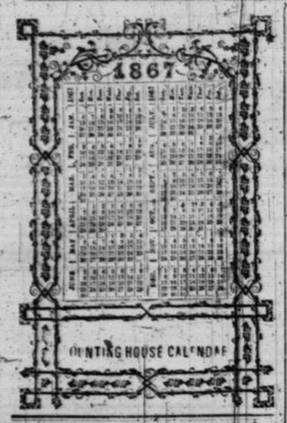

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Department of Public Works—F. Braun.

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

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA. JANUARY 8. 1867

For Arrival and Departure of Mails see 1st page.

The Fenian humbug has now another man at its head. Stephens has resigned or been deposed, and General Gleeson elected to the office of C. O. I. R. That Republic needs a terrible amount of organising, and we doubt very much whether the new chief will be able to run the concern with even the limited success which attended Stephens.

MR. BROWN'S "Englishman" having failed to enter an appearance, and MR. BROWN himself having also failed to redeem his pledge of the 17th and 24th ult., on behalf of the "Englishman" aforesaid, MR. MCGEE has very properly, after giving MR. BROWN and his "Englishman" a fortnight's grace, addressed another letter to MR. BROWN, by way we presume, of closing the controversy. The systematic slanderer of the public men of this country has at length been "cornered" in a way that we trust will be a lesson to him for all future time. We shall publish MR. MCGEE's letter to-morrow.

The city elections were conducted yesterday with becoming spirit and without any undue excitement or turbulence at the polls. In By ward the contest terminated abruptly in the morning by the withdrawal of Mr. Wadsworth, for the reasons stated elsewhere. In Ottawa ward three of the old members were also returned, and in Wellington ward Mr Perkins had to give way to Mr. Bangs. In St. George's ward the contest was kept up with great spirit, and resulted in the triumph of the "ticket"—Messrs. Robinson, Lyon and Featherston by an overwhelming majority. The council will therefore stand five new to ten old members, and the ratepayers will doubtless look to it for an improved administration of civic affairs. The voters appear to have made a judicious selection, and the council we think will generally be regarded as an improvement upon its predecessor.

The impeachment of President Johnson, which has been so long threatened by the Radical extremists, is at length to be formally attempted by Congress. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, purposes introducing a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the conduct of Mr. Johnson, and to report thereon, when, as a matter of course, he will be represented as being guilty of such acts as will, in the eyes of his enemies, warrant them in impeaching him. It is said that two-thirds of the House will unite in preferring articles of impeachment so soon as the committee shall report in favour of them.

The object of the Radicals is to get rid of President Johnson, and place a tool of their own in his stead, and some of them boast that they will have him out of office by the middle of February. Wendell Phillips, who is a leading light among the extremists, is a warm advocate of impeachment, and one of his reasons, therefore, is that if Mr. Johnson is allowed to remain in office to the end of his term, it will be impossible to elect a Radical at the next Presidential election! When such reasons are urged as justifying the extreme step of deposing the chief magistrate, it may be well to consider whether the American people are not rapidly hastening on towards the total subversion of their institutions, and the establishment of an unmitigated despotism. Mr. Johnson's only crime is that he stands by the constitution, and refuses to allow the Northern demagogues to extinguish the rights and liberties of the Southern people, and abolish the Southern States.

The decision of the Supreme Court, regarding the unconstitutionality of certain military trials, has alarmed the Radical party, and they feel now that unless they can at once displace Mr. Johnson, the jurisdiction of this court will be invoked upon all the acts of Congress imitating against Southern rights, and they know beforehand that it will sustain the constitution. It is necessary, therefore, to dispose of the President, because it is only through him or his office they can remodel the Supreme Court; they cannot legislate any of the judges out of office, nor can they legislate away the jurisdiction of the court, but if by the impeachment of Mr. Johnson the Speaker of the Senate could obtain the position of President, it would then be competent for him to pack the bench with lawyers of known Radical views, and who do not care a fig for the constitution unless where it suits them. There can be no question but that the recent decisions of the court, as well as the anticipated judgments upon other points which have been, or will be submitted, have led the Radicals to finally determine upon proceeding against Mr. Johnson, as the only possible way, not only of improving their own political position, but also of striking at the independence of the Supreme Court and rendering it subservient to their own partizan views.

Thus we see a party resolved upon violating the most sacred rights of the people, for the purpose of carrying out a vindictive and tyrannical policy against the Southern States. The whole aim of the Radicals is to exalt the authority of the Legislature above that of the President, and practically above the decisions of the Supreme Court; for if that court is to be packed by partizans for the purpose of influencing its judgments, it would no longer act as a check upon the Legislature, to keep it within the limits set to it by the constitution. The Radicals are thereby surely revolutionising the government of their country, and preparing for it troubles in the future, of which at the present time it is impossible to divine the end. They will have two years of undisputed sway, unless the extreme measure of deposing the President should precipitate a crisis, and if they succeed in this, it is very evident that means will readily be devised to convert the Supreme Court into a willing instrument in their hands.

