Castle Sthreet is sufferin' regennyration again for the fourth or fifth time in a year, an' I'm tould it's soon to be regennyrated over again. Pity on it, the way it's tormented an' torn; an' pity on the poor crathers livin' in it. I'm tould for sartin by one who ought to know that it's to be kep torn up with fortyifications an' improvements as long as the Fenians are in Amerriky, an' still the Tenant Right matther is fixed in Ireland. Indeed, it's to be a place of practice for the engineers of Beltast. An' by the time they have thranslated it forty or fifty times more, it's thought they'll be able to not only masther the Albert Testymonial, but flag the sidewalks; an' that's the hadest jok in town.—They can dig out acres of docks—they can scatther new streets roun' the counthry—they can take the shine out of Ireland for bizness men an' bonny lasses, —but flaggin' the sidewalks is a touch above them.

No more at present, but remanes,
BARNEY MACLONE.

POSTSCRIPT.—Dear Tom, I forgot to tell you that I'm mighty proud to see by the paypers you send me how them darlin' Volunteers are turnin' out to meet them Fanian heroes, faith it puts me in mind of the Crismas in Sixty-fone, I went from Quayhge with them spalpeens, the Q. V. V. R's. to Windsor to meet them raiders, but them bravoes didn't face us when they heard "down with the traytor" sung in varrynations. Bless my heart Tom, but that was a time of fun in earnest, but what made it better for us we had three of the best officers ever was made, give my true love to any of them you see from their oul comraid.

B. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Auction Sale of Household Furniture — M. E. Chambers.

Ottawa College—Distribution of Prizes.

Boarding School of the Grey Sisters.

St. Louis Hotel, Quebec—W. Russell & Son.

Boarding—Matthew Battle.

To Druggists—E. Hooper.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Mail Train leaves Ottawa at..... 7.00, a. m.
Do. arrives " ..... 4.40, p. m.
Accommodation Train leaves at..... 1.15, p. m.
Do. do arrives at..... 10.15, 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.

OTTAWA TO KINGSTON.—The Steamer City of Ottawa leaves at 7 a.m., every Monday and Thursday. The steamer Bytown at 7 a.m., every Wednesday and Saturday.

OTTAWA TO MONTREAL.—The Steamer Queen Victoria leaves the foot of Sussex Street every morning at 6:30.

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. 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 postaid thirty minutes prior to the closing of mails.

Office hours—8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

ADVERTISING AGENCY —*Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., 54, Park Row, New York, and 10, State Street, Boston, General Advertising Agents, are hereby authorized to receive Advertisements for the* OTTAWA TIMES.

The Ottawa Times

OTTAWA, MAY 29, 1866.

FOR INTERESTING READING MATTER—SEE FIRST Page.

SPECIAL TO THE TIMES.

Elections in New Brunswick.

The following special despatches, were yesterday forwarded to the TIMES from unquestionable authority, and we therefore give it publicity, feeling satisfied that these returns may be relied upon as correct.

CHATHAM, N. B., May 26.

The poll for Carleton has closed.

Only one anti-Confederate ran, and he received but 70 votes.

Three Confederates ran, with the following result:

Connell..... 1304 votes.
Lindsay..... 1199 "
Best..... 644 "

Two small parishes are yet to be heard from. Messrs. Connell and Lindsay, when all returns are in, will have about 550 of a majority.

NORTHUMBERLAND, May 26.

For this constituency there were four candidates—two Anti-Confederate, and four Confederate.

The following is a correct return of votes at the close of the poll, and notwithstanding the fact of four against two give a majority of 339 for the lowest Confederate over the highest Anti.

Confederate—Johnson		1329
"	Kerr	1273
"	Wilson	1284
"	Sutton	1284
Anti-Confed—Hutchison		834
"	Blair	504

