wont it be a rale row-de-dow—Austhria, Proosha, Roosha, France, Englan', Italy maybe Spain, Thurkey, an' the little fry. That'll be somethin' like a war; and dear knows who'll be who when it's over.—Thrones 'll be tumbled, crowns 'll be smashed, kings 'll-be hunted, an' counthries 'll be changed. There'll be a new Yourope.

Dear me, cousin, there's no gettin' at the rale thruth of anything in this worl'! 'Twas thought awhile ago we had all the outs an' ins of Mr. Stephens' escape from Dublin; but now it's said we were all wrong. We're tould that when he left Richmond prison in that onmanneriy way without biddin' good night to the jailer, he went sthraight over to France, an' nas been livin' quately in Paris iver since, while lettin' on to be in Dublin. It is said, too, that he has'nt gone to France at all, but is still snug in Dublin, laughin' at the way he has deluded iverybody.

I may as well let the cat out of the bag, Tom, It's time now to tell the thruth; an' here it's for you—there's no sich man as Head Centhre James Stephens. Now that I have tould you the fact, jist see how it stan's to rayson. Long before the *Irish People* was put down, an' the Fenians begun to be pick'd up, the Govermint knew what was goin' on; they had their agent among the Fenians. That gentleman knew Stephens, he says, an' could have tould the Governmt about him, an' pointed him out, an' brought the police to wnere he was. Nothin' of the sort was done; the small fry were pick'd up, an' the canthry was all throughother, an' the Governmt was workin' night an' day; an' Stephens was all the time livin' in Dublin, like any other man, an he wasn't taken up! He was before their eyes an' they didn't see him; he was in the middle of them, an' they couldn't catch them! Do you believe that? Is-it possible? No, sir; it there had been sich a man as Stephens he'd have been one of the first taken, with one of his own men in the Govermint pay; for nobody can believe that there was sich a man, an' that the Govermint didn't want to take him. But then we're tould that Stephens *was* taken, an' was put into jail. Aye, put into jail, an' went out through the kayhole! What idiots newspapers must think us, when they expect us to believe sich a story as that—through the kayhole! The tale about the imprisonin' an' escape of Stephens is plain proof that sich a man never was in Richmond jail, an' never left it. An' then we're ax'd to b'lieve that after the man left the-jail, like a ghost or a breth of win', he lived in Dublin quite at his aise, with a great reward for him an' nobody able to find him. There were plenty of people among the Fenians, as there always was among Irish plotters, that were thraitors to the party; but no one would bethray Stephens for £3,000! Why? for the rayson that there was no Stephens to betray. It there had been, an' he livin' in Dublin, he'd been sould. Then think of the way we're tould he left Dublin. Curnel Kelly says upon his honour he walked out of the house, an' into the vessel at Dublin Quay, without any disguise whatever. Isn't that mighty likely? Why, man, the whole story about Stephens is a sthring of mirricles; an' I don't think people have much faith in political mirricles. Whoiver'd b'lieve the moon's made of green cheese or brown soap. Jist consider the thing over:—There's a plot for puttin' down the Government, an' one of the plotters is in the Govermint pay, an' tells them all he knows. They begin to take up the plotters, an' put them in jail; but their agent doesn't tell them of the head one, or they won't take him up, or they can't find him, an' he in the middle of the detectives. At last they take him an' put him in jail, an' he walks out of it again, nobody can tell how; an' instead of running away, he lives on among the police, an' detectives, an' sogers, with a great reward for him. His picther is out, an' known to every one, but no police or detectives can see him, or know him, or hear of him; or if they do they won't take him. And when he wants to leave, he goes out openly in his common dhress, with his remarkable face, an' sails away from the quay of the city, an' goes all through Scotlan' an' Englan', where his picther is well-known, too. If the Mormons said this about their profit, Joe Smith, we'd laugh at them, an' think them crack'd. The whole thing's an invention. An O'Mahoney there may be; a Roberts there may be; a Mitchel there is; but a Stephens there is none. I'll tell you how it is:—John Mitchel is the Head Centhre of the Fenians. Well, he may have been over in Irelan' disguised undher the name of Stephens; an' if he sailed from the Liffey with Curnel Kelly he might well go without disguise—for nobody would be lookin' for John Mitchel there. I might give you more explanation, and more raysons for believin' there's no sich a man as Head-Centhre Stephens; but it's no use telling everything at once. We have been completely humbugged, an' so, I suppose, has Dublin Castle. Makin' the Government b'lieve in Stephens was the best thing out. We're tould the man's in Paris is Mitchel's house, but nobody can say he ever saw him there. No wondher, if Mitchel himself is Stephens. Even the informer here, when tellin' about Stephens, was just like telling' of seein' a ghost. It's the best tak in of the day. No more at present, but remanes your lovin' cousin.