LOCAL NEWS.

SOIREE.—The ladies of Bank street church, intend to have their annual soiree about the 17th inst. Further particulars will be furnished in a few days by advertisements, &c.

WEST HAWKESBURY.—We learn that Mr. Jas. Boyd has been elected Reeve of this township Mr. Boyd was Reeve last year, and the popular vote has restored him to the same position.

POLICE COURT.—There was no business at this court yesterday, and the unusually peaceable manner in which the elections were conducted leaves room for hoping that there will be little this morning.

THE ELECTIONS FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—These important elections will take place to-morrow morning. It is the duty of all who would have the educational interests of the city attended to, to attend and record their votes.

COUNTY OF PRESCOTT ELECTIONS.—At the municipal elections for the Township of Longueuil, Prescott County, John Miller, Esq., was elected Reeve; and Messrs. Crosse, Barton, Beaudry and Robert Hamilton, as Councillors.

THE MAGAZINES.—We have received from Messrs. Durie & Son, *Belgravia*, a London magazine conducted by M. E. Braddon. Those who have been in the habit of reading *Belgravia* will require no recommendation of it from us. The present number contains some very pleasing stories. "Birds of Prey," by the author of Lady Audley's Secret, is continued. It has also in poetry a "Christmas Carol," a "Christmas Vision," "The Snow Flake," and its usual complement of interesting prose.

LECTURE.—We understand the lecture to be delivered at 8 o'clock this evening in the basement of the Wesleyan church, Metcalfe street, by Mr. Morphy, of Toronto, will be of a highly entertaining character. Babylon in its glory, the revelling banquet of Belshassar, the taking of the city by Cyrus, the evils of carousals and the benefits of temperance will be the principal heads of the lecture, which will be illustrated by a diagram. Seats should be secured in time as a large attendance is expected. Chair to be taken precisely at 8 o'clock.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of the members of the Rideau Fire Company, held on Saturday, the 5th inst., the following officers were elected for the present year:—Captain, L. A. Grison; Lieutenant, Edward Rainville; Secretary and Treasurer, Alexis Foisy; Assistant Secretary, Medard Bodoin; First Branchman, Peter Jobin; Second do., Isaac Dufour; First Engineer, Amable Beauchamp; Second do., Onesime Barrette; Foreman of hose, Joseph Gardepie; Bugler, John Larose. Managing Committee: Paul Hogue, Joseph Choyer, Simon Hotte, Baptiste Bodoin, Baptiste Archambeault, Alexander Lalonde, Adillon Archambeault.

SKATING RINK.—The excellent band of the 100th Regiment, as per announcement, will be in attendance at the Skating Rink, this evening. The following is a list of the selections they will perform during the evening:—

March,	Gladiateur,	Riviere.
Overture,	Die Fleucht March De Schenf,	Rucken.
Waltz,	Village Rose,	Coote.
Quadrille,	Militaire,	Ruhner.
Jalop,	Politecknicker,	Ruhner.
Redowa,		
Selection,	Elisia d' Amore,	Donizetti.
Polka,	Leopoldstadter,	Strauss
Quadrille,	Cameronians,	D'Albert.
Waltz,	Hilda,	Godfrey.
Lancers,	Somebody's Luggage,	Coote.
Jalop,	Froh and Hecter,	Faust.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—We have received the first number of *The Volunteer Review and Military and Naval Gazette*, published in this city by Messrs. Moss and O'Brien, the prospectus of which we noticed some time ago. The *Review* presents a neat mechanical appearance and reflects great credit on the judgment exercised in the selection of its matter. The editorial articles are written with care and ability, and give promise that the *Review* will be in every respect equal to its mission. Our gallant volunteers, and indeed the public generally, should encourage its circulation, as its speciality is a subject of very great importance to the future of our country, and the number before us indicates that it will well deserve the support of the public.

HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.—Yesterday the Canadian Commercial College, (in connection with Prof. Webster's Literary Institute,) under the management of Mr. B. Peters, was opened, and if the success attending its opening may be taken as an augury for its future, it will far surpass all similar institutions in Canada. At the morning session there were eight pupils, and in the afternoon the number increased to sixteen. Every arrangement to facilitate the youth in his search for knowledge is here brought into practical use, especially in commercial and financial affairs. In order that a thorough knowledge of this all important study may be fully comprehended by the pupils, banking, as carried out in all such institutions in Canada, as also dealing in stocks, shares, brokerage, etc., are here brought out in the fullest sense of the word. There is no point of commercial dealing that is not practically understood by Mr. Peters, and what is still better he has the knack of imparting such knowledge to his pupils in a highly successful manner. Parties residing at a distance, who require any information as to terms, &c., on applying will be furnished with a descriptive circular.