No well ordered mind can rejoice over the tribulations of others, but every well ordered mind must be gratified when the perpetrators of great wrongs are made to understand that justice knows no respect of persons, and that the higher a wrong doer moves in the social scale, and the higher he is in authority, the more important it is that he should be held to a strict account for acts of inhumanity and oppression. These self-evident maxims, though practically ignored by the late Governor of Jamaica, his advisers and his but too willing agents in the atrocious persecutions of the negroes last October, in that long-disturbed and misgoverned island, are being vindicated in a way which we trust will read a salutory lesson to all other officials, high and low, in the dependencies of the British Empire, who might be tempted to a similar exercise of arbitrary power. It is now tolerably evident that the danger arising from the disaffection of the Jamaica negroes was very greatly exaggerated, and that but a very inconsiderable number were implicated in the conspiracy—if there was a conspiracy—to resist the constituted authorities and seek the redress of real or imaginary grievances by recourse to violent measures. That there was some disaffection, and that there existed a need for vigorous action to counteract it and preserve the peace, appears to be true enough, and as this state of things seems to have been thoroughly understood by the Government for months before the outbreak at Morant Bay Court House, it is only the more surprising that more effective means were not adopted to prevent the possibility of such an explosion. It would almost appear as if the authorities rather wished the negroes to compromise themselves in order to give occasion for visiting them with the cruellest punishments. The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the whole case has accomplished its task and the report is looked for with considerable interest. But it is sufficiently well known that the gentlemen who composed the Board have recognized the existence of a course of mislegislation, misrule and oppression for many years, and that in fact the commercial and social troubles of the Colony were mainly due to these causes. We do not say that these were reasons justifying a negro insurrection, although we are persuaded that many a successful revolution has had less of injustice to adduce. The free blacks in Jamaica, while left untrammelled by oppressive taxes, were getting on very well indeed, and, by the testimony of numerous credible witnesses, were fast growing up into a thrifty, intelligent, and respectable population. But these promising prospects were early blighted by a legislation, the like of which, for monstrous injustice, the civilized world has never paralleled. The consequences were just such as might have been looked for, and such, indeed, as had been long foreseen by the humane persons who felt interested in the experiment of freedom. And while the other West India Islands—most, perhaps all of them, less favored of nature—were developing their resources and progressing towards happiness and wealth, Jamaica continued sullen, disturbed, impracticable and poor. Obstinately persisting in maintaining the spirit and, as far as possible, the attributes of slave owners, the planters rendered themselves hateful to their laborers, and multiplied their own difficulties. Unfortunately, Governor Eyre seems to have assisted to make things worse rather than better; and when at last the spirit of resistance broke out—not, however, without the greatest provocations—he gave vent and play to his prejudices, by authorizing the indiscriminate slaughters which so mightily moved the indignation of the British people. We all remember how the ready and willing agents in the bloody tragedies gloried in their achievements, and how they even magnified their crimes. We all remember how the Legislature—a gang, with few exceptions, of disreputable political hacks—felicitated the Governor upon his thoroughness in dealing with the so-called rebellion, and how His Excellency accepted their flatteries and returned similar compliments: how the officers who led the troops to the commission of the deeds of blood were rewarded; and especially how the half-savage Maroons were thanked and applauded. It was then a merit to have slain, flogged and ruined the largest possible number of miserable niggers, and the narrators of the glorious campaign vied with each other in running up the numbers of the executions, as well as in detailing the rapid modes of trial and conviction. It really seemed as if they enjoyed the slaughter. But all this is now changed, Governor Eyre, no longer such, finds himself an object of general execration, excepting when horror for his acts is mixed up with pity for his fate. The Legislature early turned upon him when they found what detestation the measures had excited; then General Nelson, who at His Excellency's command, had hung George W. Gordon, washed his hands of the responsibility by pleading His Excellency's rigorous orders. The papers kept in awe by a system of terror woke up like tigers, and as it now appears, the majority of the white inhabitants followed suit. He was left with a few planter magistrates to back him, and to get up a testimonial, which, if it is ever provided,—a matter now very much in doubt—will only be a monument of his apalling offence against humanity; what the next step will be we are not informed. Probably Mr. Eyre will be ordered home, and may be put upon trial for the highest crime known to the law. We already know that Col. Hobbs, who so distinguished himself in shooting, hanging, and whipping the negroes, burning their houses, and other similar feats of valor, has gone to his account. Too fearful to meet the requirements of justice in its legal forms he did execution upon himself; and so far gave the world to understand that he suspected no middle penalty. The great law of retribution is now having sway, and we shall not be surprised to hear that many of the other subordinate men-slayers have come to a premature end. It is too late in the day for tyrants to "stamp" out—as they call it—popular discontents in the Jamaica fashion, and we trust the lesson which is now being learned by the chief actors will never need to be repeated in the experience of others.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE MCCONNELL MURDER CASE.—Mr. E. J. O'Neil, detective, left this morning for Cleveland, Ohio, where he is required as a witness in the above trial, which is to commence on the 31st inst.

BURGLARY.—The store of Pierre Poulin was broken into by way of the cellar on Saturday night last; some dried apples was taken from the store, and the till was robbed of some silver and greenbacks, but the precise sum we did not learn.

