone.

Death of Fourteen of the Crew of the "Kearsage."

No News of the "City of Washington."

American Fenian Matters.

No Division on the Reform Bill yet.

The Austrian-Prussian Difficulty pacifically Arranged.

Italy Assuming a Warlike attitude.

The Fenian Question before the House of Commons.

The Confederate cruiser "Chameleon," to be delivered up to the United States Authorities.

Latest News from China.

Great Defeat of the Rebels.

The "Times" Cruelly Hoaxed.

FATHER POINT, 6th.—The Canadian Company's steamship *Peruvian*, Ballantine, from Liverpool p.m., 26th *via* Londonderry 27th, arrived of this point this morning.

The advices are five days later than those by the *Scotia*.

Neither the steamer *City of Washington* nor the *Propontis*, both over due at Liverpool, had arrived out up to the time of the sailing of the *Peruvian*.

The U.S. war steamer *Kearsage*, was at Lisbon from Sierra Leone. Nineteen of the crew were attacked with fever and 14 died. The *Kearsage* is kept in strict quarantine.

There is no news of the *City of Washington* or the *Propontis*, which left Philadelphia the same day. Forty guinaes premium has been paid on the *Propontis*, and sixty on the *City of Washington*.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times* asserts from good authority, that the American Government will do what is right, as soon as the Fenians give it sufficient cause to interfere.

The local authorities at the various English ports, have received government instructions to take precautions against cholera.

In the House of Commons, on the 25th ult., the Bill abolishing the declaration of a conformity of liturgy of the Church of England, by Fellows of Colleges, was passed, by 208 against 186.

The political interest centres in the fate of the Reform Bill. A division is expected on the 28th, owing to a defection from the Liberal ranks, by the unseating of several Liberals owing their election to bribing.

An estimate of the Ministerial majority have diwindled into units, while the Opposition journals assert that there will an be actual majority against the Bill.

The *Owl* says:—In case of their absolute defeat, the Ministers will resign; if they have only a small majority some of the Ministers will retire, while the others will assist in forming a coalition Ministry in conjunction with Lord Stanley, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Hurly and others.

The London *Star* calls for the dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country, in case the ministry are defeated.

Saterthwaite's circular, dated Liverpool, April 25th, says: American securities during the week have been mainly influenced by conflicting rumors touching political affairs on the continent. The course of business has been considerable. There have been sales on German account, which have been met by orders for purchases for shipment to New York. At the close there seemed a great demand for all descriptions of 5-20's—closing at 70¼ @ 70¾.

Austrian and Prussian private telegrams to the Paris *Moniteur* asserts that pacific arrangements have been effected between Austria and Prussia, the latter power assenting to the Austrian proposal for a mutual disarmament.

The *Gazette* of Bavaria confirms this intelligence asserting, that all danger of war in Germany is removed, and the Paris *Constitutionel* accepts the news as substantially correct.

A Berlin telegraph says, that the reports of a treaty of alliance between Prussia and Italy are absolutely baseless.

The rumor of the violation of the Austrian territory by Italian volunteers, and consequent engagement near Rovigo, had proved false.

The attitude of Prussia continues menacing.

The Florence journals represents that the Austrian Government had ordered all the land and naval forces in Venetia to be placed on a war footing by the first, and that an extraordinary concentration of troops was to take place in the provinces of Rovigo.

It was asserted that the Emperor Napoleon had declared to the Italian Cabinet, that he will in no way assist Italy in case of an attack from Austria.

The minister of the police of Vienna had been notified that the Austrian vise will again be necessary for persons crossing the Austria-Italian frontier.

VIENNA.

The Vienna Cabinet is said to have addressed a circular to the Prussian and other European courts, informing them that the Austrian armaments were rendered necessary by the proceedings of the Italian Government. Despatches add, that Austria relying upon the word of the Prussian King considers any measure of defence against Prussia unnecessary.

