NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law—P. J. Buckley.
British Periodicals—John Durie.
Grand Skating Exhibition—Alex. Martin
Dress Goods, &c.—Cunningham & Lindsay.
Lecture—J. Wild.

THE

Ottawa Daily Times,

(Published every morning, Sundays excepted.)

George Cotton, Publisher and Proprietor.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY TIMES NOW enjoys the LARGEST CIRCULATION of any paper published in the Ottawa Valley—issuing of the Daily over 2,000! and Weekly over 4,000! making a total circulation in the week of over 18,000! thus outstripping all competitors, and affording the best medium for business men to advertise in.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in the Daily at the following rates:

Business Cards of from 3 to 6 lines, per annum—payable in advance only,	$6 00
Transient Advertisements, first insertion per line,	8c
All subsequent insertions, per line,	2c

Yearly advertisers specially contracted with, and a liberal allowance made.

THE

Ottawa Weekly Times,

(Published every Friday morning.)

George Cotton, Publisher and Proprietor.

An addition of from 30 to 50 subscribers is added very week to the subscription list of the Weekly.

Advertising in Weekly, for first insertion, per line, 10c
All subsequent insertions, per line, 5c

The Daily Times is delivered every morning at Kemptville, Spencerville, and all Stations on the Ottawa and Prescott Railroad, at an early hour, and at Prescott by 10 a. m. It can be had at Mr. Witherall's, at Kemptville, and at Prescott at H. M. Ormiston's News Depot. Down the river, per Steamer *Queen Victoria*, Capt. A. Bowie, it reaches Grenville and L'Original by noon, thus placing in the hands of those living at a distance of from 20 to 60 miles from the Capital, all the latest news of the day, at almost as early an hour as that of residents.

JOB PRINTING,

FROM THE

Smallest Card to a Mammoth Poster.

Furnished in the neatest style of the Art.

With fast presses, and all the appliances of modern material, competition in this branch is defied.

All orders from the country specially and promptly attended to.

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 17, 1867.

For Arrival and Departure of Mails see 1st page.

We understand that the HON. MR. MCGEE is expected here on Monday next, and will remain at the capital throughout the week. He has accepted invitations to lecture on behalf of the funds of the St. Patrick's (R. C.) Orphan Asylum, and also on behalf of the charitable fund of the I. P. B. Society. Both lectures will be given next week.

The *Globe* of the 15th ult., alluding to MR. MCGEE'S last letter, says: "On learning "from MR. MCGEE'S previous letter that he "had not been communicated with (as until "then we never doubted he had been) by the "author of the letter in question, we, for the "first time became suspicious that the true "name and address of the writer might not "have been given to us, and at once dis-"patched a gentleman to Montreal to make "inquiry. He found, as stated by MR. "MCGEE, that the name and address were "fictitious, and that the last two letters "addressed to the party from this office were "lying undelivered in the Post Office. "Means, however, are being taken to dis-"cover the writer; and from the number of "letters sent and received by him under his "assumed name and address, we are in hope "they will be successful."

This is so far satisfactory, but it is ridiculous in the *Globe* to spoil it by contending that "fortunately, however, the merits of the "controversy that sprang from 'An English-"man's" letter, are not in the slightest de-"gree affected" by the position of the correspondent. Nobody remembers the general scope of that letter, but knows that it was essentially and diametrically opposed to the general current of Mr. McGee's sentiments upon the Fenian question, as well as to the sentiments expressed in his speech, as published by the *Gazette*, notwithstanding that in one particular—a matter of fact—both letter and report alluded to the same circumstance, but in a spirit "the exact opposite." By this persistent adherence to the statements of the false letter, Mr. Brown only exposes himself to the suspicion of having been a willing dupe. Though the writer appears evidently to have been a forger, Mr. Brown will stick to it that the forgery ought to pass for current coin, and he being the only responsible utterer, cannot complain if held accountable for it.

Among the needed reforms which the citizens have a right to look for at the hands of the new corporation, is a by-law for the reorganisation and regulation of the wood market. Ottawa has, we believe, the poor pre-eminence of being behind every other city of Western Canada in respect of municipal regulations for the purpose of maintaining an equitable system of intercourse between the buyer and seller of wood; and it is time that our corporation should wake up to a sense of its responsibility in this regard.

