NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

London & Lancashire Insurance Company—John C. J. Cochrane.

& Shoes—G. Howe & Son.

Two Parasols Found.

British American C. C.—Musgrove & Wright.

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 9, 1866.

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

It is hardly necessary to add that an *Extra Official Gazette* has been published, formally announcing the further prorogation of Parliament, from the second day of the month of June next, to Friday, the eighth day of the same month, then to meet for the despatch of business.

There was some doubt in the public mind on Saturday evening as to the correctness and even the authenticity of the announcement, made late on the afternoon of that day by the newspapers, in consequence of the *Official Gazette* of that same day not containing the usual proclamation. The informality arose, we believe, from the orders given by the Executive Council. The delay in the appearance of the Proclamation in the *Official Gazette* was of no further consequence than the doubt it caused in certain speculative minds, who are ever on the *qui vive* for a hoax, enjoying by anticipation the newspaper offices being what the slang of the day calls "sold." However, the "collective wisdom" meets on the eighth proximo for business.

It has often been much debated whether the incognito of the press is either desirable as regards the public or advantageous to the journalistic position. There is a fashion in France, that has, to a small extent, obtained elsewhere, for the writer of an article to affix his name to each of his lucubrations. But while this must often operate as a restraint upon the free expression of opinion, and greatly encumber a public writer with personal responsibility, there is no conceivable advantage to be derived from the knowledge of the paternity of any published argument. The journal is the proper guarantee to the public for all that it promulgates; and whether it be Brown, Jones, or Robinson, who is guilty of the authorship can be a matter of little importance to the general reader. But there is another effect which the want of the incognito brings about amongst those working without its protection. If the identity of the journalist is public property, he is no longer known in his professional character, but at once becomes Mr. Smith, or Mr. Jenkins, as the case may be. Take, for example, the leading papers of New York and you find the writers well known spoken of—in their citizen character—though the controversy is purely professional. Now, this would be all well enough if there were no such thing as atagonism in conducting public journals. But the difference of opinion, the hostility of party, and the eternal contention for public favor make a constant war which it is impossible should be carried on without acrimony and occasional ill-feeling. The consequence of identity of the author facilitates, in fact leads directly to personality. We have an instance before us in which this evil is prominent. The *World* a New York journalleast amongst its fellows given to abuse—of Saturday has a case in point. In an article upon the interrogatory text of "What shall be done with the traitors?" the writer commences in this way—"If we should be thought to concede to the "Occasional" in the Philadelphia *Press* more importance than they deserve, our excuse is that Forney is the best accredited representative of the Revolutionary Radicals of any man in the newspaper press. Greeley is, of course, an incomparably better writer; but Greeley has some pretension to personal convictions, while Forney is merely a dog that barks with equal noise at whoever he is set upon by his last owner. Greeley's crotches unfit him for being a dirty tin horn to be simply blown through; and besides, he has somewhat sunk himself in the estimation of his party by his course on two or three memorable occasions during the war. But Forney, from his daily communication with the Radical leaders in Washington, and their requital of his servility by participation in their secrets, is the best public expositor of the sentiments of the revolutionists." Now what have we to do with the personal characters of these two gentlemen, or what have the public? It would be far more consonant with good breeding to speak of the journals in which they write than to make personal allusions, which can but breed bad blood and not possibly answer any one good end. We know that we are all sharp upon each other at times—it can hardly be otherwise—but what we would desire to have is that our satires or deprecations should be solely professional and not personal, that should not trench upon private life and character.

These remarks have been drawn from us by the opening of a very excellent article of our contemporary, upon the theme we have stated above. The reconstruction policy of President Johnson has been assailed both by the *Tribune* and the *Philadelphia Press*. Both these papers oppose Mr. Johnson's conciliatory views; arraignments, trials and executions are the things they desire should be visited upon the leaders of the South, and the *World* takes up the question of pacification in so civilized and practical a shape, that we are induced to make a very copious extract from these admirable because humane and common-sense remarks:

> Let us suppose that the Government, as a warning and terror to future rebels, should hang three hundred of the most prominent Confederate leaders, confiscate their property, and beggar their families—what effect would *that* have? What effect, we mean, on the present generation of the Southern people; for that is the criterion by which every measure of reconstruction should be judged. Would they approve it? Would it increase their confidence in the justice of the Federal Government? Would they not rather regard it as an atrocious measure of cruel and cold-blooded vengeance, fitted to excite the horror, and call forth the execrations of the world? And if it had this last effect, would it not deepen the existing alienation into inextinguishable hatred, and hand it down from sire to son for successive generations? This may be an extreme supposition; but it involves the principle of every mode of treatment based on retrospection and vengeance.
>
> In some respects, the capital execution of all the leading men of the South would be the least objectionable and mischievous of methods dictated by vengeance. Dead men are poor politicians. The shrewd old Roman who, when applied to for advice, walked in his garden in the presence of the messenger, striking off with his staff the heads of all the tallest poppies, did not misappreciate the influence of ascendant minds over the populace. A community without political leaders is as helpless as an army without officers. Unless the Confederate leaders are put to death or perpetually imprisoned, their force of character and vigor of intellect will be felt in the Southern communities. The question then is, whether it is better that influence should be exerted for, or exerted against, cordial reconciliation. We cannot extinguish the influence of first-rate political talents by excluding their possessors from the ballot-box and from office. Consider what would have been the effect, ten years ago, of sixty or eighty Kossuths in Hungary, or of as many Mazzinis in Italy. Their presence and machinations would have rendered the pacification of those countries impossible. We have more than once witnessed, in our own country, the power of secret organizations, even when led by a low order of ability. We suppose it would not be contended that the Fenian movement is led by men of much weight, either in point of position or political talents; and yet if the Fenian Brotherhood were bitterly opposed to the Government it could give a great deal of trouble. If not more legitimate channel is opened to the Southern politicians, they may weave the whole South into a vast system of secret societies, into which they could draw a larger proportion of the Southern people than the Fenians have of our Irish population into theirs. Such modes of operation are the natural resort of ambitious men to whom no legitimate career of influence is open. No Irishman has been concerned in getting up the Fenian movement who had any tolerable chance of acquiring importance through the ordinary avenues of politics, if the organization holds together, politicians will, no doubt, try to use it. The early history of the Know-Nothing movement equally shews that such methods of activity are not sought by men who have any political chances in the ordinary way. The Know-Nothings came very near carrying this State, at a time when the best timber they could present for important offices were such sticks as Daniel Ullman for Governor, and Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs for Lieutenant Governor. When the organization became strong, politicians indeed scrambled to get control of it; but such movements are bred in brains against which the gates of legitimate influence are shut. A man must be a born idiot who supposes that the political talent of the South can be kept idle, and a double-distilled fool if he thinks its secret would be safer than its open activity. Popular elections, and opportunities to spout in Congress are, in our system, the safety-valves by which political passions are worked off without dangerous violence. If they are shut in, the government cannot judge of their intensity till a sudden explosion shatters the containing vessel into fragments.
>
> "Would you, then, make the confederate leaders eligible to Congress?" By all means. If they have lost their influence with the Southern people, their eligibility would avail them little, since, in that case, they could not be elected. If they were elected, that would demonstrate their continued ascendency over the Southern mind; an ascendency which had better be excited in this open, than in some covert manner. If their course in Congress should be wrong-headed or disloyal, they are so few in number that they could be easily out-voted; and the government would have the advantage of complete information without any attendant danger of bad legislation. The more disloyal their action and utterances, the greater the certainty that they would find no allies in the North. It the Republicans really believe that the South is as disloyal as they pretend, the best guarantee of their power is to admit the Southern representatives for the damage they would do the Northern Democrats.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

From our own Correspondent.

TORONTO, 5th May, 1866.

The Weather.

Your correspondent feels called upon as an introduction to the readers of "the Ottawa TIMES" to enter on that serviceable topic, the weather—what could we do were if not for the weather? What can we talk about when making our bow for the first time to the lovely Miss Smith? We feel fluttered, a little confused, and entirely adrift for something to say, then how eagerly we fall back on our old friend, the weather, and ask Miss Smith if it is not a lovely day, or a miserable day, etc.

The good citizens of Toronto have been abusing the weather during the former part of the week, and with reason, for it has been miserably cold, windy, chilly, damp and dusty, and, in fact, the very essence of disagreeableness; but now we have a most agreeable change and are enjoying balmy Spring, and as the "old reafer" says "all nature assumes a gay aspect" and so does nature's loveliest work, only more so. A visit to King street, about three o'clock in the afternoon, will satisfy anyone as to the truth of the latter observation.

The Doctors.