BARNEY MAGLONE.

Strawberries are selling at 12c apiece at Boston.

A girl in New York died from taking arsenic for her complexion.

Artemus Ward, accompanied by Edward House, Esq., leaves for England in June.

The New York *Herald* is to be enlarged, on the 1st of July next, to a sixteen page paper.

The Portland *Press* says a little ten years old boy was seen Wednesday in the streets of that city, beastly drunk.

So many Americans are in Paris that there is a loud cry for an American Hotel During the forthcoming Exposition the proprietor would make a fortune.

Mrs. Betsey Knight, aged 108 years and six months, died recently at Piermont, New Hampshire.

The great telescope, built for the Chicago University, has been put in its place and is now in use.

It is stated that a French journal recently offered a prize for the best new novel, and received in reply 1800 manuscripts.

The Woodstock C. W., Volunteers were inspected on Monday, and highly complimented by Lieut.-Col. Daag commanding.

The Stanstead *Journal* says, the lambs dropped by Mr. Chapman's nock of Ewes last month at Belmere, near Georgeville, have seldom been excelled, it is said, for size and beauty. Two of them—one a twin eleven days old, the other a single lamb only five days old,—when weighed together, turned the scale at thirty eight pounds and a half. Most of the other lambs were of similar large proportions.

NOVEL ENTERPRISE.—It has been announced that the island know as Long Point, Lake Erie, has been sold by Government. It comprises about 20,000 acres, and has been purchased, we believe, by an association of gentlemen, who intend to stock it with deer, muskrat, beaver, perhaps, and issue licenses to sportsmen for deer stalking, duck shooting, &c. Game keepers will be stationed on the island, and with little care and time a capital preserve for sporting will be secured. In addition to this, it is said good 'oil prospects' exists, but this now a days is so common an assertion with regard to property, that it may not amount to much. From calculations made, it is estimated that the investment will pay twenty per cent, by sale of licenses alone.

SINGULAR LOSS BY FIRE.—The Hamilton *Times* of the 9th inst. says:—Yesterday morning, Mr. Hugh Duffy, a farmer, residing near Hall's Corners in Binbrook, met with a loss by fire in a most singular manner. Having occasion to visit this city on business, he concluded to bring with him a load of hay to dispose of in the market; and while on the road, a short distance from Long's tavern, Glanford, the axle of his wagon—caused by friction in the hubb—caught fire, and immediately ignited the hay, which in a moment was one mass of flame. Mr. Duffy and his son, who was with him, had barely time to jump and unhitch the horses. The waggon was totally consumed; and but for the presence of mind in Mr. Duffy to pull out the bolt which attaches the whipple trees to the waggon, thereby instantly disengaging them, there is no saying what the consequences might have been.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

For Sale—S. Christie.

100,000 Bricks for Sale—John Perkins.

Notice of Application.

The Imperial Hotel, Quebec—Donald Noonan.

Civil Service Rifles Attention.

Notice to Contractors—Augustus Laver.

Tobaccos & Cigars—J. G. Zimmerman.

Auction Sale of City Property—H. McLean.

Union Forwarding & Railway Company—G B Nash.

Richelieu Company—J. B. Lamere.

Contract for Mails between Quebec and Gulf Ports.

Proclamation—Wm. McDougall.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.—*Messrs. S. M. Pettengill, 54, Park Row, New York, General Advertising Agents, are hereby authorized to receive Advertisements for the* OTTAWA TIMES.

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
mptville, 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, MAY 12, 1866.

FOR INTERESTING READING MATTER—SEE FIRST and FOURTH Pages.