—The London *Times* says that the slaughter of miners in England by the colliery explosions average one thousand a year.

Rev. Amos Blanchard, Meridan, N.H., writes—"I think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. Both myself and wife have used them with the most satisfactory results." Those preparations are exported largely to Europe, and have a world-wide reputation. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 194 Greenwich st., N.Y.

CITY ELECTIONS.

Yesterday, the city was alive with a respectable degree of animation, over the elections. Before nine o'clock, a great number of cutters and sleighs of all descriptions were put in requisition for bringing voters to the polls. The vehicles generally were labelled with the names of the candidates in whose interest they ran. Up to the time of closing the polls the horses seemed to increase in speed. Even the defeated candidates, after defeat became a certainty, did not seem to relax in their efforts to secure votes, with the exception of those who chose to retire before the poll closed. We are happy to state that all went off peacably.

St. George's Ward.

The greatest interest was manifested in the contest in St. George's ward, both the polling places having been surrounded by crowds of people from nine o'clock until five. The following is the state of the poll at the close:

Lyon,	245
Robinson,	239
Featherstone,	227
McGreevy,	158
Dow,	122
Starmer,	79

Messrs. Lyon, Robinson and Featherstone were declared duly elected. The successful gentlemen then delivered brief addresses appropriate to the occasion, thanking their supporters, and promising their utmost efforts for the good of the city.

Wellington Ward.

In this ward there was an active run throughout the morning. At the close of the poll the votes stood.

Bangs,	269
Bate,	264
Abbott,	183
Perkins (at 11:30)	68

Mr. Perkins about the middle of the day retired, but though the remaining candidates were thus virtually returned the poll remained open till five o'clock.

The candidates in this as in the other wards, returned their thanks to the electors at the conclusion of the proceedings.

By Ward.

In this ward the proceedings were suddenly terminated by the retirement of Mr. Wadsworth. We have been assured that Mr. Wadsworth's friends, though regretting that they will not have the benefit of his services in the council, have fully approved of his action in resigning, as they did not consider that he would have received fair play. This is really a very serious business, and betrays a deplorable condition of affairs which ought not to have been allowed to exist. As Mr. Wadsworth's letter to the Returning Officer is likely to call forth an explanation from the parties concerned, we shall refrain in the meantime from further comments. The following is a copy of the notice handed to the Returning Officer:

OTTAWA, Jan. 7th, 1867.

To Doctor St. Jean, Returning Officer for By Ward:

SIR,—In consequence of your appointing a poll clerk, whose returns on a former occasion as such were proven to be falsified by the rate-payers of the ward, and although I am fully satisfied, my return certain, if fair play could be obtained; but from the many threats that have been made by men opposed to me, that cannot be expected, I therefore, notify you, that I withdraw from the present contest for the above reasons.

I am, Sir,
JAMES WADSWORTH.

Mr. Wadsworth addressed the electors, and said he was prepared to go into a contest of one day or two, but was not prepared for a contest of six months, as on a former occasion, when this same person acted as poll clerk. He thought it was very imprudent for the returning officer to appoint such a person.

Messrs. Friel, Traversy and Heney were then declared duly elected, there being no other candidates.

Ottawa Ward.

The contest in this ward was very spirited but very peaceable and orderly. And it was very gratifying to perceive an entire absence of party feeling, as between sects and nationalities, but the most perfect accord and good will pervading the whole.

The attempt made to defeat Mr. Goulden who has been an honest and faithful member of the council, was a signal failure, as the following returns at the close of the poll will show:

Martineau,	266
Guerard,	262
Goulden,	229
McCarron,	120
Berichon, (at 12:30),	64

The City Council for 1867.

ST. GEORGE'S WARD.—R. Lyon, J. G. Robinson, J. P. Featherstone.
WELLINGTON WARD.—C. W. Bangs, C. T. Bate, F. Abbott.
VICTORIA WARD.—J. Rochester, J. Cunningham, J. Langford.
BY WARD.—H. J. Friel, I. Traversy, John Heney.
OTTAWA WARD.—E. Martineau, J. B. Guerard, C. Goulden.

The next question of importance is, who shall be Mayor?

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The board met on Thursday evening, the 3rd inst., pursuant to notice. Present, Messrs. J. D. Slater (chairman), McCloy, Ross, Kirby, May, Cunningham, Scott, and Workman.

The minutes were read and approved.

Mr. Abbott entered.

An application from Miss Emily Humphries, teacher, was read by the chairman.