We have been alarmed at the threatened visit of the Fenians and the cholera, and have made some preparation for both; but without any intention or knowledge, at least as regards the majority of us, we are visited by hosts of Doctors from all parts of the country. Of course the first thing that was done by the Doctors on meeting in their council room, was to abuse one another and their respective colleges. Having admirably succeeded in this part of the programme, they all rallied together to oust a solitary Homœopathist, Dr. Campbell, who however can't see it in that light, and wont go out. The horror expressed by the worthy Doctors at the thought of having a Homœopathist in the same room was most amusing, and I must say rather discreditable to the profession, for in speaking in such a contemptious manner of the homœopathic body, they tread on the coat tails of a great many of our citizens who have great confidence in homœopathy.

Navigation.

Although the glories of Toronto Bay have to a certain extent passed away, still we have a good many boats in our harbour, and they have now commenced business for the season. The Royal Mail Line running to Montreal, are well supplied with steamers, one of which leaves this port daily for Montreal.

A Gloomy Prospect.

Your readers have no doubt heard of the audacious attempt last fall to poison a young man named McKinnon, by giving him drugged ale. Dr. Davis, a notorious character here, and one Gustaff were committed to stand their trial at the present assizes on the above charge. The authorities being anxious to secure one of the rascals, made use of Dr. Davis, who gave evidence against Gustaff who was found guilty and has been sentenced to pass the next fifteen years of his life in the Provincial Penitentiary.

Yours, &c.,

VERITAS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The half yearly general meeting of the Company was held at the London Tavern on the 26th April, according to the advertised notice, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and for the transaction of other business. It is highly gratifying to find from the statement placed before the meeting that this truly national enterprise is not only yearly, but monthly improving in its financial recuperation. We shall not at the present make any further observation upon the extraordinary progress which is being made under the able management of Mr. Brydges than to point out as worthy off notice that the Company was enabled to clear of during the half year ending 31st December, 1865, liabilities exceeding three hundred and fifty-two thousand pounds; besides expending a large amount in renewing the permanent way. These facts speak for themselves, and the ability with which the practical operations of the Company are being conducted in Canada.

The following extracts will be the best commentary upon the statement laid before the share and stockholders:—

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

For the Half-year ended December 31st, 1865.

The gross receipts of the united system of the Grand Trunk, Champlain, and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railways, in the six months ended December 31st, were..	£714,780
From which are deducted the *ordinary working expenses*, being at the rate of 55.35 per cent.	395,674
Leaving	313,106
From this sum is deducted the *whole expenditure* incurred in the half year for renewals of the railway and works, viz.	89,689
Which leaves a balance of	£229,417

In accordance with the recommendation made in the last report approved by the proprietor, it is now proposed to extinguish the whole amount still left at the debit of the Renewal Suspense Account, viz.: £52,945. Deducting this sum, there will remain a balance of £176,472.

This balance of £176,472, *minus* the nominal amount of postal and military service revenue, viz.: £15,363, but *plus* the balance of £80 remaining over from the last half-year, or £161,189 is disposed of as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To Discount on American Currency	58,848	3	4
" Interest, &c., paid on Lands	2,287	7	2
" Do. on Mortgage to Bank of Upper Canada	4,423	16	1
" Do. on Loans, Bankers' Balances, Promissory Notes, European Exchange, &c.	10,754	18	11
" Do. on British American Land Company's Debentures	616	8	9
" Do. on Montreal Seminary Debentures	616	8	9
" Do. on Isl'nd Pond Debentures	2,700	0	0
" Half-yearly Instalments on Portland Sinking Fund	2,311	12	10
" Atlantic and St. Lawrence Lease (in full)	32,785	17	2
" Detroit Line Lease (in full)	11,250	0	0
" Montreal and Champlain Company	10,273	19	7
" Buffalo and Lake Huron	16,863	15	5
" Equipment Bond Interest	7,494	0	0
	78,667	12	0
	161,226	7	10
Less Second Preference Interest overcharged last half-year	36	19	8
	£161,189	8	2

Certificates for the interest due for the past year on the Preference Bonds and Stocks will be issued in accordance with the terms of the Arrangements Act, 1862, on and after the 15th of May next.

The course which the Bond and Stockholders have permitted the Board to take in reference to devoting the net profits for a short period, to works of improvement, conservative of the property, has mainly enabled the Board now to announce that with the exception of the Bankers' balances in Canada, covered by securities, the undertaking was on the 31st December last, free from liability, or debit to Suspense Account: while the net revenue alone has now paid for the whole ordinary and extraordinary renewals undertaken since 1861 inclusive, amounting in total to a sum of no less than £526,865.