As we understand existing arrangements, the farmer or other party having wood for sale, drives to the market stand, and for the privilege of halting his team there until he can find a purchaser, he is mulcted by the clerk of the market in the sum of fourpence, Halifax currency. On payment of this fee a certain number or cabalistic sign, in chalk is made upon the wood, the meaning of which none of the sellers appear to understand except that it may be a receipt for the market fee; and that the figures, or signs, are varied from day to day, lest some poor unfortunate should return twice to the stand with the same load, and escape the payment of the required amount. In so far as the farmer or wood seller is concerned, he gets nothing in return for his fourpence, except the privilege of standing on the market place; no certificate as to the quality of his wood; no index to the quantity in his load. He pays his fourpence that he may be allowed to stand there and find a purchaser, if he can.

In so far as the citizens are concerned, they get still less in the way of return, because of the tax of fourpence per load, which, we presume, like every other tax on commodities, according to the most approved systems of political economy, is paid by the consumer. The figures may sometimes serve to mislead them, or those of them who have been accustomed to buy wood under a properly regulated system of inspection, but beyond this piece of unintended deception there is no other advantage accruing except in the matter of revenue. As an instance, anyone who passed through the market the other day might have seen a few shabby loads marked "117," thus perhaps leading the uninitiated to believe that by investing in any one of them the purchaser was buying 117 feet of wood, though these figures were merely the mystic numbers of the Market Clerk for the time being, without the remotest reference either to the quantity or the quality of the wood on sale.

In Western cities for the same, or a smaller fee the wood is measured, marked and numbered according to quality 1, 2, 3, 4, or soft, as prescribed in the wood market by-laws, and the purchasers, a great number of whom are personally unable to make a judicious selection, are thereby almost as safe in making a purchase as the most practised wood merchant. There does not exist to our knowledge any reason why such a similar system should not be introduced in Ottawa. The farmers we are sure would hail such a reform with satisfaction, as under the administration of a competent inspector, they could always rely upon commanding the full market value for the quality and quantity of wood in the load; and the citizens would make their purchases with a much better degree of security, that every load was just what it pretended to be. We commend the consideration of this subject to the incoming council, and trust that some of the members who have been elected on the faith that they would endeavor to improve the administration of municipal affairs, will take in hand the reformation of the wood market regulations, with the view of bringing them more in harmony with the system which has been proved to give so much satisfaction to the public in other cities where it has been tested for years.

LOCAL NEWS.

MR. BUCKLEY'S CARD.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that P. J. Buckley, Esq., has happily recovered his health, and resumed the duties of his profession.

EDINBURGH COMMON SCHOOL BOARD.—We learn that Mr. Cousins, the local superintendent of common schools for the city of Ottawa, has been appointed local superintendent of common schools for New Edinburgh by the Board of School Trustees.

SKATING EXTRAORDINARY.—Mr. Alexander Martin, gives an exhibition of his extraordinary ability as a skater at the Rink this evening. We have been informed by those who profess to know that Mr. Martin excels the famous Jackson Haynes. No doubt there will be a full attendance.

"DULL ON THE OTTAWA."—An industrious concoctor of "specials," at the capital, has made the singular discovery that "lumbering is dull on the Ottawa." In fact, lumbering generally is dull on the Ottawa during the time the river is ice-bound; but in the woods—at the shanties—the business is reported as unusually lively.

"WHAT WILL THE WORLD COME TO?"—This is the subject of a lecture to be delivered at Prof. Webster's Hall, on Friday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wild, of Belleville. The lecture has already been delivered before several audiences, and we understand the reverend gentleman has been invited here to repeat it by special request. See advertisement.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.—We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Leonard Scott, Publishing Co." Messrs. Scott and Co., have conferred a great obligation upon English readers on this side of the Atlantic, by the republication at such a cheap rate of the four British Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. These publications have already a reputation too well established to require any lengthened notice to commend them to the patronage of the public, and we merely mention it as a reminder that the present month—beginning with the year—is a favorable time for commencing subscriptions. It will also be noticed that back numbers may be obtained at greatly reduced prices. The circulation of these publications in Canada should be encouraged, not only on account of their merits, but because of the desirability of our people being well posted as to the current of British thought, which will we hope continue to exercise a powerful influence on the moulding of the public sentiment of the B. A. Confederation.