Moved by Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. McCloy, that the application of Miss Humphries, to be engaged as a teacher under this board, be received and placed on file.

Moved by Mr. Scott, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Workman, that Miss Emily Humphries be appointed second assistant teacher in Albert street school, at a salary of $160 per annum.

Yeas.—Messrs. Abbott, May, Scott, and Workman—4.

Nays—Messrs. McCloy, Ross, Kirby, and Cunningham.—4.

The amendment was carried by the casting vote of the chairman.

Mr. Ross gave notice that he would move a reconsideration of the foregoing resolution at the next meeting of the board.

Sundry accounts were presented and read.

Moved by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Scott, that the account due to R. Lees, Esq., solicitor for the Board, amounting to $58.30; Bell & Woolburn, $5.00, and James Joyce, 40 cents, having been duly examined and certified, be paid by cheques signed by the chairman.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. May, seconded by Mr. Kirby, that the chairman be authorised to sign a cheque in favor of Henry Gough for $14.36, amount of his account.—Carried.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of paying Mr. J. P. Robertson the sum of sixteen dollars and fifty cents for firewood, &c., and on motion of Mr. Workman, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, the report was received and adopted.

Moved by Mr. McCloy, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, that the superintendent is hereby requested to notify the several teachers under this board to attend at the next monthly meeting, in order to sign their respective agreements.—Carried.

Moved and seconded that the chairman do now leave the chair, and that Mr. Workman be called thereto.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, that this board, before breaking up for the year, desire to thank their chairman, J. D. Slater, Esq., for the interest he has taken in educational matters, and for his impartability while presiding at their meetings.—Carried unanimously.

JAMES JOYNT, Secretary.

PARTICULARS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE "FASHION."

Heroism of the Pilot and Engineer.—They Perish at their Posts.—Terrible Loss of Life Among the Negro Deck Passengers.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2.—The particulars of the loss of the *Fashion* have been received. The disaster occurred when she was about seven miles above Baton Rouge the fire being caused by sparks from the chimney. It spread with such rapidity that efforts to check it were of no avail, and boat and passengers had to be abandoned to their fate. The *Fashion* had on board two hundred and seventy bales of cotton, which added to the fury of the flames. The cotton continued to burn after she had been run upon a bank. The boat itself floated off soon after, and burned to the water's edge. The cabin passengers on board numbered over one hundred and fifty, but their names are not given, in consequence of the destruction of the register and papers of the boat. The deck passengers were mostly all negroes. They leaped wildly into the water, and very few if any of them were saved.

The people, to escape the flames, ran backwards and forwards, scarcely knowing whither, until driven into a more compact mass, when they would leap overboard and perish.

The pilot, Thomas Montague, remained at his post until driven off by the flames, when he walked astern, and was never seen afterwards.

Mr. Fairchild, the engineer, stuck to the engine until it was too late to escape, and perished in the flames.

The steward and second mate were also lost. Captain Pratt saved several ladies by sending waist deep into the river, putting them into a yawl, and paddling it with a portion of the state room blinds. Captain Pratt was almost dead from exhaustion, but finally succeeded in reaching Baton Rouge.

Mr. Hastings, the mate, leaped into the water, and reached the shore by swimming.

A lady passenger threw her three children into the river, and then leaped after them. The mother and one of the children were afterwards rescued, but the two other children were seen no more.

The panic on board the steamer was fearful, and the mate who describes the scene says, in nineteen years of steamboating he never saw such a sight. This person was about the last to leave the burning vessel. Two elegantly dressed ladies, who came on board at Bayou Sara, were among the lost.

STRANGE STORY OF A CONVICT.

The Warren (O.) *Chronicle* has the following strange story:—Ed. Day, colored, convicted of burglary at the last term of the court, was taken last week to the penitentiary, making his third term at the institution. He seems to be an incorrigible fellow, but claims to have been more sinned against than sinning. He claims to be the victim of a merciless set of persecutors—an organized band of thieves and counterfeiters. Our readers will remember that we lately published two instances in which surgeons extracted needles from Day's neck and breast while in jail awaiting his trial. Four large button needles were cut out of his person, and the surgeons say he has a great many more—perhaps fifty—in different parts of his body, but as the needles do not seriously affect him, except when they work to a point especially sensitive part, he considers it best to have the surgeons operate on him. We were present on one occasion when he was being examined by a surgeon, and it was easy to observe the locality of needles in his face and neck. When first asked how they came to be in him, he obstinately refused to tell; but, taking sick, and thinking, perhaps, he had not long to live, he yielded to frequent persuasions to divulge his secret, under condition that it should not be made public until he was out of the way of his persecutors. He claims that his business has been to discover the schemes and rascalities of certain parties, and then to black mail them, to keep from divulging. Some eight or ten years since, the Treasurer's office in Ashtabula county was robbed. Day claims he was cognizant of the robbery, and employed to carry several thousand dollars to a certain party, but instead of doing so he appropriated the money to his own use. This so increased his confederates that they were determined to punish him. He was taken and bound, and while in this helpless condition hot needles were forced into his flesh, and he was forced to swear eternal secrecy, under penalty of suffering a like punishment if he did not keep his promise. Two years ago last summer, a party of count feiters in this place endeavored to engage him to do some work for them. (Day is a tolerable engraver.) After finding out their plans, he refused to do the work, but told them he wanted several hundred dollars hush money. One night he was decoyed into a place on Main street, knocked down, manacled and carried to a certain point on a back street, and put to tortures that would shame the cruelties of the Spanish inquisition. One plan was to tickle the soles of his feet until he would faint under the excruciating agony. After somewhat reviving, red hot needles were driven in his body, legs, arms and cheeks. He says he knows the parties, but is afraid to make their names public. How much truth there may be in his story, we will not pretend to say. The fact that his body is literally a needle cushion, leads to the inference that some forcible means were probably used to place them there."