It is to be observed that, but for the extraordinary charge against revenue for renewals, exceeding the estimate of past years by over £100,000, and the loss on American currency of £59,000, a sum of say £160,000, would have been available for division on the Preference Bond and Stocks—sufficient to pay the full half-year's interest on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Preferences, and a fraction over one-and-a-half per cent on the 4th Preference Stock. It must, however, be expected that this cost of renewals will be considerable for some time to come.

Suggestions have been made to the Board in reference to the terms on which additional capital should be provided in order to secure the more rapid development of the revenue, and to obviate the necessity of further interfering, by renewal debits, with the profits available for interest upon the Company's Bonds and Stocks. These suggestions are now under consideration.

The steady decline in the premium of gold in the United States (now 25 per cent.) gives reason to hope that the late serious deductions from earnings for loss on the exchange of American currency will cre long cease.

As from the first of January last, the Board propose that the net earnings be ascertained, and be divided for interest and dividend in accordance with the respective priorities of the Bonds and Stocks of the Company.

The increase of the gross receipts of the half-year as compared with the corresponding half of 1864, has been £86,565, or at the rate of 14 per cent. Of this increase, the traffic carried by passenger trains has been £30,819, or 19 per cent, while the increase in freight is £41,532, or 11 per cent. There has been a decrease, however, in "sundry receipts" of £5,756, reducing the total increase to £86,565, as above. The average receipt per passenger carried has been 7s 10d against 7s 4d, and the average receipt per ton of freight has been 15s 5d as against 15s 9d in the corresponding half-year.

The increase of the ordinary working expenses has been £19,402, or at the rate of 5 per cent, as against the above increase of receipt of 14 per cent.

In consequence of the exceptional charges against the half-year, amounting in the aggregate to £142,654 (£89,688 and £52,946,) the deductions from gross revenue work out to a total debit of 75.31 per cent, but excluding such charges the per-centage rate of ordinary working expenses has been 55.35 as against 59.90 per cent. in the corresponding half of last year.

The whole of the accounts between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Government of Canada have been adjusted, and the balance due from the Grand Trunk Company agreed.

The amount due from the Grand Trunk Company to the Postal and Military Bondholders has been settled, and the balance adjusted in the accompanying accounts, and a dividend provided and paid to August last. A further dividend, at the rate of £1 9s per £100 bond for the half-year ended 8th February last, will be payable on the 27th inst.

The financial arrangements made during the half-year may be summarized by stating thus, that

	£	s.	d.
The company cleared off loans amounting to	140,000	0	0
It paid the balance due Bank of Upper Canada	37,139	8	9
It paid off Bills of Exchange and Bills payable	130,000	0	0
And it returned to the Postal and Military Service Bondholders moneys previously used in the working of the line, amounting to	45,811	12	0
Making a total sum of	£352,951	0	9

The measures taken to reduce the debit for stock of stores have led to a decrease in this item of £74,199.

The Board are in negociation with the City of Montreal and the Portland bondholders in reference to the claim of the former, and the balance of the bonds maturing of the latter.

It is matter of regret that the Reciprocity Treaty, affecting trade and navigation between the British North American Provinces and the United States, was allowed to expire on the 17th March last. Some disturbance of trade relations, affecting traffic and interchange more or less seriously, must be expected to result; but it may be that the changes in revenue policy, which the special interests of Canada require, will now be expedited, and that the great question of the early Confederation of the vast territories belonging to the British Crown on the North American continent will be forced by the action of the United States to an immediate issue. From such an union unrestricted and enlarging trade between the five Provinces, now having different tariffs and separate custom houses, will follow; and the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, extending the Grand Trunk system through the New Brunswick coal fields to Halifax, the finest port upon the Atlantic, be rendered inevitable.

The Board may fitly conclude by quoting the following passage from the report of the company's executive in Canada:—

> "The company's credit has been thoroughly re-"established. Its accounts are paid with punctu-"ality. The purchasing agents of the company can "now purchase in the cheapest market, and enter "into transactions with the certainty that all legiti-"mate and proper accounts will be paid with "promptitude, and I think I am not wrong in stat-"ing that the company's credit has not at any time "for many years past stood so high as it does at "this time throughout the Province."

The Directors who retire by rotation are Messrs. Watkin, Ferrier, Potter, and Swift; and the retiring Auditor in Canada, Mr. Taylor; and in England, Mr. Newmarch.

On behalf of the Board.