The minor German States are said to have come to a complete understanding, not to decline the proposal of Prussia, but make it a starting point for the reform of the Federal Diet.

The Austrian despatches of the 18th, proposing dis-armament, &c., and the Prussian reply of the 21st, agreeing thereto, are published.

The Paris Bourse on the 25th was heavy—rentes 68f. 5c.

The man who attempted to take the Czar's life is named Varobesow, a native of the Province of Lartof, and is a hypocondriac.

The Turkish Government has sent a protest to the Prussian conference against the election of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, as Hospodar of Roumania.

A deputation had left Bucharest for Berlin, to tender the Hospodarship to the Prince.

BERMUDA, April 2nd.—Cotton still declining.

Correction in Saterthwaite's circular: Item, omit the words "touching political affairs."

CALCUTTA, April 20.—Imports quiet and unchanged.

CANTON, CHINA, March 13.—The Imperial army has obtained a complete victory over 50,000 rebels, supposed to be the remainder of the army of the Taepings in the north-east. The conflict lasted two days, and resulted in all the rebels being either slaughtered or taken prisoners. The Imperial army was being disbanded.

London Money Market.—Funds continue sensitive, but without any material fluctuation in commercial and financial circles. The discount demanded is moderate. The Bank rates remain at 6 per cent.

The following is a summary of the news sent out by the *Palmira*, which left Liverpool on the evening of April 24th:—The Reform Bill was further debated on the 23rd, by Bright and Goschen in favor of, and by Whiteside and Walpole against it.

The wife of Thomas Carlyle died very suddenly; while taking a carriage ride in Hyde Park.

The warlike news in the *Times*, of the 21st, about the withdrawal of the Ministers from Berlin and Vienna, was false. The *Times* was hoaxed by forged letters from the Foreign office.

The relations of Austria and Italy had assumed a warlike attitude. The concentration of Italian troops at Rovigo, induced Austria to take precautionary measures, and the army in Vienna had been placed on a war footing.

The French mercantile measure bill finally passed the Corps Legislatif by a vote of 203 against 28.

The following is a summary of the news sent by the steamers *Kangaroo* and *Pennsylvania*, which left Liverpool on the 28th ult.

In the House of Commons, on the 24th ult., Mr. Cardwell said the Government was without official information of the alleged Fenian demonstration against Canada, but that every preparation had been made to guard against attack by sea or land.

A public meeting was held in London on the 24th ult., to inaugurate the National Freedman's Aid Union, of Great Britain, and the Duke of Argyle presided. Among those present were Mr. Bright, Sir S. F. Baxter, Mr. Hughes, M. P., and others. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted, in favor of extended efforts in Great Britain, to aid the Freedmen of America.

In the Court of Admiralty on the 24th, it was decided that the steamer *Chameleon* the Rebel cruiser now lying at Liverpool, be delivered up to the United States Government, the alleged owner did not oppose, and it was condemned in costs.

At a meeting in London of the bond holders of the state of Georgia, it was unanimously resolved, that the offer of the state to fund the arrears of coupons and over bonds into a new debt, carrying 7 per cent interest, be accepted.

The Austrian Army and the Italian Army have been placed on a war footing, but the departure of the Arch Duke Albrecht, for Venetia had been postponed.

Count Arez, the Italian diplomatist, was at Vienna. It is said he has asked for explanations as to the Austrian armaments in Venetia.

Count Von Bismarck continued in ill health.

In his reply to the addresses in favor of peace, presented by the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, he said the King would, if possible, avoid war, but the Government could not be guided by considerations of national economy alone. If war became necessary the King trusted on the readiness of the Chamber of Commerce to make a sacrifice.

LONDON, 27th.—Latest advices received from Germany stated that Prussia objected to disarm her forces while Austria continues to maintain her armaments on the Italian frontier.

LIVERPOOL, 27th.—No news of the *City of Washington* and *Propontis*, both of which are now considerably overdue

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. CHINA.