—The St. Paul *Press* estimates the present population of Minnesota at three hundred and sixty thousand.

OYSTERS AND SNAILS.—The daily consumption of oysters in Paris amounts to upwards of 750,000, which reach the capital in some thing like six thousand baskets, each of which contains a gross, and furnishes altogether on an average half an oyster per head of the population. The number of snails—now so favorite an edible with the Parisian *gourmands* as to have thrown the frog, the national delicacy *par excellence*, completely into the shade—brought daily to the Paris market, is not so easily ascertained; all that one knows is that from Burgundy and Champagne the great snail-producing districts, upwards of one hundred thousand are despatched to Paris every day.

FLOGGING CRIMINALS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The law of North Carolina authorizes the infliction of corporeal punishment upon certain classes of offenders, but no distinction is made on account of color. White men are whipped as well as black. The law is a relic of the barbarous ages, and Gen. Sickles was prompted by disgust at it to issue his order forbidding the infliction of the penalty. But he made a manifest mistake; the law is not in violation of the civil rights bill, and the President could do no otherwise than countermand Gen. Sickles' order. If the North Carolina law administered different punishments to blacks, either more or less severe, than to whites, there would be ground of interposition by the civil rights bill.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE IMAUM OF MUSCAT.—A rather amusing affair took place shortly after the commencement in the summer of hostilities between Syed Selem, Imaum of Muscat, and Syed Toorky, claimant of that dignity. Syed Selem, to protect himself against this enemy, built a barricade of bags of rice and dates across the eastern part of the town. Syed Toorkey, being very short of provisions, made a desperate sortie from Fort Jelalli, which he held, carried off the entire barricade, and lived for some time upon it. Syed Selem made another little mistake. He called upon some of the wild tribes of Arabs in the interior, to come and aid him; but upon second thoughts he came to the conclusion that they might prove harder to get rid of than Syed Toorkey, so he recalled his invitation, and placed guns in all the roads to keep back his allies if they should insist on coming.

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN PHILADELPHIA.—On Wednesday night, at a house of ill-fame, a young man named Patterson shot his sister, who had been leading a bad life for some time past. A police officer was alarmed by cries of murder, and on entering the house found the young man standing in the middle of the room with a large horse-pistol in his hand. On the floor lay, bleeding and senseless, the young woman, about twenty-two years of age. The officer raised her up, and found that the balls had taken effect in her head, arm, and breast, inflicting severe wounds. The prisoner said that the day before yesterday he had gone to see her, and had attempted to reason her out of her wicked course of life. She refused, and said she preferred to live as she had been doing. He said he would rather see her dead than see her as she was, and then fired full at her, intending to take her life.

THE POPE.

A Grand Catholic Council to be held at Rome, in June next.

[Rome (Dec. 13) Correspondence London Times.]

The Pope has addressed an invitation to the Bishops of the Catholic world, to assemble at Rome, in the month of June, 1867, to celebrate the eighteenth century of the martyrdom of the Apostles Peter and Paul, and the canonization of several martyrs, confessors and virgins.