EDWARD W. WATKIN,
President.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was a bright, glorious and mild summer day, enjoyed in various ways by out-door pleasure seekers. Towards evening there were unmistakeable indications of rain, which, by about nine o'clock, seemed to have settled for the night.

THE SIDEWALKS.—We have frequently of late heard mutterings, not loud but deep, on the condition of the sidewalks, and our attention was called to the subject last evening in a most emphatic manner A lady having been severely injured by the springing of a loose plank, a gentleman of fallen fortunes, who vehemently commiserated the suffering lady, intimated that he would not mind having his leg broken, so that he might get "a thousand dollars for his pains, from the Corporation." Would it not be wise economy to remember the old saw "A stitch in time?" In many cases the planks are only loose, and a few nails would be sufficient; in other places, however, the planks are missing, making it very dangerous, especially at night.

POLICE COURT.—James Duggan, a youth of about sixteen summers, of a rather unprepossessing appearance, was charged by an old man named John Molan, with throwing stones at his house, with intent to annoy and injure him. Molan stated that the prisoner, with some other villains then in court, but not formally charged with participation in this particular instance, had been in the habit of similarly annoying him, and once the prisoner had talked of shooting him. Molan stated that the juvenile gang were harboured and encouraged by a woman whom he pointed out in Court. Fine $1 and costs, or three weeks in durance. The woman agreed to pay the $7 and the party left. Charles Rowan was charged by the officer appointed to look after such matters, with refusing to comply with the requirements of the sanitary proclamation. His reason for doing so was, that the premises complained of had been rented to an hotel keeper, whose duty it was to keep them in proper order. The tenant, however, disclaimed that portion of said premises, and stated that it was used solely by the tenant of Mr. Rowan, who was ordered by the Magistrate to have them cleaned. Harriet Hamelin and J. Lahage, remanded from Monday on a similar charge, failing to appear when called on, were each fined $2 and costs.

VARIETY HALL.—In this days issue will be found, Mr. Joseph Boyden's (late of the Firm of Rowe & Boyden,) advertisement. Mr. B. has opened the store, No 54, in Wills' block, Sussex street, as a general Commission Merchant and Dealer. We wish him every success, and confidently recommend him to the public as a thorough reliable business man.

INSURANCE.—When a company is reliable, Insurance becomes a great blessing in the country, for the great relief rendered by it to those who may suffer reverses, from causes over which they have no control. We recommend to our friends the London and Lancashire Insurance Company as one of *the* reliable ones. C. J. Cochrane, Esq., is the Agent for this vicinity. See Advertisement in other column.

SANITARY.—We are happy to learn that the police force are instructed to report all filthy premises, so that the occupiers may be brought up and punished. The officers have hitherto displayed a most laudable vigilance in bringing to light, and causing to be removed, pestiferous accumulations whose existence had not been previously known. We understand that a goodly number from different localities are doomed to figure in the Police Court in a day or two unless they clean up in a hurry.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by Col Monck and Dennis Godley, Esq., was out, yesterday afternoon, boating on the Ottawa River. Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen were at the foot of the locks of the canal to see the party start and return

OTTAWA WITHOUT A HEALTH OFFICER.—Ottawa, the Capital of this great country, has shown a culpable remissness in neglecting to make the best provision against the attack of that most direful scourge, the Asiatic Cholera. What is the reason? If our City Fathers have not the necessary intelligence to guide them, surely the example of the best intellects in so many other cities should be sufficient to convince them of the necessity of initiating the most active measures immediately. This is no time for delay. If there is to be a sacrifice, let it be in the red-tape and circumlocution office, and not the lives of the people. The circumstances and the time clearly indicate the appointment of two Health Officers—English and French—and plain instructions, couched in the plainest language, put in every house; teaching the people what to do, and what to avoid doing, in order to keep off the plague, and to defeat it if it comes.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS.

The following address together with a small purse was presented to Rev. Mr. Early.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—We the undersigned having learnt with sincere regret that circumstances have led you to decide upon relinquishing your charge as curate in this parish, cannot allow the sacred tie which has hitherto connected us to be severed, without conveying to you the expression of our heartfelt appreciation of your ministerial labors among us.

Although your connection with the church in Ottawa has been but for a very short period, we have learnt to value very highly the zeal and devotion which has uniformly characterized your ministrations, and regard your withdrawal from amongst us as an event which we shall long have reason to deplore.

We pray that the advantages, that we and our families have derived from your earnest, and self-denying services on our behalf, as a faithful minister of Christ, may be productive of lasting benefit, and we fervently hope that the blessing of Almighty God may accompany you and yours wherever it may be your lot to dwell.