Tidings from the S.S. City of Washington.

Attitude of Austria towards Venetia.

Passage of the Reform Bill.

It is Carried by a Majority of Five.

HALIFAX, 7th.—The steamer *China*, from Liverpool on the 28th, via Queenstown on the 29th of April, arrived at this port this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The steamer *Propontis* arrived at Liverpool on the 27th ult., with the passengers from the steamer *City of Washington* on board. The latter had her machinery disabled and would proceed under sail.

The steamers *Fulton*, *City of Dublin*, *Scotland* and *Cuba* have arrived out.

It is stated that Austria has definitely determined upon adopting energetic military measures in Venetia.

The Reform Bill has passed the House of Commons by a majority of five.

The German news is conflicting.

There is considerable uneasiness as to the relations between Austria and Italy, but the Italian Government denies having any warlike intentions.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES

Report from the Cholera Hospital Ship.

Several New Cases Reported.

Confession of the Deering Family Murderer.

Terrific Fire in St. Louis.

One Hundred and Forty Horses and Mules Burned.

NEW YORK, 6th.—The *Herald* this morning contains a highly interesting and full summary of the operations of the Eastern Union Telegraph extension expedition, since its start to the present time.

The article occupies eight columns, and is replete with information obtained from Col. Ballkley and his assistants during the past winter. It entirely puts at rest all question as to the final and triumphant success of the grand enterprise.

NEW YORK, 7th.—The steamer *New York*, from Southampton on the 25th, has arrived. She has 700 passengers.

The report from the Hospital Ship at quarantine to-day states that one new case of cholera occurred on Saturday, and five new cases yesterday from the steamer *Virginia*. There are now one hundred and twelve cases in hospital.

PHILADELPHIA, 7th.—The Evening *Telegraph* publishes the confession of Probst. After describing the murder of the boy Cary, he says: The sight of the blood of the boy produced in me a devilish and bloodthirsty feeling, and I determined at once to murder the whole family. He disposed of the body of the boy, as described before, and then deliberately walked over to the house. He entered, and told Charlie, the little boy next in years to Miller, that he wanted him to help him to do some work in the barn. The little fellow followed him, and as soon as they were inside the barn, Probst despatched him with a small axe. He then went to the house, and told Mrs. Deering there was something the matter with one of the cows, and he wanted her to come to the barn. She went, and he followed, and as soon as she entered he struck her on the head and killed her. He then went back to the house, and brought the children out one at a time, and taking them inside the barn killed them one by one with the same axe. In each instance he cut their throats and placed their bodies in the corn crib himself, just in the position they were found. He then covered the bodies, and proceeded to wipe out all evidence of his guilt. As soon as Mr Deering arrived in the carriage and got out, Probst told him something was wrong with one of the cows, and asked him to go over to the barn with him. Mr. Deering went at once with him, and Miss Dolan went into the house and took off her things. As soon as Mr. Deering entered the barn Probst states that he struck him in the head and felled him, and then chopped at his neck with the edge of the axe. Miss Dolan was the next and last victim, she proceeded to the barn after coming down stairs, and not finding any of the family in the house, and Probst who had been waiting for her treated her as he had done the rest of the family. After laying out the bodies and covering them with hay, the murderer went into the house, and commenced searching for valuables.

He states that he got no money, but expected to secure a considerable amount. He states that Miss Dolan's pocket-book had very little in it. He saw nothing whatever of the two fifty dollar compound-interest notes, and the twenty dollar bill that are missing. He remained for some time about the house, picked up the articles found in the black valise, and left about dark. His further movements were pretty much as brought out on the trial, which are patent to the minds of the whole community. Probst states that he would have confessed to the murders before, but he feared that if he did so he would be torn to pieces by the mob.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—The extensive stables and car house of the 53rd Street R. R., in the lower part of the city, together with 140 horses and mules, 16 cars, and all the harness and forage, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $50,000. Insurance $20,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Government is understood to be a loser to the amount of $400,000 by the failure of the Merchants' Bank.