The *soi-disant* constitutionalists of New Brunswick have a most astonishing aptitude for abuse. They are not satisfied with calumniating their own people, but must needs come to Canada with their foul slime of falsehood and scandal. It is true that we can afford to laugh at the drivel of the *Freeman* about the connexion of the Fenian demonstration and the Confederate party; such stuff is only fit to offer to children and old women; but when individuals are pointed out by name, and their accidental acquaintance with a scoundrel is made to identify them with acts of treason and villany, the malignity of the scandal becomes a little too serious to be pooh poohed away, and it is only right that the lying knave, be he whom he may, should be held up to public scorn. It is quite well known that the proprietor and editor-in-chief of the St. John's *Freeman* is Mr. Anglin, the former leader of the New Brunswick government. The *Freeman* has, for some time past, been insanely attempting to impress upon its readers an identity or connexion between the Fenians and the promoters of Confederation. This ridiculous nonsense is, as we say, only fit to be laughed at; for nobody in their senses ever believed one word of so stupid a fabrication. The man who invented such a tale was a fool as well as a liar, for he had not the sense to invent a lie that a single man could be found to believe. Whether Mr. Anglin had anything to do with the concoction of this idle story is not very clear, but as it is frequently repeated in the journal under his control, he is at least responsible for both the falsehood and the folly. But though we may not be able to bring this particular fabrication home to the proprietor of the *Freeman*, no such difficulty exists as regards quite as infamous a charge made against a gentleman whose position in Canada would have made any prudent and honorable man chary of promulgating even his opinions, had they been cognate with the abominable charge he has made against Mr. McGee. The foul calumny is not even denied by Mr. Anglin; but, after a manner, is repeated in the extenuation which the *Freeman* makes in Mr. Anglin's favor. That journal, on the first of the present month, says:—"The *Globe* and the *Journal* "(of St. John) seem to have misunderstood "Mr. Anglin who, certainly, did not say that "Mr. McGee and Mr. Killian are now in "partnership in this Confederation conspi-"racy. What he did say was, that 'if such "a suspicion were not too horrible to be en-"tertained, the conduct of Killian and his "Fenian gathering on the frontier may well "give rise to it;' but it would be horrible, "indeed, to find that such was the case." Now what does such an insinuation amount to less than a desire that it should be understood that such was really the fact? There is no avoiding the conclusion, and if the above paragraph is meant as an explanation it is most unquestionably also an aggravation of the offence.

It is unnecessary to follow this attack upon Mr. McGee further than it may serve to show that the "artful dodger," who joins in the cry of stop thief for the purpose of drawing off suspicion from himself, the real thief, has a typical illustration in dishonest politicians who endeavour to villify others to cover their own iniquity. Let us see for instance how far we are justified in turning the tables. It is time that a man may have very exceptionable relatives yet himself be a highly respectable character. But, in judging the case we are about to present, it must be borne in mind that Mr. Anglin has made declarations openly of such strong anti-British tendency that we are bound to believe that his relative Col. Warren fairly represents his sentiments when saying that "he wishes for the liberation of Ireland and its separation from Britain." Here is our witness:—The Easiport correspondent of the *Telegraph* furnishes that paper with a report of the conversation held with Col. Warren, Mr. Anglin's relative, at Mabee's Hotel, Eastport, in the presence of the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. It is thus detailed;—

"Mr. Sypher, of the New York *Tribune*, and myself, were sitting in our room at Mabee's Hotel, Eastport, when the Hotel keeper came in and stated that a gentleman wished to see Mr. Sypher. On being admitted he proved to be Col. Warren of the Roberts-Sweeney Fenian Army, I was introduced to him as the correspondent of the *Telegraph*. After a few minutes conversation in reference to affairs at Calais, Col. Warren having just returned from that place, he said:

"You had better make an effort and come."

He answered, "I should like to; I have several acquaintances there. You know Dr. Travis"!

"I have seen him," I answered.

He added, "Dr. Travis was married to a sister of Mr. Anglin's first wife—a Miss O'Regan The papers used to say that Mr. Anglin had changed his name, and that his real name was O'Regan. This was not the case. O'Regan was his wife's name."

"Where was Mr. Anglin born?" I asked.

"In Cork County, Ireland—at Clonakilty. The papers used to cast up to him that he came from the bogs of Clonakilty. I was there myself. Mr. Anglin is a man of talent," he added.

"There is no doubt of that," I rejoined.

"He is well educated too. He was educated for a Priest," Col. Warren replied.

I told him that I was not before aware of that fact.

"You are from St. John? Do you know Mr. Anglin, the proprietor of the *Freeman*?"

I answered that I knew Mr. Anglin and had acquaintance with him.

Col. Warren then said: "Why Mr. Anglin is my uncle."

"Indeed!" I replied. "There is a strong resemblance between you."

"Not so much now as formerly" he said. "I once looked very much like him."

"Have you been in St. John lately?" I asked.

"No, but I receive letters from Mr. Anglin frequently. I heard from him quite lately."

"What does he think of your Fenian movement?"

"I cannot say, but I know that he is a true Irishman and wishes for the liberation of Ireland and its separation from Britain."

In a second conversation with Col. Warren next day, he told me he would like to visit St. John, if he had time.