We wish you every success in your new field of labor amongst our kindred and brethren in the United States, and we can say, in sincerity, we doubt not that our loss will be their gain.

In conclusion permit us to state that had time allowed, and had it been generally known that you were about to leave this parish, a much more suitable, and more numerously signed address would have been prepared and presented to you.

Ottawa, May, 7th, 1866.

REPLY.

MY DEAR FRIENDS.—I receive with very great pleasure the address which you have so kindly presented to me on the eve of my departure from the City of Ottawa,—though I much regret the circumstance which has called it forth. I had hoped to have made Ottawa my place of residence for some time to come; and in the sudden change which I seem to be obliged to make, I find another proof of the uncertainty of all earthly things, and another reminder that here we have "no continuing city." Happy for us if we are earnestly seeking "one to come."

The affectionate tone which pervades the address is very encouraging to me as a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ. It shows, plainly, that the office of the Christian ministry is held in loving regard by the laity of the church; and that an honest attempt on the part of a minister of Christ to fulfil (as far as may be practicable, considering the weakness of poor human nature) the duties of his sacred calling, will meet with encouragement and support. I am sure I have desired, since I came to Ottawa, to be faithful in the discharge of my duties, as Curate of the Parish; and if I have failed in any particular, it must be attributed to other causes than a want of interest in the work of Christ and His church. I shall carry away with me the remembrance of many happy hours spent in your city, and also a heart warm with affection for you all; and my prayers shall ascend to heaven for your permanent happiness and peace. I indulge the hope that I may be permitted to see you again upon earth; but, should this pleasure be denied me, may we all meet in joy in the kingdom of God above.

I remain, my dear friends,
Yours affectionately,
WM. TOWNSEND EARLY.

Ottawa, 8th May, 1866.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest from Europe!

Particulars of News by the S. S. China.

The Final Debate on the Reform Bill.

The Ministry will not Resign.

More About the Austrian and Prussian Difficulties.

NEW YORK, 7th.—On the 2nd of April the steamship *City of Washington* lost her propeller and proceeded to Liverpool under canvass, and on the 12th she lost her rudder. Shortly afterwards, in lat. 46, long. 43, the *Propontis* fell in with the disabled steamer and took off her passengers. The *City of Washington* continued under sail, with a temporary rudder, for Queenstown, where assistance was sent to her. News of her safety was received with great delight at Liverpool.

In the House of Commons, on the 26th, the debate on the Reform Bill was continued.

Mr. Lowe made a speech against the Bill, and was followed by a host of others, *pro* and *con*, of lesser note.

On the 27th, the final debate took place. After many speeches Mr. D'Israeli wound up on the side of the opposition in a long and forcible speech, denouncing Mr. Gladstone's vision of American principles, which he regarded as unfitted for England.

At 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, Mr. Gladstone made his final speech, warmly defending the American Government, and denouncing the opposition tactics. At three o'clock in the morning amidst excitement, the division took place, the number for the Bill being 318, against 313, a government majority of 5.

The United States Consul at Liverpool, on the 26th, took formal possession of the rebel cruiser *Tallahasse*, in the name of the American Government, on the terms of the decision of the Court of Admiralty.

AUSTRIA & PRUSSIA.

It is stated that an Austrian despatch delivered at Berlin on the 20th, announced that Austria had not immediately began to disarm on account of fresh complications having arisen with Italy.

The semi-official *Nord*, dated Zeitung on the 20th says, that the increased armaments of Austria, forbid the disarmament of the Prussian forces should Austria attack Italy.

Prussia could not consent to see the Italian army disabled, Austria must reduce her establishment to a piece footing on Italian as well as Prussian frontiers, or must otherwise expect an increase of the Prussian armament.

A Vienna telegram says, the Austrian response to the Prussian note of the 21st acknowledges with satisfaction its conciliatory character pointing out, however, that virtually Austria did not arm but only effected certain movements of troops as evidence of the peaceful aspect which the relations between the two great Germain powers had assumed. Austria had made arrangements for a retrogade movement of her forces concentrated in Bohemia and officially communicating such arrangements to Prussia.

A Berlin despatch says a considerable time before any war rumours the military authorities made preparations for a drill of the Landweher. Consequently about 40,000 men of the Landwehr will be assembled.

The Federal Diet at Frankfort have selected a committee of eleven representatives of the leading States to consider the question of reform in the Federal Constitution.

ITALY.