THE POLICE BY-LAW.—On Saturday last, His Worship the Mayor signed and sealed the Police By-law, and the city solicitor has certified as to its legality; we may, therefore, now consider it in full force, and hope to see the Commissioners act upon the matter at once. The Session is close upon us; still, short as the time is, we have no doubt that the men will be selected and properly clothed ere Parliament opens.

THE DERBY.—This great race—one that always causes intense excitement amongst the knowing ones on the turf—is over, and we learn by our telegraphic despatches, per *City of Boston*, that *Lord Lyon* has carried the day. The betting on this important race stood as follows:—7 to 4 against Lord Lyon, o; 3 to 1 Rustic, o; 7 to 2 t; 11 to 1 Redan, o; 12 to 1 Blue Riband, o; 10 to 1 Vespasian, o; 2,000 to 30 against Westwick, t; 1,000 to 10 Maori Chief, o; 3 to 1 Knight of the Crescent, 1,2,3, t.

POLICE COURT.—Jesse Chester was charged with selling liquor without license, Constable Brown brought the charge, and proved the case, and the defendant was fined $20 and costs. James Bowden a most filthy and disgusting specimen of *genus homo* was fined $2 and costs for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on the streets; not being able to pay he was sent to jail for one week. Patrick Brown, drunk and disorderly $2 and cost or one week, the latter was the only alternative. Mrs. Delphine Lemieux. Pierre Chenette, assault, adjourned.

MUSIC ON MAJOR HILL.—The Band of the detachment of the Rifle Brigade, will play on Major Hill, this Tuesday afternoon, from four till six (weather permitting.)

Programme.

March,.....God bless the Prince of Wales.
Overture,.....Semiramide,.....Rossini
Waltz,.....The Guards,.....Godfrey
Selection,.....Opera of Martha,.....Hoton
Quadrilles,.....The Queen's Canadian, Prince
Galop,.....Alabama,.....Burckhardt
Regimental Marches.
God save the Queen.

THE THEATRE.—An accident prevented us from noticing Saturday evening's performances. The pieces played were "The Loan of a Lover," and "The Timid Lover," "Peter Spyk," and "Mr. Wiseman," were played by Mr. Mason, whose laugh-provoking comicalities of countenance, gesture, and speech, provided ample occupation for the risibilities of the most demure. "Gertrude," in the first piece, and "Louisa," in the second, were admirably played by Miss Florence Grosvenor, and her sister Constance was most lady-like and elegant in both her characters. Miss Adela St. Clair sings very prettily and with great animation. The Spanish *danseuse* is as graceful a Senorita on the boards as we could desire to see execute the "poetry of motion." Last evening "The Idiot Witness," and "Paddy Miles' Boy," with songs, duettes, dances, the Maypole dance, Overtures, Operatic Solos, &c., by the Italian Brothers.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—That Canada can, and with just pride, boast of some first class Hotels, there is no doubt, and that ye anciente citie, doth contain a brace of the very best, is beyond question. Who is there, that has ever been in the ancient capital, that does not know of the famed Russell & Son, proprietors of the Russell House, Palace Street, and the St. Louis adjoining the Music Hall, Quebec. They have during the past winter, expended a large amount of money in making extensive additions to the St. Louis, in order to meet the wants of the travelling community, and have furnished it in a style of splendor, that is not surpassed in Canada, if the United States. The great success of these gentlemen, as caterers for the public, consists not only in the excellency of their table, and the superior vintage of their wines, but in the correct system with which the whole management is carried out, and the general gentlemanly deportment, evinced alike to all their patrons.