We regret to say that the anticipations of our contemporary of the Quebec *Gazette*, whose excellent article we subjoin, were apparently over sanguine. We, ourselves, gave circulation, a few days ago, to a report that the Deputy Heads of Departments, in view of the exorbitant prices of rent, and the articles which enter into domestic comfort—in other words, the absolute necessaries of life, had agreed to recommend that a bonus should be paid to the Civil servants, and great was the satisfaction with which the announcement was received by many a struggling father and anxious mother; but it seems the recommendation, after all, did not find favor, or rather, as we understood, it was referred to somebody and somebody reported against it—at least such is the explanation. We are sorry for this, and will be careful in future how we excite hopes which may be so easily blighted. The article below is, however, none the less deserving of consideration:

A Bonus—Taxation, &c., in Ottawa.

This is the term used by the civil servants in describing an extra allowance of pay, when they are favoured with one, an event that has occurred twice, we believe, within the last twelve years, and which, we perceive by our Ottawa exchanges, is likely to be again made. In a recent article we wrote on the civil service, and which, we observe, has attracted attention in the Capital, we pointed out the great hardship of employing a number of junior clerks, many of whom are far from juniors in years, or even in terms of service, at $500 per annum; a pittance hardly sufficient, now-a-days, to pay for the board and clothing of a single person, however frugal and careful in his expenditures. Yet several of these clerks have families to support, and we believe perform duties precisely similar to those performed by fellow clerks, who earn twice the amount, and more. When we consider that common board is worth from $4 to $5 a-week, it can be no great marvel that families enjoying (?) $10 a-week, or less, should be in trouble. The poorest houses in Ottawa—we do not, of course, mean the little shebeens, but houses with five or six rooms—are worth from £30 to £40, to which is added as many dollars for taxes, water *not* included, for there are no water works in the metropolis; and the taxes are always paid by the tenants. In the case of such a house, the lowest class clerks are from £40 to £50 a year, leaving from £70 to £80 for board, clothing, education, and the score of other unavoidable family expenses. Then the markets, if only as high as they are in Quebec—and we hear they are much higher—render it just about impossible to make ends meet. But, of course, there are only a few employees receiving $500 per annum, the majority having probably double that amount. That, however, is small consolation to the hundred and twenty-five or hundred and fifty pounders; and then the pressure upon the larger incomes is, no doubt, proportionally great, for, to speak within bounds, the value of money in relation to the means of existence, is reduced by at least one-third, so that there must be a diminution of comfort in all the families in an equal ratio. We had almost forgotten that the taxes in Ottawa are not computed on the rental alone, but that they are made to apply to the salaries of the officials. The matter is managed thus. The assessors rate the real estate occupied at so much, we will say at £100, the salary, if £500, at the interest this sum represents, viz., £18, which makes £78 to be taxed. If the real estate (premises) occupied be £80, and the salary £500, then the assessments will be upon £110. After the assessments are all made, the various lists are totted up, and the total of the taxable property ascertained. Then the wants of the city for the coming year are estimated, and such a rate of taxation laid on as will pay and leave a margin. It will thus be seen that the unfortunate public servants are not only to pay the dollar, or whatever the rate needed may be—not yet ascertained for the current year—but a similar rate upon their incomes, or rather upon the interest represented by such incomes. If the rate be a dollar in the pound, as it was last year, there must be added about a third more for income tax, which is not only a most cruel proceeding, but a shameful piece of injustice. The injustice is palpable, for surely, since the amount of rent is taxed, *that* amount and the tax thereon should be deducted from the income, before the income itself is taxed, else that portion of the income which goes for rent, and tax on rent, will be taxed twice. The thing is as plain as A, B, C, and it appears to us that there must be some serious defect in the law, if it allows of double taxation in this way. The Corporation of Ottawa is burdened with a heavy debt for the Prescott and Ottawa railway for the construction of which it issued debentures to a large amount—£100,000 we think, but we are not sure of the figure—and the road having been sold by the Sheriff, the amount is a dead loss. Interest must be paid on debentures until they are redeemed, and the lessees are those upon whom the burden chiefly falls, for the proprietors take care to throw it upon them. In this way, while rents have doubled, the property holders reap the benefit, and the occupiers pay the piper. The prospect is not very encouraging for salaried men who cannot protect their labor. The trades-people can charge profit enough to cover their public burdens, the artizans and other working men may demand and receive higher wages, and do; but the civil servants must take whatever is given them. To be sure they have the option of throwing up their places, but how many of them, after spending years in the Departments, would be fit to enter upon the fierce business contentions elsewhere? They can't do it, and must only depend upon the consideration of the Government and the country for relief. It is then, with no small satisfaction (personally acquainted as we are with scores of most worthy men in the Departments), that we learn it is the purpose of the Administration to meet the exigencies of the times by an extra allowance, or bonus, and a permanent increase of the salaries; but if we had the ear of some of them we would urge the enactment of a law to exempt the incomes from taxation, and, unless we are much mistaken, the reasons in favor of such a measure would be found perfectly conclusive. We have not space today to enter upon this subject, but may do so soon.