POLICE COURT.—The adjourned case of Patrick Herbert, charged with selling liquor without license, was called up. The witness who had promised damaging disclosures was absent, but his Worship considered that sufficient proof of the charge had been already adduced, and fined Mr. Herbert $20 and costs.—Edward Smith was charged with being found drunk and incapable, on Clarence-street, on the morning of Tuesday. Prisoner was sitting where he had been placed, out of the way of vehicles, and, had not Market-constable Litle removed him, he would most likely have been frozen to death in a short time.—Margaret Perier, a young Indian woman, was charged with wandering about the streets without a home or any visible means of support. She has wandered away from her own people and prefers a vagabond life of questionable virtue amongst the pale faces. She was apprehended by Sergeant Davis about two o'clock yesterday morning. The intense cold which then prevailed was doing its silent work upon her, and would, in all probability, have put an end to her career before the Police Court opened, if she had not been met with by the police. Sent to jail three weeks in default of a fine of $5 and costs.

PRESENTATION.

Last evening an interesting ceremony took place at the residence of Major Seale, of the 43rd Battalion Volunteer Militia (Carleton), being the presentation of a sword to that gentleman by the non-commissioned officers of No. 1 Company Ottawa Rifles. The sword bore the following inscription:—

"Presented to Capt. George Seale, No. 1 Company Ottawa Rifles, as a mark of esteem, by the non-commissioned officers of the company, on his promotion to be Major of the 43rd Battalion Carleton Volunteer Infantry.

"Ottawa, Jan. 1, 1867."

A distinguished company assembled to witness the presentation. Among those present we noticed Col. Wiley, Commandant of the District; Col. Coffin; Major Ross, Garrison Artillery; Major Anderson, C. S. R.; Capt. Smythe, 100th Regiment; Lieut. Latoushe, do.; Ensign Arkwright, do.; Mr. Lett, City Clerk; Ex-alderman Mosgrove, &c. &c., besides the gentlemen whose names are appended to the address below.

Mr. E. C. Barber, late Color Sergeant of No. 1 Co., Ottawa Rifles, was chosen by his companions to make the presentation, which he did in a most graceful and appropriate manner, reading the following

Address.

MAJOR SEAL.—DEAR SIR,—We the non-commissioned officers lately under your command in No. 1 company, Ottawa Rifles, have learned with much satisfaction of the recognition of your merits by your promotion to be Major of the Carleton Battalion of Volunteer Infantry, and offer you our heartiest congratulation thereon. During the time you were connected with No. 1, you endeared yourself to all by your courtesy, and by your thorough knowledge of drill you gained our confidence and esteem. On the late occasion when the volunteers were called out for active service our company proceeded to Cornwall and formed a part of the administrative battalion located at that point. While stationed there, every effort was made by you to add to the comfort of the men and increase their efficiency, and so successful were your your efforts in conjunction with others that the two Ottawa Rifle Companies elicited the highest encomiums from the officers in command, for their steadiness in drill and general efficiency. As a mark of our esteem, and as a memento of your connection with No. 1, we beg your acceptance of this sword. While regretting that No. 1 will lose your valuable services, we cannot but congratulate the Carleton Battalion on acquiring the aid of so competent an officer.

Should the occasion ever arise, we feel sure that you will be foremost to lead the gallant men of Carleton to do battle in defence of "our altars and our homes!" and that this sword, once drawn, will never be sheathed in dishonor.

With our earnest wishes for your continued prosperity, and that you may long be spared to wear this sword,

We remain,
Your sincere friends,
A. STEWART,
JOS. PATTERSON,
EDWARD C. BARBER,
ROBERT HUNTON,
JOHN BENNETT,
RANALD STEWART,
JAMES HICKEY.

Major Seale received the sword with evident feelings of emotion, and replied briefly in an impromptu speech, referring to the kindly treatment which he had uniformly received since he came amongst them, thanking the donors for the very distinguished mark of their esteem with which they had just presented him, and assuring them that should he ever be called upon to face the foe, he would see that their cherished gift would never, as they had said, be sheathed in dishonor. (Cheers.)

Some pleasing social enjoyment appropriately wound up the interesting proceedings.

I. P. B. S.—We are happy to state that the second lecture of the course in aid of the funds of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Ottawa, will be delivered the latter part of next week, by the Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee, the committee having secured the valuable services of that gentleman. Time, place and subject will be particularly announced in a day or two. The popularity of the hon. gentleman as an orator is so wide spread that it is unnecessary for us to say more than to congratulate the committee on the certainty of a crowded house, and increased laurels for the society.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The receipts of the Atlantic cable are greater under the reduced tariff than before.

—Sleighing, skating and other winter sports were as common in the interior towns of Virginia last week as in England or Canada.

—There is in the city of Jerusalem a Protestant congregation of 300 persons, and six schools of 220 children.