BURGLARS.—The recent burglaries committed in Quebec, it appears were to have been tried in Montreal, at least the *Chronicle* says so; but how this fact was ascertained is not mentioned. About ten days ago, we noticed that a series of these depredations were being committed along the frontier, on each side of the line, eastward from Toronto, and at the same time warned our merchants to look after their safes. There is no doubt from the statement made in our Quebec contemporary, that these gents of the night hailed from Toronto, and that they are old hands at the business. They have now "struck ile," and will be *fly*, for some time to come; still we advise our merchants and others to look sharp to their premises, for there are at least twenty or thirty of these scoundrels, who are well known to the detectives, and who make Toronto their rendezvous. When Parliament assembles, there will doubtless be a great influx of strangers, and to be fogwarned is to be forearmed, is an old saw, nevertheless 'tis not a bad one, so we again repeat the warning—look to your safes.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.—It is a very pleasing fact to notice, when the tide of Immigration is beginning to flow inward, and especially when there is so much excitement prevailing anent the approach of the dread scourge, cholera, that our Emigrant Agents, particularly the Chief Agent at Quebec, A. C. Buchanan, Esq., are taking every precaution in their power to prevent the approach of diseases, and that those Emigrants who do arrive are quickly despatched through to the far west. The following extract from a letter to J. H. Daly, Esq., Emigrant Agent at Montreal, from the Chief Agent at Quebec, speaks for itself, and shows that not only on this side of the Atlantic, but at the ports of embarkation, there is vigilance exercised:—"The *Belgian's* passengers are nearly all foreigners, and are going through to the West. A large train, with about 600 Norwegians will leave this evening. Mr. Dixon writes me that as the *Belgian* was leaving a family was reported who had a child sick. They were ordered on shore, and the ship was only allowed to sail on taking a medical officer as far as Derry, so that if any further symptoms had appeared the ship would have been stopped. McLean has telegraphed to the Continent to stop all further passengers for the present. There were no new cases reported at Liverpool, and I am in hopes that with all the precautions we have taken we shall not be troubled."

OTTAWA CRICKET CLUB.—The Ottawa Cricketers took advantage of the fine day on Saturday last, by playing the second club match of the season. The play was very good, and showed that the members were earnest in their practice, determined to give a fair account of their cricket in any competition with outsiders. Till all have had an opportunity of testing their play, we must defer any remarks upon any branch of the game. We shall always be glad to notice such improvements in the play, as we did on Saturday last. Subjoined is the score.

E. H. BENJAMIN'S SIDE.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Benjamin, b G Powell.....	1	b Hester.....	0
Brophy, b Dennison.....	0	b Powell.....	0
Aumond, b Powell.....	7	b Powell.....	5
Bouzer, c Denison, b Powell	6	c Powell, b Hester	3
McMurtry, b Pivell.....	5	b Powell.....	0
Cluff, c Blackmore, b Powell	0	not out.....	0
Robb, std Powell.....	4	c Hesters b Powell	4
Zollicoffer, b Powell.....	0	b Powell.....	0
Thomas, not out.....	0	c Blackmore b Hester.....	0
Tassie, absent.....	0	b Hester.....	0
Byes.....	17	Byes.....	2
Leg Byes.....	2		
Wides.....	6	Wides.....	1
Total.....	48	Total.....	15
Total 1st Innings.....			48
Sum Total.....			63

J. SMITH'S SIDE.

1ST. INNINGS		2ND. INNINGS.	
Smith c Brophy b Benjamin..	11	b Benjamin...	0
G Powell, run out	1	b Brophy.....	13
Blackmore, b Benjamin.....	7	c Tassie, Aumond.....	4
Denison, b Benjamin.....	4	b Benjamin...	3
Birkett, b Brophy.....	2	b Aumond.....	4
Capt. Pemberton, b Brophy	16	c Bouzer, b Benjamin...	10
Boulton, b Brophy.....	5	not out.....	0
Russell, run out	1	b Aumond.....	0
O'Connor, not out	3	not out.....	6
Hester, absent.....	0	c Benjamin, b Benjamin...	3
Byes.....	3	Byes.....	2
Leg Byes.....	1		
Wides.....	2		
No balls.....	2	No balls.....	1
Total.....	58	Total.....	45
Total.....			58
Sum Total.....			103

The *Owl* says Lord Otho Fitzgerald, M.P. for the county Kildare, is about to be appointed Treasurer of the Household in place of Viscount Bury, who lost his seat at the last election.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR,—Observing from the report of the Executive Committee of the Volunteer Relief Fund, published to-day, that relief was extended "to two Volunteers' wives and eight children, Captain Powell's Bell's Corners' Infantry," I beg to state, that it was so extended without the knowledge or consent of the Officers of the Company.

The Volunteer Relief Committee in recounting their labors, "in the conversation room of the Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum, kindly placed at their disposal by the said Institution," which seemingly involved the distribution of two hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty cents, state, that it was decided, "that certificates of Captains of Companies should be sufficient warrant for action on their part."

Had this decision been adhered to, as well as the inference naturally following, that such certificate would be required, I would now be spared the necessity of enquiring the amount of aid granted to Bell's Corners Infantry, with a view to its return, and the Executive Committee the probable necessity of another meeting "in the Conversation Room," to declare a further dividend among the subscribers to the Volunteer Relief Fund.

Fortunately, the great majority of the men of Bell's Corners Volunteer Infantry Company stand in no need of the paltry pittance doled out in a spirit of niggardly charity, and are both willing and ready to provide for their comrades in arms less comfortably situated.