LOCAL NEWS.

JUST OUT.—"The Defence of the Province" and "The Twelve Day's Campaign," for sale by Dawson, Bros., Montreal. See Advertisement.

BOARDING.—We respectfully call attention to the advertisement of Mrs Reynolds' boarding house "The Cottage," York near Sussex Street.

A special meeting of the City Council will take place on Monday evening next, when it expected that business of *vital* importance will be transacted.

We are authorized to state that the barracks will not be ready for the troops for a week or more. Preparations are being made for one hundred and eighty men.

TO CONTRACTORS.—We beg to call attention to the advertisement of A. Laver, Esq., calling for tenders for the erection of a new building on Sandy Hill, for Alfred Patrick, Esq.

SMOKE.—A popular expression, 'it will end in smoke;" not so with 'Zimmerman's cigars, for the aroma remains long after the smoke has passed away. Call and try them.

CHANGING POSITION.—Mr. H. A. Bogardus, operator in this city for the Provincial Telegraph Company, leaves on Monday for Toronto, where he is to assume the position of the Company's chief operator. The appointment is a good one, and Mr. Bogardus is well qualified to fill the position.

STADACONA CLUB HOUSE.—The Old Club House at Quebec, had a narrow escape on Wednesday morning last. A fire broke out in the steward's room, but the firemen being promptly on the spot, the fire was confined to the room in which it originated. Some of the Club books were burned up, and $300 in bank bills.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.—We learn from a reliable source that a dissolution of Parliament in New Brunswick, has actually taken place, and that that Province has now to pass through the ordeal of a general election, based on the question of Confederation. We believe that the people are now fully prepared for the question, and have no fears as to the final result.

NEW HOTEL.—Mr. Donald Noonan, of Quebec, long and favorably known to travellers visiting that city, and especially to those engaged in the timber trade, has opened a Hotel opposite the Champlain Market, Lower Town. The house has been newly furnished and fitted throughout, in a style commensurate with the public wants. As a public caterer, Mr. Noonan has few equals; and as a hotel manager, none. His affability and thorough attention to business must be a sure guarantee of his success.

UPPER OTTAWA ROUTE.—In our issue to-day will be found the advertisement of the Union Forwarding and Railway Company, for which G. R. Nash, Esq., is manager at Aylmer. On this route are four steamers, well officered, and the appointments are perfect and reliable in every respect. Tourists and pleasure-seekers can find a fund of amusement in passing over this most healthy and beautiful part of the country, so thickly studded by nature's own adornments.

RICHELIEU COMPANY.—This long established and reliable company's advertisement will be found in another column. They have now on the line two of the safest steamers on our inland waters, fitted up in a manner of splendor for the comfort and convenience of passengers, not to be surpassed. Capt. J. B Labelle, has been appointed to the charge of the *Quebec*, the steamer built last winter, and we feel confident in asserting that the *Quebec* will soon become the popular boat on this most popular line.

No. 2 V. G. B.—At the regular parade for drill, last evening, of Capt. Ross's Company, there were over forty men present. They are making rapid advance in learning their drill, and, under the able manipulation of Sergeant Thomas Lambkin, will shortly rank second to none in the Province. We hope, ere long, to see a proper drill-shed for our volunteers; for the present building is in no way suitable. The ceiling low, badly lighted, and not sufficient room for exercise, soon wearies both instructor and men. If men are expected to learn quick, give them room and light; they will then feel free and unshackled, and evince a liking for their drill, without which their progress must be all up-hill work

NUISANCE.—Our notice of the Perry street nuisance yesterday, had the effect of bringing down a gentleman from the neighborhood whose child had been sick, supposed to be from the above cause. He threatens to bring a charge against the corporation. Why did he wait for his child's illness to admonish him that disease must arise from inhaling effete matter and the gases which are evolved by animal and vegetable decomposition? It is the duty of every one to inform the authorities of any filthy spots before sickness results from them. Constable Morrison is the person we referred to yesterday as having directed the authorities to the place above alluded to.

THE TIMBER TRADE.—From the present lowness of the water, it is apprehended by many in the business, that there will not be a great quantity of the timber got out last winter, reach market. To those who will be able to allow their capital so invested, to lie idle as it were, conceive that their profits will be doubly enhanced next season, especially to those who have oak, from the facts that there is not an overplus in the market, and that the material to manufacture from is getting scarce. A correspondent writing from Chichester, under date of the 8th inst., says:—"There is nothing new in this quarter only dry weather and low water in the small streams, from which it is feared that a very large quantity of the timber got out this winter, will not find its way to the market."