The Italian Government is stated to have officially declared to the Western powers that the rumours of military levies in Italy and the concentration of Italian troops upon the Venetian frontier are unfounded. It is further stated that Italy is expected to remonstrate against the Austrian armaments.

A late Paris despatch reports great uneasiness there from rumours asserting the imminence of war.

The Bourse was affected with Italian stock which was offered at a material decline.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies have approved the budget by a vote of 168 against 78. It includes the income tax upon a graduated scale, and is estimated to reduce the deficit to fifty millions francs.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France shew an increase of cash on hand, amounting to seven millions, two hundred thousand francs.

John Mitchell was writing letters in the *Opinione Nationale* upon the grievances of Ireland. In a future letter he promises to explain clearly what Fenianism is, and, above all, what it is not.

The steamer *Felton*, from New York, arrived at Falmouth on the 27th.

The steamship *City of Dublin* arrived at Liverpool on the 28th.

The steamship *Scotland*, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 28th.

The papers generally regard the vote on the second reading of the Reform Bill as a Government victory, not only in name, but really a defeat. There are various speculations as to the course the ministers will adopt.

A Vienna despatch asserts that Austria, in her latest note to Prussia, declares her readiness to take the initiatory step in demobalizing her troops, but the armament in Italy compels her to take measures for thf protection of her frontier, especially the coast line.

Prussia is said to have declared that she could not consider the proposals of Austria for disarmament as serious while she arms against Italy, and that Austria must re-establish a *statu quo* in Venia if she expects to demobalize her troops.

The Vienna *Abend Post* declares that Austria has definitely determined upon adopting energetic military measures in Venetia.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* affirms that Italy has neither made armaments nor effected concentrations of troops; and says, the Emperor Napoleon earnestly desires the maintenance of peace in every quarter.

LATEST, *VIA* QUEENSTOWN.

APRIL 29th.—It is stated that the British ministry will not resign, in consequence of the small majority on the Reform question.

No solution of the German difficulty is apparent. Mutual recrimination continues, Prusia and Italy throwing the onus on Austria, and *vice versa*.

It is reported that Austria informed the British and French Ambassadors that if their Governments will guarantee the neutrality of Italy, then Austria will disarm.

It is reported that a decree has been issued placing the Italian army on a war footing,

Great military preparations were making in Venetia.

Paris Bourse flat. Rentes closed at 66f. 40c.

The Brazil mail reached Lisbon, from Rio Janeiro, on the 8th ult.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

Destruction of Oil Works in Pittsburgh.

Explosion of a Powder Mill at Hartford.

Reports from Cholera Hospital ship.

Suicides at Hudson.

HALIFAX, N. S., 7th.—The steamer *Melon* from New Foundland, reports the ship *William Penn*, from Havre for New York, touched at St. Joseph. N. F., on the 28th. She had Head Centre Stephens on board.

ROCHESTER, 7th.—The break in the Erie Canal near Adams' basin, is not a serious one, and repairs will be completed to-day. Boats will be able lo move again to-morrow evening.

PITTSBURGH, 7th.—The Restone oil works were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Four hundred barrels of refined oil were consumed. The loss is estimated at $30,000. Insurance $8,000.

NASHVILLE, 7th.—Barclay Martin, of Shelbyville, was shot on Saturday last by his brother-in-law, and is not expected to recover.

HARTFORD, Conn. 7th.—The screw press mill of the Hazard Powder Company at Enfield, exploded at half-past two o'clock this p.m., instantly killing four workmen, three of whom leav e large families. The bodies of the unfortunate men were literally torn to atoms and pieces of flesh and bones were scattered around for several rods. The explosion set fire to the woods adjoining, and nearly two acres burned over.

NEW YORK, 8th.—The *Herald's* Washington telegram says:—The President has signed the bill incorporating the International Telegraph Company, between the United States and Cuba.

The Union Pacific Railroad is now completed through to Elkhorn Bridge, about 65 miles west of Omaha.

The *Times'* Washington telegram says:—Nearly all the claimants of the cotton, seized by the Government at Savannah, have commenced suits in the U. S. District Court of New York against Simeon Draper, cotton agent, for the recovery of the value of the cotton. The suits number 122, and a strong array of council has been retained by the plaintiffs, among whom are Jas. T. Brady, W. W. Evarts and others.

Gen. Sickles who arrived here yesterday, with several members of his staff from Charleston, had an interview with Gen. Grant today. Gen. Sickles reports affairs gradually improving in the State. The labor question is well settled, and the lawless operations in the north western portion of the State have ceased. Gen. Sickles having declined the mission to the Hague, will probably comaand the district of South Carolina.