The Pontifical letter of invitation, bearing date the 8th ult., is signed by the Cardinal Prefect of the sacred congregation of the council, and is to the following effect:

ILLUSTRIOUS AND VERY REVEREND SIR: Among the principal and gravest cares of the Apostolic Ministry of the Sovereign Pontiff, the most grateful is to confer, according to established rites, the honor of canonization and public worship in the church upon the heroes of the Christian religion. Therefore, the holy congregation of rites, having accomplished all the acts according to the discipline prescribed by the apostolic constitution, our Holy Father Pope Pius IX, after having maturely considered the circumstances, has resolved (in so far, however, as the power of the Almighty, as we are permitted to hope, shall avert the imminent tempest which threatens us) to hold, in the month of June, two semi-public consistories. After these consistories, the Holy Father, by the aid of God and the Virgin Mother of God, will inscribe a solemn decree in the catalogue of saints, the blessed martyrs, confessors, and virgins whose names hereafter follow. On the 29th of the same month the festival of the blessed apostles Peter and Paul, which on this occasion will be celebrated with all the greater joy, by reason of the secular anniversary of their glorious martyrdom. The names of the blessed martyrs, confessors, and virgins, are as follows:—

1. The blessed Josaphat, Archbishop of Polocsk, of the Ruthenians, in White Russia, martyr.

2. The blessed Pedro d'Arbues, of the order of regular canons of St. Augustine, Inquisitor of Spain and canon of the Metropolitan Church of Saragossa, martyr.

3. The nine blessed martyrs of Gorkhum, belonging to divers regular orders or to the secular clergy.

4. The blessed Paul de la Croix, confessor, founder of the congregation of Clercs-Dechausses of the Holy Cross and of the Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ.

5. The blessed Leonard of Port Maurice, confessor, apostolic missionary of the minor order of St. Francis of the Strict Observance.

6. The blessed Maria-Francesca of Five Wounds, virgin, of the third order of St. Peter of Alcantara, in Naples.

7. The blessed Germaine-cousin, secular virgin of the diocese of Toulouse.

According to ancient custom His Holiness has, therefore, ordered me, Prefect of the Congregation charged to interpret the Holy Council of Trent, to write to the Prelates of the Catholic world, to announce to them this glad news, and to acquaint them that the Bishops, who not being detained by the fear of causing grave prejudice to the flocks confided to their care, should repair at the proper time to this noble city, in order to be present at the consistories above mentioned. It will be a source of great joy for the Holy Father to see his brethren assemble in one place, and offer up, with one accord, prayers to those saints already received into celestial glory; in order that, moved by such supplications in the extreme peril which threatens civil, and above all sacred things, they may ask of God and obtain from His goodness, victory over the malignant enemy, and perpetual peace for the Church Militant. Further, it is needful to reflect that it is the will of the Sovereign Pontiff that all those who may respond to this invitation shall be considered as having fulfilled the prescriptions of Sixtus V. of holy memory, contained in the Bull *Romanus Pontifex*, relative to the obligation of making the journey to Rome in order to visit the *Sacra Apostolorum Limina*. And if ever there was a time in which it was fitting to come and venerate the sepulchres of Saints Peter and Paul, fathers and masters of the truth, enlightening the souls of the faithful (as it was said by Theodoret), it is above all, at the period in which that festival will be celebrated, which in the words of St. Leo the Great, "in addition to that veneration which it should receive throughout the world, should be hailed with special reverence and joy at Rome, in order that in the place where the death of the principal apostles has been glorified, greater joy should be manifested on the day of their martyrdom." Given at Rome by the Sacred Congregation of the Council this 8th day of December, 1866, sacred to the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

Maj.-Gen. Sisted, C. B., the new Commander of the Western District, is expected here in a day or two, having, it is supposed, been a passenger by the *China*, which arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, and was due at Boston yesterday. The military career of the new Commandant has been principally in India, where, during the late war, he served with such distinction as to earn the honor of being made a Companion of the Bath. He entered the army as a Cornet in the cavalry on the fourth of December, 1835, attained a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in April, 1850, and a Major-Generalship on the 10th August, 1864. He served with the Queen's Royals, under Lord Keane, and took part in the campaign in Afghanistan and Beloochistan, and the Shuznee, where was present the gallant regiment of foot, now stationed in Toronto. He was wounded in the action at Shuznee, and obtained a medal. He afterwards served with the 78th Highlanders in the Persian war, and in 1857 commanded a brigade in the night attack and battle of Kooshan, for which he received the distinction "C. B." He was also with the same regiment at the bombardment of Mohundrah, and served with Havelock's column in 1857, being present in the action with the insurgents at Bithoor. He commanded a regiment in the several actions ending in the relief of the Residency at Lucknow. He afterwards succeeded to the command of the first brigade on the death of General Neil, on the 25th September, and held it during the whole of the operations towards the defence of the Residency. He was for two months with Dutrain's force at Alumbagh, and participated in several attacks, ending in the final capture of Lucknow. Again he participated in the Rohilcund campaign in April, 1858, and commanded the second brigade at the capture of Bevrilly, for which he received a medal with two clasps and a year's service. During this time he was frequently mentioned in despatches, and as his record of service shows, attained his present position not without gaining a great deal of military experience. —*Globe.*

—The mission of the United States steamer *Don* is still shrouded in mystery, and it is now stated that she will proceed to the Danish island of St. Thomas, which colony the Federal Government has been negotiating for for some time past.