FIRE THIS MORNING.—About a quarter to 4 this a.m., a small frame building belonging to Mr. P. Buckley, and which was standing on Albert street, was discovered to be on fire, and as the building was untenanted, is beyond doubt the work of incendiarism. The Central Hook and Ladder Company were first on the ground, and soon demolished the structure; the Chaudiere Engine came next, and a few spurts of water from her soon suqelched the flames,; the Ottawa and Rideau and Lower Town Hooks were also quickly on the ground but their services were not required. Again we ask, what are the Commissioners about? will they never undertake the duties of their office, and appoint a Police Force. If these gentlemen are afraid to undertake the duties of their office, we think a lever in the form of public opinion will soon be brought to bear upon the question, and which may place them in an unenviable position. See to it gentlemen, and at once.

MILITARY.—It is pleasing to notice the high encomiums of the Press, from all quarters, bestowed upon our gallent Volunteers. Throughout the west, where Inspections are being held, the musters are strong—the physique and discipline of the men materially inaproved,—and in many instances the disipline of regulars displayed. At the Inspection at Kingston, which terminated on Wednesday, Major Genl. Lindsay complimented the men in very flattering terms, not only for their good disipline, but for their clean and soldier like appearance. The general especially done honor to the cavalry troop, calling to the front Sargeant Major Franks, an old vetran of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and giving him public credit for the manner in which he had worked up and instructed the troops. Canada has every reason to be proud of her loyal volunteers, for they have given her a rank and stand in the in the world's mart, which even our American Cousins have acknowledged and applauded.

FIRE YESTERDAY.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the engine room attached to Mr. Power's, Sash and Blind Factory, near the canal basin, which, had it not been for the timely assistance rendered, by those residing in the immediate vicinity of the building, would have proved very disastrous, Mr. Power having no insurance effected. The fire originated from heat immediately over the boiler, adjoining which was a drying room, for seasoning fine lumber, and which it was proposed to have removed in a few days. The Central Hook & Ladder Company, was first on the ground, and the men proceeded at once to tear the building down. Rideau Engine Company next arrived and was quickly got into play; and the needful, water, being plenty the fire was soon put out—the Hook & Ladder Company, however pulled the structure down. The Rideau Company did good service, as did also the Ottawa, which was second engine on the ground. Had the fire not broken out until after dark, no doubt the whole building would have been consumed, as it is Mr. Power's loss is but trifling.

TOWNSEND, THE TRAGEDIAN, AT RICHMOND.—In discussing the merits of public character, justice to all parties will be best subserved by acting on the Shakesperian motto: "Nothing extenuate nor aught set down in malice." If this has been the guide of the journalists in those places where Mr. Townsend and his company have been performing, then there is in store for the people in Ottawa, on and for some time after the 21st inst., a rich dramatic treat. A critique for instance, in the Richmond *Guardian*, a journal professedly devoted to "moral and social progress," compares Mr. Townsend with the late G. V. Brooke, and finds points of resemblance sufficiently striking to stamp Mr. T. as an actor of very remarkable power, worthy a distinguished place amongst the names which will go down in history, linked with that of their matchless master—Shakespeare. His Othello, Richard III., and Hamlet, are spoken very highly of. Mr. Mortimer's Iago is praised, and so also are Misses. Grosvenor in Desdemona, Lady Anne and the Duchess of York. Mr. Mason, it appears, "brought down the house" in Peter Spyk, and Paddy Miles' Boy. Miss St. Clair's singing, and Miss Loraine's dancing are said to be very good, as well as the Italian brothers' performances. We understand that negotiations are in progress for increasing the company specially for this city.

POLICE COURT.—The cases disposed of by the Police Magistrate this morning were, Peter Duchaine, nuisance on his premises, $2 and costs. Michael Hawley, dismissed. Mrs. Homier, nuisance, $2 and costs. David Benedict, nuisance $2 and costs. Pierre Giraud, adjourned. Frederick Taylor, nuisance, $2 and costs. Thomas Hanley, adjourned. Francis Monck, adjourned. Michael Mayhew, for allowing his pigs to go at large, $2 and costs. The case of Pierre Poulin, for infringement of the game laws, was called on again to-day. Defendant showed that he had lately received ducks by Express from Montreal, of which, those taken from him by Constable Brown were part. Brown affirmed that he saw a great many more ducks in the store than had been shown to have come from Montreal. He believed that Poulin was in the habit of purchasing game from people who knowingly violated the law. This was denied by defendant, who further stated that he was ignorant of the difference between the laws of Upper and Lower Canada, and supposed that here, as in Lower Canada, it was lawful to sell game till the 20th of May. His Worship inflicted the lowest fine, $2 and costs. For the benefit of those who are to be brought up in future, and their name we fear is legion, we would state that $2 and and costs means $4.75, or one week in the common gaol. And every good man who values his health, and that of his neighbours, would like to see the punishment increased. Indeed there is another punishment, it is this—the names of the offending parties are published in the newspapers and read by thousands, all over the English-speaking world.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

Arrival of Head Centre Stephens in N. Y.