With reference to the treatment of the Volunteers stationed in Ottawa, the citizens have, in my opinion, little to boast. They were allowed to come and go without a single acknowledgment that would gracefully mark the public appreciation of their noble and patriotic conduct, and, indeed, with hardly one honest, hearty cheer, to speed them on in the path where duty led the way. Scarce a hamlet or village was there throughout the Province where the loyal volunteers were not feted and honored, to the honor of Canada be it said. Small matter this, it may be argued. I answer no. It is these very acts of genial kindness, of graceful courtesy, small and inconsiderable though they be, that speak to the heart and possess more value than dollars and cents, conveying as they do, the language of generous approval and honest sympathy.

Of the empty parade of ostentatious but cheap munificence by which a subscription list of *two thousand seven hundred and twenty-three dollars* was heralded to the world, and $266.50 expended, it is difficult to speak even gravely. For the credit of the contributors to the fund it is to be hoped that the great majority of them are innocent of any share in the responsibility.

Here were a body of several hundred men, called from their homes at an hour's warning, without even knapsacks to carry changes of clothing, however well provided, and they were allowed to pass through some six weeks of the most trying season of the year without a change of boots, socks, flannel shirts, or other necessaries, tramping up and down in wet and slush, night and day, guarding the property of their generous patrons; and yet, $2,723 were lying in the hands of a Committee professedly subscribed for their benefit. While the hospitals were being filled to the number of one in every seven out of a Company of strong men with fever patients brought on by wet and exposure, funds paraded in every journal as the magnificent donations of generous contributors were being hoarded up by their prudent representative Committee, to be handed back to the donors, minus a few paltry dollars and cents.

Tis not, I fear, the Corinthians of other days alone that need to be reminded by the eloquent Apostle of that virtue, chief among the blessed three, which "vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, and doth not behave itself unseemly."

WM. F. POWELL,
Capt. Comdg. B. C. Vol. Inf. Co.
Ottawa, May 28th, 1866.

To the Editor of the Times:

DEAR SIR,—While strolling through that beautiful suburban village, New Edinburgh, I was much pleased at the neat little gardens. Every one, who can obtain a small patch of ground, seems to take a pride in cultivating the useful as well as the ornamental. Knowing the taste of the villagers for quietness, and floriculture, &c., I dare not expose all the charming scenes in and about the place; did I do so I fear that I should be indicted by the lovers of rural residences, as a walking nuisance. I have wandered from my theme, as I intended only to draw your attention to the fact that a full-blown dahlia may be seen in the open air, in front of Mr. Maingy's house, at New Edinburgh. FLOS.

Ottawa, 28th May, 1866.

TENTH MATCH FOR THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.

Dion Wins the Day.

(From the N. Y. Tribune, May 24.)

The tenth match for the championship was played last evening at Cooper Institute, between John Deery of New York, holder of the champion cue, and Joseph Dion of Montreal. The former has been champion since September 7, 1865, when he won a victory over Louis Fox, at Rochester, after a close contest. He has since maintained it by defeating John McDevitt in a game which was neither close nor particularly creditable to either player. Before either of these encounters, Deery, although a young man, was a veteran player, and had figured in more matches than we can remember. In the tournament he was the only player who defeated Kavanagh, yet he is not generally supposed to be the stronger player of the two. In the preposterously long games prescribed for the championship matches, Deery has advantage over most players, a fine physical organization enabling him to endure the fatigue which a game of 1,500 points, lasting four or five hours, occasions. For protracted exertions of this kind, a man needs to be a good gymnast as well as a billiard player, and we believe the billiard fraternity agree that the length of the championship games ought to be abridged. It is all very well to have contests of physical endurance, but they should not be combined with the delicate tests that determine superiority in a game requesting so much dexterity, command of the nerves, and mental application, as billiards. Of Dion's capacity to undergo this bodily strain, little or nothing was known until last night. His reputation was very high, but it was based on what he had done in Montreal, or on what from that city he had signified his willingness to undertake. He had played out one game in public, and in that respect was under disadvantage compared with Deery, whose frequent appearances might be supposed to have given him confidence for performing before a crowded assembly. Dion's average in his previous game was 22½ of itself enough to prove him a formidable opponent. The American game, however, was not considered his forte, since he had never become demoralized enough to practice the push shot—that unhappy element in the American game which reduces it below the level of an exact science, and almost destroys its imaginative character by leading a player to rely on the great runs to be gained from nursing rather than on the succession of brilliant caroms by which a genius like Carme, pupil of the French school, proves his mastery over the inmost secrets of the game. Yet, as Carme in his two matches with Kavanagh, had shown himself able to play—so to speak—about 20 per cent. more billiards than any American practitioner, it was evident that he needed only to overcome his irrepressible repugnance to the American game to conquer at it, and it was supposed the same might be true of Dion.