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN HAMILTON.—This afternoon, the body of John Waters, well known as a dealer in second hand goods, on King William street, was found lying dead on the floor of his sleeping room, in a state of perfect nudity. It is evident from appearances, that he died at least two days ago, as he had not been seen during that time, and his shop door was found standing open, not having been closed all that time. The discovery was only made by some boys going into the place. Deceased was an extraordinary person. His shop was one of the greatest curiosities to be found anywhere. He dealt in nothing but broken wares, and his display of wagon wheels, legless sofas, chairs without backs, and old iron was probably not equalled any where. It was utterly impossible to get into his place without having to clamber over all sorts of broken articles. This shop was a continually confused mass of old wreck, and the proprietor was one of the oddest looking beings alive. Small in stature and very old, he present d quite a revolting appearance, he seldom cleaned himself, almost invariably having a face as dirty as a chimney sweep. How he existed on his *omnium gatherum* has long been a mystery to many. He lived alone in a state of filth, and did not allow any one to go near him. Besides, he was very intemperate in his habits, and drank hard at times. The probability is that he died from the effects of drinking. An inquest was held this evening, but nothing was elicited to show in what way the deceased came to his death. No foul play has been suspected. Indeed it has long been expected that the deceased would die suddenly and alone.—*Leader Cor.*

FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

An Idaho paper contains an account of a hard fight with a party of Indians in that territory, on the 7th of November, in which one Maine man, John Dixon, was killed, and another, Frank Osgood, had a narrow escape, after a desperate conflict:—

On the 7th instant Frank Osgood and John Dixon started up Crow Creek to hunt ducks. They had proceeded about five miles, and were near Arnold's ranche, when they discovered plenty of Indian signs. Osgood said to Dixon, "Let us make for a rocky mound," that was near by, "and have a look for them," when a dog that was with them gave the alarm. They then started to run back, and the Indians commenced firing on them. At the fourth shot Dixon fell, being shot through the heart. Osgood succeeded in getting to the stream, which is lined with large tulls and generally deep. Here one of their boldest warriors sallied in after him, parting the tulles with his bow, and when within ten feet of him, Osgood shot him through the breast with fine shot. The Indian died immediately. He then shifted his position, but the red devils were bent on getting him. They rode up and down the creek, yelling like demons for some time, until another made a similar attempt to find their intended prey, and, luckily for Osgood, came again within a few feet, dividing the tulles as before, when Osgood sent him to his long home, after which they were more cautious, and gave him a better chance to cross down the creek.

For four miles the Indians were all the time riding up and down the stream on both sides They followed in this way to within a mile of the house, and at night made several attempts to get to the house, but were repulsed. On the 8th instant, at noon, a freight train of United States wagons, with an escort of soldiers, under Wagon-master William DeBosses, came here and camped, and we went with him and got the body. It was stripped, but not mutilated, as is usually the case. We buried him near the house. Dixon was lately from California, and had been engaged here as a work hand, and, so far as we can learn, he has borne a good reputation wherever he has lived. Many friends will mourn his loss.

HOW HE GOT DRUNK.

A Chicago paper contains the following confession made by a prisoner arraigned before the police court of that city for drunkenness:—

"I am A. P. Griffin. I want to call myself Smith, but I cannot tell a lie. I'd be sure to betray myself. Last night I visited a friend, and took supper with him. Brandied peaches were on the table, and I ate many of them. They were nice, and I had an appetite. Strange to say, they improved my conversational powers. I was witty. When ever I spoke every one laughed. I got off a conundrum. It was wicked, but oh, how funny. It was, "Which of the apostles is good to drink?" Paul, because a pail is a tier. It's a rule of three conundrums. Then I left for home. I haven't reached there yet. On my way there, a missionary spirit awoke in me. I would see what a haunt of iniquity a rum shop looked like. I called for brandied peaches without the peaches. It was given me and I drank it. The barkeeper demanded twenty cents. Said I: "Friend, I am a missionary. Consequently I shall pay thee in tracts. Here are two dozen of them. Read and profit thereby." He wouldn't take them. He cursed me. Then I got angry, and forgot that I was a Christian. I said "Confound you." But I had to pay him. It would seem that sometimes the wages of sin are twenty cents. What I did after that I don't know. I know my head ached. I know my hair is filled with ashes. I know I am a wicked sinner. Now, Mr. Justice, don't fine me. If I didn't act right when I was drunk, it wasn't my fault. There is no hand-book of drunkenness to teach me. It was the peaches that made me drunk. I am going to write out my last night's experience. It will be in the form of a tract. I will send you some that will make some nice Christmas gifts." To discourage people from becoming drunk on peaches, A. P. was fined $10.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.