NEW YORK, 8th.—The Health Officer's report shows that there has been three new cases and three deaths from cholera since the last returns. Sixty-five convalesent patients have been transfered from the hospital ship to the ship *Saratoga* leaving only forty-seven in the hospital. Total number of deaths by cholera 50.

HUDSON, 8th.—Thomas Paunch a highly respectable, industrious, temperate colored man, committed suicide last night, by cutting his throat in bed. No cause is assigned for terminating his existence.

Chas. R. Hallenbrck one of our most respected white citizens, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself in an out building of his residence, No. 12. Warren street.

NEW YORK, 8th.—The bark *Winthrop* from Cienfuegos for Portland, sunk at sea on the 2nd inst., from the effects of a heavy gale. Capt. Hill, and crew were picked up by the schooner *Walter Raleigh*, and brought to this port.

Senator Wright of New Jersey, who rose from his sick bed to resume his seat in the Senate, to vote to sustain the veto of the Civil Rights bill, has been obliged to return to New Jersey, and will probably never again be able to resume his seat.

The U. S. Government are fitting up six steam revenue cutters, which are to be placed on the Lakes for the purpose of preventing smuggling. One of these the Andrew Johnson, was lately launched at Buffalo. She is to carry three guns, and will run eighteen miles an hour.

A Destructive fire occured in the woods of Warwick, R. I., on Saturday. It commenced at nine o'clock in the morning and raged till midnight, sweeping over an area of some two thousands acres, on which it is thought the trees are mostly killed. Over a hundred cords of cut wood were also burned.

THE CROPS OUT WEST.—Great progress has been made in Huron County in spring seeding, and a large breadth of land is being sown.—Fall wheat promises well; in some places it has been severely winter-killed. Compared with other years, the season is backward. The fall wheat in Lambton County looks remarkably well, and promises to be an average crop. Spring seedling has received a decided check, owing to the late cold weather. The season has been unusually late.

We take the following from the Quebec *Gazette* of Friday last:—"We regret to learn that at the launche from Mr. Rosa's ship yard this morning, about half-past eight, that gentleman while looking on was struck by the fall of a heavy upright post of part of the scaffolding which had been standing near the vessel, and so seriously injured that he had to be borne away to his residence, the impression among the by-standers being that he was killed on the spot. The family physican, Dr J. B. Blanchet, was at once sent for, and on examination found severe internal injury of the lungs and head and a compound fracture of the two bones of the left leg. With the aid of Dr. F. E. Roy, the broken limbs were set and the other injuries duly attended to. Mr. Rosa is suffering from concussion of the brain and his condition is reported as all but hopeless at the hour of writing.

COMMERCIAL

[Per M. K. Dickinson's Line.]

Exports per Steamer Breeze,

FROM OTTAWA TO MONTREAL, MAY 8, 1866.

Wm. Tornier, 1 plough, 1 landside, 4 points, 1 wrench; Inspection Store, 5 brls ashes; Wilson & Wood, 40 doz W boards, 360 cases matches, 100 doz 3 hoop pails, 300 doz 2 hoop do., 63 rock bowls.

Exports per Steamer Lily,

FROM OTTAWA TO MONTREAL, MAY 8, 1866.

Robertson & Beattie, 2 brls ashes; Wilson & Wood, 139 cases matches, 36 doz W boards; Wm. Lawes, 1 brl old iron, 1 brl lead, 2 bags rags; A. Benson & Co., 7 brls rags; Frothingham & Workman, 2 cases L glasses; M. Holland & Son, 5 brls old iron; Wm. Dow & Co., 27 empty brls; A. McGibbon, 58 pkges; Clark, Fitts & Co., 21 empty boxes; Glover & Fry, 5 pkges sundries; H. Franks & Co., 2 kegs liquors; James Craig, 8 pkges sundries; J. Carmody, 1 case clothing; J. Cowan, 6 cases eggs; Linton & Cooper, 1 case boots and shoes; John Dougall & Co., 21 rolls leather; J. Deguise, 3 boxes sundries; J. Gibson, 4 bxes sundries, 1 truss; J. Haldam, 10 brls potash; R. H. Howard, 1 bark canoe and paddle.

Yesterday's Montreal Markets.

Montreal, May 8.

FLOUR—Super Extra	$8 25	@ 8 50
Extra	8 00