—The Charlotte, N. C., *Guardian* reports the departure of 400 freedmen from that place for the cotton fields of Mississippi.

—Large quantities of herrings are now being caught up the Bay of Quinte, having just come in again in abundance.

There are 370 churches in Moscow, and all the bells were rung on the occasion of the royal marriage. The clanging was fearful.

—Annie Williams drank a quart of raw whiskey, on a wager, in Cincinnati, on Thursday, and was "found dead" next day.

—There is a hospital for lepers in San-Francisco, the leprosy having been introduced by the Chinese emigrants.

—The Lorillards, tobacconists in New York, have paid $785,016 in internal revenue on their manufacturing business in eleven months.

—Two attempts at incendiarism were detected in Toronto on Tuesday in time to avert damage—no traces of the incendiaries have been found.

—The Royal Canadian Rifles at Kingston complain—and with justice, says the *Whig*—of the heavy garrison duty they have had to perform this winter.

—Queen Emma spent all her money while in Europe, and the Hawaiian Assembly, at its recent session, voted for her $3,000 besides her regular allowance of $6,000.

—A Pithole, New Jersey, clergyman, was presented with a purse containing $500, on New Year's Day, by an organization calling themselves the "Forty Thieves."

—Alice Lane, the woman who shot a colored domestic named Parish, a short time since, at her house in Boston, was on Friday held to bail in the sum of $10,000.

—A Cleveland justice fined a man $5 for cutting his wife's head fearfully with a hatchet. Other luxuries are not so cheap in that city.

—A grocery dealer in Hartford, named William O'Niles, has been arrested for swindling, and it is thought his operations will amount to $20,000.

—It is estimated that at least 1,000,000 of the people of the United States depend on railroad interests for their support. 200,000 men are directly employed by our railroads.

—The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* celebrated Christmas with a hogshead of egg-nog. It was partaken of by editors, compositors, reporters, carriers, correspondents, devil and all.

—The widest bridge in the world, which spans the Thames from Battersea to Pimlico, was opened on the 25th ult. for traffic. It is 110 feet wide, with space enough for eight lines of rails.

SCOTCH AID TO THE SUFFERERS.—On Friday, his Worship the Mayor received, per cable, a dispatch from the Provost of Greenock, authorising him to draw for $380 stg. in aid of the sufferers by fire.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

—In a communication by a reverend gentleman to the Cincinnati *Gazette* on Ritualism "burning a little frankincense" was printed "burning a little from kerosene." The reverend gentleman complains that they have thus made light of a very serious matter.

Per Provincial Line.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

To the Ottawa Times.

FROM TORONTO.

Progress of the Fenian Trials.

Two Found Guilty—One Discharged.

TORONTO, Jan. 16, 1867.

The Fenian trials were resumed to-day. John Rogan, of Oswego, N. Y., was placed on trial. It was proved that he was at Fort Erie on the 2nd of June, armed with a Fenian rifle and bayonet. He stood guard over the tavern of Mrs. Bristoe at Fort Erie to keep the Fenians from getting whiskey. That night he slept in Bristoe's barn, and was arrested in the morning by the Governor-General's body guard. He denies being a Fenian, contending that he had gone to Fort Erie on the morning of the 2nd of June, and had been compelled to take up arms by one Captain Casey, but the jury brought in a verdict of guilty," after an absence from court of thirty-five minutes. The jury was composed of British and American citizens, half of each. Jury recommended him to mercy. This prisoner, it seems belonged to Moseby's guerrillas in the Southern army, and after his arrest at Fort Erie he stated to the Hon. Mr. Cameron that he was a prisoner of war, and that nothing could be done against him. He is a fine looking young man of about 25 or 26 years of age.

James Spaulding a native of Dublin, Ireland, fifty-one years of age, a painter by trade, and a resident of Cincinnati, was next placed in the dock on trial, which occupied nearly the whole afternoon. Evidence very slight against him. On the morning of the third of June he was seen at Fort Erie unarmed. He said he had been at Ridgeway with the Fenians, and that they had served him very badly and that he had left them. No evidence was shown that he actually was with the Fenians or committed any act of hostility against Her Majesty. The Jury retired at ten minutes past four, and returned in twenty minutes with a verdict of "Not Guilty." The prisoner bowed politely to the judge, and thanked him, and left the court.