The opinion proved correct. Dion won his game with comparative ease, and proved himself, at all points and in every branch of the game, superior to his opponent.

The Cooper Institute was well filled. The game began at eight o'clock. We omit a detailed account of it, and partly because of the late hour at which it was finished, and partly because the extreme disorder which prevailed prevented such an exhibition of billiards as the public, who were invited to pay a dollar to see, had a right to expect. Dion took the lead at the outset, turned the first and second hundred ahead, lost his lead on the third, regained it on the fifth and increased it largely. After this point the game was in Dion's hands, and Deery would have had no chance to pass him but for the outside interference. The disgraceful row which changed the result of the second of the Carme-Kavanagh games was repeated last night, only with less effect. Deery's friends mustered in strong force and united to break down the nerve of his opponent, by shouts and cries and interruptions of every sort. It is greatly to the credit of Dion that he allowed himself to be so little affected by it, but the diversion was sufficient to enable Deery to recover a lead after he was over 200 points behind. The score at one time being 607 for Dion to 690 for Deery, the latter pulled gradually up until the figures were Dion 1,098, Deery 1,000. A gang of rowdies on the right of the platform may take to themselves the credit of this part of the performance. We do not believe Deery had any hand in it, or rejoiced in it. The Police, after long delay, were summoned to stop the disorder, but only succeeded in making matters worse. It is the first occasion on which we ever saw the police inefficient and timid. The Sergeant in charge, after threatening to eject the disturbers, allowed himself to be persuaded or threatened out of it. After a long interval some degree of order was restored and the game went on. The police having manœuvered in strong force, the roughs kept comparatively quiet, and Dion went on his way to victory, with only an occasional hoot from the ruffianly mob that had attempted to intimidate him. We heard the purpose openly avowed by these men, and the leader of them declared it an outrage to allow a damned Canadian to take the cue away from New York. Yet, in spite of the best efforts of the mob, the Canadian took it, and he deserves great credit for the courage and nerve, as well as for the consummate skill which earned him his triumph. We judge him the superior of any American at the poor peculiarities of the American game, and in its finer branches he can find a rival only in M. Carme, with whom he will play tonight.

Dion won finally by 134 points, the game standing at the end, Dion, 1,500, Deering 1466. The game occupied five hours in playing, and was, only at intervals, marked by much brilliancy on either side.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest from Europe!

Arrival of the S. S. "City of Boston."

No Change in Political Affairs.

"Lord Lyon" Wins the Derby Plate.

The Valparaiso Bombardment Before the House.

Movements of Troops on the Prussian Frontier.

NEW YORK, 28th.—The steamship *City of Boston*, from Liverpool 16th and Queenstown 17th, has arrived.

The political situation remains unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, 17th.—The ace for the Derby, today, was won by "Lord Lyon," "Bribery Colt" was second, and "Rustic" was third. Twenty-four horses ran.

The war question remains unchanged.—There are, however, more pacific rumours in Paris, and the hopes of the European Congress are improving. It is asserted that Prussia and Italy have assented; the Austrian reply had not been received.

A Trieste despatch of the 16th, says:—The Austrian volunteers about to proceed to Mexico will, it is said, sail under the French flag.

Earle Bros., of Liverpool, have suspended. The liabilities are heavy, but the assets are considerably in excess. No other suspensions are reported.

It is believed that the cattle plague is not extending in Ireland.

In both Houses of Parliament the bombardment of Valparaiso had been noticed in terms of indignation, but the neutral attitude of the British Admiral was defended, and very fully endorsed by Government. The press and people loudly denounce the act of Spain. An indignation meeting at Liverpool adopted a resolution of protest, also a resolution expressing gratitude for the exertions of Commodore Rogers, of the U. S. Navy.

The financial panic continued sensibly to subside. Many difficulties are yet anticipated, but it is believed the effects will be less disastrous than previously anticipated.

No additional suspensions at Liverpool.

The military attitude of Prussia and Austria is very threatening. It is reported that Bismarck receives daily warnings of imminent assassination.

It is stated that Austria in a few weeks will have 90,000 men in the field. Large bodies of troops sent from Venetia had already effected a stratagetic concentration on the Prussian frontier.