Six houses in St. Joseph, Mo., were burned on Thursday night. Loss, $40,000; insured for $25,000.

The Fenian senators were present in preliminary session in this city, yesterday.

An inquiry is to be made into Stephen's management of the treasury department, and he is said to be held morally responsible for the fleecing of the Brotherhood.

The Killianite circles are again to be in judicial conclave to-day.

WASHINGTON, 7th.—The Department of State has received a despatch from the U. S. Consul, dated London, April 21st, wherein it is stated that the cattle plague is decidedly and rapidly on the decrease, and the expectation is general that it will soon wear itself out and entirely disappear.

TROY, 7th.—St. Mary's Catholic Asylum in this city, was destroyed by fire last evening, loss $100,000 insurance $50,000, 172 children were in the buildingat the time—all saved—fire incendiarism.

DETROIT, 7th.—A fire broke out about noon at the hardware store of Charles Basch, Jefferson Avenue, loss by fire and water $20,000, insurance $15,000.

This evening a fire in Randolph street, caused a loss of $5,000.

NEW YORK, 7th.—The *Herald* says, that the cholera is on the Rhine, and in some localities in Spain and France, but not yet absolutely prevalent in any of these countries.

The government is about to remove a large part of the negro population from Roanoke Island to the interior of North Carolina, whence they came. A large steamer has left Newbern for that purpose. They will be distributed over the state so that they may more readily obtain employment. The same disposition will probably be made of the negroes in camp near Newbern.

COMMERCIAL

Dickinson's Line.

Exports per Steamer Breeze,

FROM OTTAWA TO MONTREAL, MAY 7, 1866.

A. St. Denis, 24 pkges sundries; Thompson & Co, 100 brls flour; Lewis & Brigham, 4 brls flour, 2 brls pork, 1 box soap, 1 box candles; J. McEwen, 1 lot furniture; A. St. Denis, 12 bdles points, 3 beams, 6 mouldboards; A. D. Ackert, 8 ploughs, complete; P. McArthur, 1 bdl landsides, 2 bdles ploughpoints; A. Burch, 3 bdles ploughpoints, 1 bdl landsides; J. Huward, 1 bdl landsides; Higginson Bros., 3 cases boots and shoes.

Imports per Steamer City of Ottawa,

CAPT. RYAN, FROM KINGSTON TO OTTAWA.

Robertson & Beattie, 2 brls ashes; A. St. Denis, 21 pkges castings; A. D. Ackert, 8 ploughs; W. Fonner, 7 pkges castings; P. McArthur, 3 do, do; A. Bucll, 3 do, do. J. Howard, 1 do, do; Higginson Bros., 3 cases boots and shoes; D. Whalen, 35 bbls ale; T. Salmon, 12 bbls ale; H. Meadows, 109 pkgs hardware; R. Blackburn, 3 cases boots and shoes; Ottawa Gas Company, 23 pkges sundries; John Fitchill, 1 trunk, &c.; J. G. Robinson, 5 bbls apples; C. Carleton, 23 bbls pork; N. B. Perkins, lot groceries; E. McGillivray, 100 bbls flour; J. Skinner, 1 bag seeds; E. B. Eddy, 33 damaged pails; A. Pritchard, 8 pkges sundries; A. Burritt, 1 cow and calf; Dr. Leggo, 12 pkges sundries; C. Carmen, 1 cutter.

Per Steamer Lily and Barge Cecilia,

FROM MONTREAL.