William Baker, a foolish-looking fellow, was then placed on trial. It was proved that he came from Kentucky, and was a native American. He was at Fort Erie on the 1st of June with the Fenians, and got breakfast with sixteen others at the house of a Mr. Skeyer, and was armed. He was not at the battle of Ridgeway, or at the battle of Fort Erie. Verdict "Guilty," and recommended to mercy.

AN IMPERIALIST IN CONGRESS.

[From the Chicago Times.]

All history has shown that the step from anarchy to despotism is easy and natural. Anarchy is the result of disrespect of law, of a mental condition that fails to perceive the importance of order. It is in nations the malady which in individuals is called insanity. Its characteristic symptom is ideal disorder. It is lack of the power of mental controls.

Politicians whose minds have lost their balance, whose reasoning processes are not guided by fixed principles, who start from no established basis and move not in obedience to law, who measure their own ideas by no standard, and whose minds are all tore up, are already in the condition called anarchy. It is natural that the idea of such persons should run in the direction of despotism.

It is perfectly natural, therefore, that Mr. Halbert E. Paine, member of Congress from Wisconsin, should propose in the House of Representatives a bill to reorganize the militia in the several states upon a plan so strkingly analogous to the despotic military system of imperial France that, had it been proposed in the French chambers, the proposal could not have failed to be set down as the most undoubted of imperialists. The proposition is no more nor less than to organize a grand national army to support the political supremacy of the reigning dynasty. It provides for enrolling all the able-bodied men over eighteen years old, and for "a national guard of two regiments in each congressional district,' to be officered by the governors of states, but subject to the orders of Congress. And "no state shall be permitted to organise any other troops."

The measure, of course, is unconstitutional—if it were not, it would not be "radical." But it is more than that. It is a scheme looking more directly to the overthrow of the republican liberties of America, and to the laying of the foundation of an empire, than any other that has been broached in the American Congress.

The present Emperor of France vaulted from a presidency to a throne on the shoulders of a military organization precisely similar to that which Mr. Halbert E. Paine, of Wisconsin, proposed to establish in this republic, and that military organization in France is to-day all that makes France an empire. If Mr. Halbert E. Paine's bill to reorganize the militia should become the law of America, Americans will not have long to wait to behold "the man on horseback," and to witness in America the transformation which occurred when France went to sleep a republic and woke up an empire.

JAPAN.

The Death of the Tycoon—Curious Official Notification.

[From the Japan Times.]

Kubosama having fallen sick, and the remedies used having failed of success, he departed this life at Osaka, on the 29th of August, at 6 o'clock in the morning; all building and use of musical instruments are therefore to be intromitted. Shotsubashi Chiunagon, who had previously been appointed heir, is from the 29th August styled Uyesama. This decree having been issued, you will take note thereof, and communicate it to all householders without exception. Given at the government office, Tobe. In consequence of the intromission thus decreed, the war gates will be shut from 6 o'clock in the evening, and the side gates will be left open for passengers. The nanushi and landlords will patrol day and night. In uncocupied lands, and where there exist no war gates, such are to be provided at once. In all the streets the shop curtains are to be taken down, the shutters on the left and right to be let down, and perfect order to be kept. In the lands held of the government, water buckets, numbers corresponding to the length of frontage, are to be placed before the houses. Bath-houses, medical and ordinary, buckwheat shops, and other places where business requiring large fires is carried on, must close at 6 o'clock in the evening. Fights, quarrels, and other noisy proceedings must be carefully avoided. The above orders having been issued you are requested to affix your seal in acknowledgment, and return the circular after it has gone the round. October 5, 6 p. m.

The American Minister in Trouble.—Japanese Mob.

The war is stopped for the present, by order of the Mikado. Chiosiu obeys the order, and declares that he never fought against the Mikado, but against the party unjustly opposed to him. The remains of the late Tycoon were buried to-day. In diplomatic affairs there is perfect rest. The rice riots in Yeddo continue, and are giving much uneasiness to the officials. On Friday last, an affair took place which might have led to very important results, but for the good sense of the American Minister. It appears that his Excellency and party visited the temples of Ooguee, and on returning passed through the district called Asakusa, where they met large bands of rice rioters blocking up the street. The guard, in endeavoring to clear the way for the party, elicited the ill-feeling of the crowd, who began to call them names. Stones were thrown, some of which fell among the party, without, however, injuring any one. The officers got somewhat excited, and edged their horses towards the crowd, and were attacked with pieces of lumber. The captain of the guard immediately detailed four yacomins to keep the mob back, and the general and party passed on without molestation. Two of the yacomins left in charge were severely cut by the stones thrown, and one of them was so hard pressed that he had to seek refuge in a Dalmio's compound. It was reported at the legation that two of the rice rioters were killed, and several more or less injured. General Van Valkenburg and party admired the judicious conduct of the captain of the guard and the praiseworthy efforts of those under him, to appease the irritated mob.