NEW YORK, 11.—Jas. Stephens, Head Centre of the Fenians, who arrived here yesterday, was met on his arrival by a collection of the Fenian Brotherhood, and by thousands of Irishmen who were waiting for his arrival. He proceeded from the wharf to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he will remain for the present. Mr. Stephens remained in his room closeted with the committee, and receiving the calls of such friends as he chose to meet. In familiar conversation with the reporters of the press, Mr. Stephens gave a few hints as to the object of his mission, and confidently asserted that the Irish army would fight on their own soil ere the expiration of the present year. The Committee of Arrangements expect the Common Council to give Mr. Stephens a reception. There will also be a grand demonstration at Jones' Wood, when the Head Centre will fully explain the object of his mission to this country.

Killian has issued a war bulletin to the brotherhood, in which he states he had made no report of his action heretofore, because the public should not know everything connected with war purposes, until the action proposed is defeated, or is successful, but he proceeds to state that his enterprise on the Eastern border is only temporarily balked, not defeated. He concludes by stating that he and Mr. O'Mahony are on the best of terms, not enemies, as public report has it.

Mr. Stephens was serenaded by the 99th regiment, Col. O'Mahony, who arrived at his hotel about midnight. Mr. Stephens made a short address, not lasting over ten minutes. His manner of delivery was slow, and his voice was so inaudible as to be scarcely heard. He said he did not belong to any party, but came here to unite all the Irish people, and he should let no man be accused until he was tried and found guilty. Party expressions had been doing a great deal of harm to the cause, and he advised the sensible leading Fenians to abstain from such a habit. He said he came here by invitation, and should keep quiet for a time. When the committee now appointed to inquire into the matters of the Irish republic had made their report, then he would have something to say. After expressing thanks for the serenade and other demonstrations he concluded his address by saying the people of Ireland were prepared for a long time, but they were disappointed in not receiving support before this.

A letter from Norfolk says that District Attorney Chandler had received from Washington an indictment against Jeff. Davis for treason as a public enemy, which he would put before the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Davis had been to Norfolk to get groceries to keep house at the fort, and the people had showered upon her presents of all kinds, and sent her the choicest bouquets.

The *Times'* special says that Mr. Seward had sent his protest, which has been published, against Austria sending troops to Mexico, at the same time that he wrote to our minister, saying that if troops had already started nothing could be done thereon, but if none had already gone he was instructed to withdraw in case any troops should depart after his protest had been presented, and before the reply and our response should have been received.

BALTIMORE, 11th.—Yesterday Jeff. Davis was indicted for treason, by the grand jury of the United States district court, now in session at Norfolk, and the trial of the prisoner will take place it is supposed.

A fire took place this morning on the wharves in the rear of No. 104 Federal street, which destroyed property to the amount of $60,000.

NEW YORK, 11th.—The oil refinery of Messrs. Phyfe and Laird in South Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire, last evening. Mr. Kerd was badly burned about the face and hands. A house belonging to Mr. John Peters, property belonging to the glassworks of Messrs. Fogerty together with some canal boats were also destroyed and damaged. Loss over $18,000.

Colonel O'Mahony resigned his position as Head Centre of the Fenians, this morning, which was accepted by Chief Executive Stephens. Killian has been removed as treasurer.

BALTIMORE, 11th.—The results of the failure of Messrs. Bayne & Co., of this city, already known to the public, is the prime cause of the failure of the Merchants' Bank, which proves to be more disastrous, financially, than was at first supposed. Four of our City Banks, at least, are sufferers. One of the oldest and most reliable is said to have lost about three hundred and ninety thousand dollars, which will, no doubt, somewhat curtail dividends for a time. One other is said to have lost $100,000 by the same operation. By these losses many private individuals have lost largely.

A THIRSTY CITY—THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.

(From the New York Tribune.)

Water, water, everywhere, and nothing else to drink.—First Sunday in New York under the Excise Law.