A Berne telegram says that the Italian troops have been withdrawn to the interior of the kingdom.

A Munich telegram says that the governments of Bavaria and Baden are in favor of armed neutrality.

A Coblentz despatch says that the 7th and 8th Prussian army corps are to be concentrated there and at Wetzlar.

A Rio Janeiro telegram of April 24th says that the operations of the allied army upon the frontier of Bavaria are being vigorously pushed forward.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

Arrival of Four Passenger Steamships at New York in one day.

Total Number of Passengers, 2,000.

Jeff. Davis' Trial to be Postponed until the Fall Term.

NEW YORK, 28th.—The steamer *Atlantic* arrived from Bremen with 1,200 passengers, the steamer *Bellona*, with 500 passengers, the steamship *Aleppo*, from Liverpool, with 700 passengers and the steamship *City of Manchester* with 700 passengers.

NEW YORK, 28th.—The morning papers contain the following: It is now considered certain that the trial of Jeff. Davis will be postponed until the November term of the Richmond court. It is also probable that the indictment will be altered, the grand jury having only adjourned, and being fully entitled to make changes in the bill on hand in a new presentment. It is understood that the counsel for Mr. Davis have agreed to demand an immediate trial at the June Court.

NEW YORK, 28.—Two sculling matches have been made in England, between Henry Kelly, the champion of Putney, and Hamnett, the American champion. The races will be for £200 sterling a side. The first will be a four mile, straight race, and the second a five mile race. Both will come on in the same week, probably in July.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* declares itself enabled to state that the French Government has signed a contract with the trans-Atlantic Packet Company, to embark and convey to France the entire French expeditionary army in Mexico, within the time already published.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A new public park is about to be formed at Manchester.

Six Prussian *corps d' armee* had been mobilized.

A large Italian order for army clothes is now in process of execution in Leeds.

PURITY OF ELECTION.—Fifteen members have now been ejaculated for bribery, four-fifths of whom are Liberals. The only election committee at present sitting is that for Galway.

A facetious editor in Maine, desiring to astonish his creditors, asks his delinquent subscribers to come forward and pay up like gentlemen! The man evidently believes that the age of miracles is not passed.

Jay Cook, who is building a house worth half a million of dollars, obtained his wealth by advertising. During the time of the sale of the National bonds, which would have been unsold to this day but for the newspapers, he was the greatest advertiser in the world.

The little boys and girls of Richmond, Virginia, have, within a few days past, raised a sum of money sufficient to erect a neat monument over the remains of Joseph Davis, a son of Jeff Davis, who was accidently killed a few months before the evacuation of Richmond.

The whole of the legal expenses incurred in the case of Charlott Winsor, it is said, will be borne by the Crown, the points raised in her favour being of such importance that the advisers of the Crown felt there ought to be an authoritative decision upon them.

DESTRUCTION OF A VILLAGE BY FIRE.—The village of Bande, in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, was almost entirely destroyed by fire three days since. Forty-five houses were burnt down, and scarcely any building remains uninjured, except the church and school-house. No person was injured.

The late French composer Clapisson left among his treasures a spinnet of the sexteenth century, which is said to be worth at least sixty thousand francs. The keys are of agate and lapis lazuli, and the ivory framework is covered with two thousand five hundred precious stones set in silver.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC.—SCENES IN LONDON.

Never before did the city, and more particularly that part of it which contains the leading banks, wear such an aspect as it did yesterday from the hour when the banks were opened for business, up to a late hour of the day. It soon became manifest that the failure of Overend and Gurney's bank had produced a widespread feeling of distrust, and it was distressing to witness the eager expression in the faces of persons who had left home for the purpose of drawing out their deposits, and as many of them probably supposed, saving their families from ruin. The London customers who were bent on this errand were no doubt supplanted by numerous arrivals from the country by early trains, and some in the throng had maliestly a provincial appearance. A few of the banks, as if to invite those who felt distrustful, opened their doors at 9 instead of 10 o'clock; but it was not till after 10 that the excitement began to be unmistakeably manifested. From that time Lombard street, Birchin Lane, and Throgmorton street commenced filling, and these and some other neighboring streets became almost blocked up with passengers and vehicles. A large crowd was assembled opposite particular banks; and, perhaps, in some degree these gatherings helped to increase the intensity of the run. Policemen were stationed at the doors of the banks, which were subject to this pressure, to enable those who had business there to pass in and out, and they had considerable difficulty in keeping the way clear. It was curious to observe the change of countenance produced by two or three minutes spent opposite a bank counter, and many on coming out audibly expressed their satisfaction.