We find the following in an English journal:—

"The Earl of Carnarvon has taken a step which marks a highly important change in the position of the colonial churches in communion with the Church of England. In consequence of recent decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Crown has for some time past ceased to issue patents for the appointment of bishops in colonies having independent Legislatures. Lord Carnarvon has consulted the law officers of the Crown upon another important point, and they have advised him that 'a mandate from the Crown is not necessary to enable colonial bishops to perform the right of consecration.' This decision has been called forth by the recent election of Archdeacon Bethune to be Coadjutor Bishop of Toronto, by a Synod of that diocese. The consecration of the new bishop will now take place by the authority of the Metropolitan of Canada, given under his seal, and without any intervention of the civil power. We congratulate Lord Carnarvon on having advanced the liberty of the colonial churches another stage.'

FATHER GAVAZZI.

A letter to the London *Daily News* says:—"The friends of Alessandro Gavazzi are most anxious about his fate. For nearly six months past, notwithstanding the repeated and solicitous inquiries made by his English friends in Italy, not the least clue can be had of his whereabouts. The last letter, to my knowledge, received from him by a very intimate friend of his in London was dated from Lombardy two days after the battle of Custozza, and I believe that no one in this country has had tidings of him since. I need scarcely say that rumors of foul play are rife—rumors which I am unwilling to endorse, but natural under the circumstances. In the name of many anxious friends of the great Italian orator and patriot, I earnestly appeal to your wonted urbanity and promptitude to publish these lines in your respected paper, as the only means of either obtaining an answer from his friends in Italy, or causing an immediate inquiry in the highest quarters as to what has become of Gavazzi."

—The amount of wheat received at Milwaukee during the past year, including the grain reduced to flour, foots up fifteen millions of bushels.

—The Emperor Louis Napoleon has subscribed £100 sterling towards the Quelpec Relief Fund, through the hands of Colonel Denny, of Her Majesty's 71st Regiment.

—An English exchange says:—A fearful disaster has overtaken Corsica. The magnificent forest of Vizzatona caught fire a week ago, and has been burning ever since. This vast forest, consisting chiefly of pine trees, celebrated for their immense yield of resin, is now one vast sea of fire. Millions of valuable trees are destroyed, and as yet the efforts of the neighboring population have been ineffectual to arrest the progress of the flames. Corsica will not recover the results of this disaster for many a long year.

—Mr. Cameron, a well-known Western stock raiser, recently lost thirty-four blood mares and horses on the passage from London to New York. He had purchased thirty-nine in all, some by such well-known horse men as Newminster, West Australian, Leamington, Lambton and Hobbie Noble, and shipped them on the steamship *Helvetia*, but the vessel had scarcely started ere a furious storm commenced and lasted until she had reached the American coast, with the result noted. Most of the animals were in foal, and Mr. Cameron's loss will not fall far short of $70,000.

IMPORTANT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS.—Everybody who is in the streets at a late hour of the night or early in the morning, may notice individuals about the fronts of the restaurants, hotels and bar-rooms, gathering from the streets and gutters the stumps of cigars that have been swept out or emptied from spittoons. There are a number of establishments in this city to which this refuse is taken and sold, and where it goes through the following process. It is washed, dried in the sun or over a fire, placed in a small mill and ground, and then neatly put up in small packages, and sold as a superior quality of fine cut chewing and smoking tobacco of various fancy brands. The quantity thus gathered, remodeled and sold every day is almost incredible. The quality of the tobacco which goes through this process is said to be excellent.—*N. Y. Express.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

(Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.)

A Turco-French Alliance.

PARIS, Jan. 6. The *Patrie* denies the truth of the widely circulated report that France has asked England for a conference on the Eastern question, and asserts that France has arrived at an agreement with the Turkish government such as the preservation of the peace of Turkey imperatively demands.

From Rome.

FLORENCE, Jan. 6.—Advices from Rome state that Signor Tonelli has so far progressed in his negotiations with the Papal government that he has already been enabled to make a verbal agreement on certain religious points.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

(Per Montreal Line.)

Murder and Suicide.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Last evening, Mrs. Frances Gray Willard was assassinated by Thos. M. Burke, a policeman, and who is supposed to have been a rejected suitor. Burke then shot himself in the head, and soon died.

Affairs in Mexico.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Galveston, 5th, says the Rio Grande *Courier* is received. Escobedo had not been captured or hung, as reported, but was on his way to Monterey, on the 21st. The Liberals were evacuating San Luis Potosi, and approaching Monterey.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Bank statement: Loans, decrease $1,502,301; specie decrease $390,435; circulation increase $98,253; legal tenders $298,455; deposits $722,274.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The *Express* financial article says