T. Fridenck, 3 bdles pipe; F. G. Crosby, 2 cases boots; J. Scott, 5 tinnetts, 2 bdles bedding; C. Garth, 2 brls drugs; J. Lynch, 4 boxes sundries; 1 bdle bedding; Mrs. M. A Cross, 18 cases furniture; R. Blackburn, 15 hf chests tea, 1 brl currants; Mrs. J. Norton, 1 case boots and shoes; J. Conn, 1 carriage; O'Meara & Co., 1 bbl gin; W. G. Palmer, 9 pkges sundries; Wm. Craig, 18 do, do; Hasty & Ashford, 24 do, do; H. McElroy, 12 bdles fish, 10 boxes tea; 16 pkges groceries; C. Sparrow, 1 oct brandy, 7 qr.-casks wine; E. McGillivray, 30 half chests tea, 10 hxes blue, 88 chests tea, 20 brls sugar, 12 brls syrup, 4 brls biscuit, 17 pkges sundries; J. Buchanan, 20 hxes soap, 40 brls sugar, 10 brls syrup, 10 cases claret, 10 bags rice, 5 pkges sundries; J. G. Robinson, 2 qr.-casks wine, 50 brls sugar, 21 pkges sundries, 10 hxes tea; George May, 10 boxes zinc spring; Holgate, Oliver, and Amable, 3 pkges oil, &c.; Thomas Patterson, 20 hxes raisins, 10 hxes soap, 77 pkges sundries, 10 hf chests tea; C. Townsend, 12 rolls felt; E. B. Eddy, 4 cases glue; D. Whalen, 111 pkgs groceries, 11 hhds ware, 30 hf chests tea, 10 cadts tobacco, 10 hxes raisins, 28 bdls paper, 10 bags rice, 10 hxes candles, 18 brls sugar, 20 hf chests tea, 24 hxes biscuits, 12 brls biscuits; J. Blackburn, 102 pkges sundries, 27 hxes soap, 10 reams paper, 12 brls herrings; R. R. Booth, 5 brls sugar; C. T. Bate & Co., 90 hxes soap; H. McCarthy, 4 brls whiting, 1 keg paints; P. A. Egleson, 4 trunks; W. G. Beach, 19 pkges sundries; S. & H. Borbridge, 12 trunks; John Hill, lot furniture; P. Poulin, 49 pcs furniture, 10 tinnetts, 29 pkges sundries; W. D. Wood, 9 kegs nails; S. Howell, 10 hxs soap, 40 hf chests tea, 11 hxes tobacco; 10 pkges sundries; W. Wall, 10 hf chests tea, 30 pkges sundries, 10 hxes tea.

Yesterday's Montreal Markets.

Montreal, May 7.

FLOUR—Super Extra	$8 25	@ 8 50
Extra	8 00	@ 8 25
Fancy	7 25	@ 7 50
Welland Canal Superfine	6 60	@ 6 75
Bag Flour	3 60	@ 3 75
WHEAT—Super No. 1 Canada	6 60	@ 6 80
No 1 Western	6 60	@ 6 70
No. 2 "	6 00	@ 6 25
Canada Wheat	1 35	@ 1 40
Western "	1 30	@ 1 35
OATS—Per 32 lbs	34	@ 35
BARLEY—Per 48 lbs	50	@ 55
BUTTER—Dairy	22	@ 25
Store-Packed	20	@ 22
ASHES—Pots	5 80	@ 5 90
Pearls	7 25	@ 7 35

FLOUR—Receipts heavy. Market dull, buyers holding off.

WHEAT—None offered.

PEAS—Active and a shade higher.

OATS—Quiet.

PORK—Held for an advance.

BUTTER—Quiet and drooping.

ASHES—Quiet and steady.

THE CHOLERA COMING.

Under the above heading the *Scientific American* says:—

"Next summer we are to have the cholera. Its course so far has been just the same as its course in previous visitations, and next summer it will be due in this country. Thousands of the inhabitants of New York will be in the full vigour of health one day, and the next will be borne to their final resting place. A universal panic will seize upon our people; business will be prostrated; and general gloom and stagnation will take the place of our present prosperity.

"And yet, all this can be prevented. There is no necessity for the prevalence of the cholera in this city next summer. While the causes of most diseases are hidden from knowledge,