The pickpockets were in great force in the neighborood of the banking houses, and in the latter it was necessary to employ detective officers for the protection of the public. Many losses from this cause are reported. One gentleman who to make himself safe in every contingency, had gone to the city and drawn out the whole of his deposits, amounting to £510, from one of the soundest banks in London, was proceeding through Finch lane, when, applying his hand to his pocket to realize more fully his happy state of security, he found that the pocket had been cut and his money was already gone.

Orders had been issued placing the whole Austrian army on a war footing.

Bills have been also introduced, reducing the franchise in Scotland and Ireland.

Exportation of horses is prohibited from Italy.

On Friday night last an old man named Tans a church sexton, who seemed particularly anxious that his name and occupation should be very correctly given, entered No. 2 police station Toronto, carrying in his arms a fine looking young child, aged about two weeks, which he had just discovered in the body of the Rev. Dr. Caldicott's church, Bond street, stating that he wished Sergeant Dunlop to take the "responsibility." That officer, although usually most obliging, was compelled to oblige the unoffending youth to take it home, or somewhere else, till the requisite authority should be received from the proper authorities, for its protection.

EXTRAORDINARY REPTILE.—The Black Ball packet Young England, which has just arrived from Sydney, has brought home also a tremendous specimen of the saurian tribe, which, in the opinion of Australian savans, is more closely allied to the extinct reptilia of the pre-adamite era than any living animal yet discovered. It inhabited the unexplored interior of Queensland, near the source of the Fitzroy river. The accounts related of the destruction caused by the monster upon the native population seemed perfectly incredible until the formidable jaws, armed with fangs of astonishing size, were beheld. Added to this, its claws of prodigious power, its invulnerable skin, rendered it most formidable. In the contest which ended in its destruction, one claw was torn off, but with this expection the body is in perfect preservation.

WARLIKE IMPLEMENTS IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—We fear that the peace party will be disgusted in learning that munitions of war, monster guns, and speciimens of armour plating will be exhibited in great force at the Paris Exhibition next year. From a rather doctrinaire point of view, these subjects were not at first mentioned in the French classification, but the demands from the manufacturers of these modern inventions to be allowed to exhibit there have come in so strongly from Prussia and Belgium, as well as England, that the French have reconsidered the question and have now resolved not only to admit them, but to make a complete exhibition of what doing, both in the Imperal arsenals and by private manufacturers in France, to render warfare a more scientific occupation. They have come to this resolution only within the last few days.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE IRISH FLAX TRADE.—A comparison of the statistics of the Irish Flax trade in the years 1859, 1864, and 1866, shows a steady progression, which would have been more rapid had the cultivation of the crop in Ireland been kept up steadily. In 1859 there were in Ulster 82 flax spinning mills, with 657,827 spindles. Of these, however only 560,642 spindles were working; 81,230, or about a sixth of the whole were idle. In 1864 the number of mills were smaller by eight, but the total number of spindles employed was 741,914, only 6,860, or one seventeenth of the whole, being not in use. In 1866 the mills numbered 85, an addition of 12 in two years, and the spindles employed are 629,452. There has been an increase since 1864 of 30 per cent. in the number of spindles, and the proportion of unemployed spindles remains about the same in that year. In the power loom factories an analagous increase is found. In 1859, there were 28 factories and 3,933 looms; in 1861, 35 and 4,933 looms; 1864 42 and 9,187 looms; in 1866, 44 and 10,804 looms. New factories, besides, are in course of erection which will contain 1,400 looms. Before the close of the year Ulster will have over 18,000 power looms, against 3,623 in 1859. Strong hopes are entertained that the efforts to restore the flax-spinning trade in Cork will also prove a success. A new company established there calls upon the southern farmers earnestly for a large supply of flax this year, for which there is on the spot a ready and a growing market.

COMMERCIAL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Return of traffic for week ending May 19th, 1866:

Passengers,.....	$41,352
Express Freight, Mails and Sundries,.....	4,750
Freight and Live Stock,.....	70,087
Total,.....	$116,189
Corresponding week of 1865,.....	122,893
Decrease,.....	$6,704

JOHN HICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Montreal, May 23, 1866.

The Leather Trade.

LEATHER of all descriptions continues to arrive sparingly, and choice lots are readily picked up but for inferior and undesirable grades there is little sale except at a reduction in price.

SPANISH SOLE—Has been more in request,