The Metropolis is thirsty,—not because Croton water has become scarce, but for the reason that the excise law closed the drinking houses. For eighteen hours, that is, from midnight of Saturday until sunrise of Monday, this goodly city has been compelled to exist with no beverage, save that drawn from the reservoir at Central Park. The lovers of lager beer were disconsolate yesterday morning, and disgusted with the manner in which their rights had been infringed. All the saloons, beer-halls, bars, groggeries, groceries, rum-holes, and "lushing-kens," from the Battery to King's Bridge were locked up and sealed, while a hundred thousand throats hankered after drink, and twice as many feverish lips uttered curses as fervently as saints pronounce their prayers. Coleridge's fiction has become a fact.

The ancient mariner, however, suffered little, compared with those who, yesterday, like him, found

"Water, water, everywhere,
But not a drop to drink."

No more pretty Waiter-Girls.

It may be surmised that the city seemed deserted yesterday; and last night that no red lanterns invited thirsty pedestrians into underground bar-rooms, and no "pretty waiter girls" handed round foaming mugs of beer, which had been twice adulterated, first by the makers, and second by smiles and leerings of the waiters; that no reeling rowdies made night hideous with bacchanalian riotings; and no drunken mother smothered her babe in the vicinity of the Five Points. We do not know; but one thing is certain, yesterday the Metropolis was quiet as Sunday in a churchyard. In the evening, Hoboken sent the drinkers to their homes. The places where they usually congregate were dark as graves and desolate as the catacombs. What else could they do save to sleep off the excitement they had aroused during the day? What bitterness they knew in the morning was forgotten during the night, and now, we opine, many of them wish the entire state of New Jersey in the Metropolitan District.

Applicants Before the Board of Excise.

Those liquor dealers in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Police Precints who could not be recommended for licenses by the Captains of the Districts in which they reside, resorted to Police Headquarters, on Saturday morning, for the purpose of making their grievances known to Commissioner Action and Manierre. Among them seemed "the only wear." They were of all ages, sexes and conditions. They crowded the stair-cases after filling the court-room, they thronged the halls, they elbowed each other in the doorways, and they haunted the entire building from the Inspector's office to the top floor with anxious face and beseeching looks.

Female Seekers After Licenses.

Notwithstanding the fiat of the Board that no women would be permitted to sell liquor, they nevertheles made an effort to have their application enterlained, and retired after having tried all the blandishments of the sex, in vain. Smiles, frowns and tears were alike unavailing. The Superintendent of Police sat near the Committee, and as the names were called, read from his record the reasons why they could not be recommended by the Captains.

Who Sell Liquor.

We cannot—having neither space nor inclination—relate the hearing as it took place in each of the many cases that were examined, but only, in a general way, refer to them *en masse*. Some of them kept concert saloons—the Commissioners think that the public interest does not require that they shall be continued. Some of them represented brothels—these were advised to seek out, somewhere in the Metropolis, or on the continent, a reputable business. Some of them had groceries—these were exhorted to abandon one of the trades, for to continue both would by having 6 too many irons in the fire." Some of them were accused of keeping resorts for thieves—upon these the Commissioners turned their backs. The applicants might as well have petitioned the pyramids of Egypt. Some had girls for waiters, whom they promised to dismiss—these in many instances received blank applications. The applicants from Pell street and Mission place were summarily dismissed. The police of these districts think the dens now in existence in those places must be forever closed. Some persons represented as pickpockets, and one, in whose establishment two homicides have occurred during the past year, were dismissed without a word of apology. These are perhaps the worst precincts in the city, which accounts for the number of applicants and the caution of the Committee.

COMMERCIAL

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

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Per Steamer City of Ottawa, May 10.—J G Carroll, 3 bureaus, 3 trunks, 20 pkges furniture; Mrs Enright, 4 cook stoves, 4 ovens, 12 pkges H ware; H Doyle, 23 brls fish; Mrs Mathews, 1 couch; Dr Leggo, 1 cart and harness; Col Barnard, 1 skiff and fittings; S Christie, 37 csks whisky; J Salmon, 8 brls ale; J P McPherson, 1 skiff and fittings; R McCullough, 2 brls vinegar; J Roberts, 20 bags seed, 3 brls do; J Starke, 2 tin boilers, 1 oven; S Howell, 10 brls vinegar; J Foote, 1 brl rock oil; J Skinner, 5 brls rock oil; E M Strickland, 1 brl rock oil; J Kelly, 1 do do; J Wilson, 2 do do; Thompson & co, 3 do do.

Per Steamer City of Ottawa, May 10.—Fiskin &co, Toronto, 47 empty oil brls; Parson, bros,