FEARFUL OCCURRENCE.

A Locomotive Dashes Through a Whole Crowd of People—Several Killed and Twenty-Seven Wounded—Incident of a Royal Progress in Spain.

A correspondent writing from Madrid on the 17th ultimo, says:

"Yesterday afternoon the Queen and the King Consort arrived here from Portugal, and alighted at the southern station, from whence her Majesty proceeded at once to the Church of Obocha to offer thanks for her safe return to the capital. The way from the railway terminus to that church was lined by troops, and the Queen drove in an open carriage and four. In the morning the Queen, the King Consort, and the Prince of Austria with their suite, had assisted at Daimiel at a funeral service celebrated for the victims of the sad accident which occurred at the station of that place on the 9th inst., during the progress of their Majesties to Lisbon on the new line connecting the two capitals. Daimiel is about fifteen miles from Badajoz. The adjacent lands of the station of that small town were thronged with people anxious to obtain a sight of the august travellers. At the sound of a whistle, coming from a distance, the crowd pushed on to the station and broke the bars in spite of the efforts of the civil guards.

"According to the official arrangements, the royal train was to stop ten minutes at the Daimiel station, and no misfortune would have happened but for a reconnoitering locomotive. Whether on account of the new opening of the line, or of precautionary measures of another kind, the royal train was preceded a mile or so by a locomotive worked by men whose duty it was to see that the line was quite safe. It was not to stop at Daimiel. Moreover, the weather was rather foggy. The warning whistle was heard several times, but the crowd, over-confiding in the programme, remained at a standstill, spread about the line. Suddenly the locomotive emerged from the fog, proceeding at full speed; it had almost reached the throng when the conductor tried to stop it. It was in vain. The locomotive passed over the groups of living people with the velocity of lightning, smashing down all obstacles. Its noise was stifled by the cries of agony and terror uttered by the whole crowd, and when the confusion had diminished a little seven corpses were found upon the line, among twenty-seven bodies still breathing, but horribly mutilated.

"The line had been scarcely cleared from the dead and the wounded before the royal train was in sight, and when it stopped at the station the wheels of the carriage were dyed with blood and spattered with human remains. The Queen was much affected by the awful scene, and when informed of its appalling details her Majesty burst into tears, took an active part in the administering of the first succor, and gave 40,000 reals for the families of the victims. The home minister was telegraphed to at Madrid, and sent at once a special train conveying a staff of medical men and the required remedies and surgical apparatus."

A ROYAL LETTER.

Singular History of the Epistle—The Fortunes of a Favorite of Louis XV.

[From the New Orleans Crescent.]

During the reign of Louis XV., among others who came to this country, was the Chevalier de Miziere, who was banished, it may, perhaps, be remembered by the historical reader, by an order of the French King. The Chevalier had been much loved, it is said, by his royal master—was what was called a minion of the court, and it naturally enough happened that the King again remembered him after a certain term of absence and wrote him a letter, graciously granting him permission to return to court. De Miziere, however, had been too deeply chagrined at his banishment to feel much rejoiced at his good fortune. He had, too, been paying court of another kind, and so to the invitation he gave positive refusal. The King by this time had learned by absence to appreciate the value and amusing qualities of his banished courtier, and not to be baulked in his wish, he sent an order to the Governor of the Province to arrest the obstinate chevalier and send him *ædem volens* to France. The order in due time arrived, but, before it could be carried into effect, De Miziere got wind of it, and still determining never to return to a monarch who had shown himself so ungrateful, started off secretly and joined an expedition against the Nachitoches Indians. He succeeded in this manner in holding to his resolution, but it was at the cost of his life. He met the fate that befals the soldier from wounds or exposure, and all that is further known of him is that he never returned.

The story was regarded as rather mythical, viewed by the scepticism of the present time, and might have remained always at least a matter of doubt, but for an accidental discovery which placed the matter in a little different light.—An accomplished member of the bar, who at that time was an officer of court, had occasion to serve some sort of notice in one of the obscurest quarters of the city. The girl upon whom the papers were served bore the name of Clarine de Miziere, and he having frequently heard of the story, immediately made some inquiries, in which she stated that she was a descendant of De Miziere. She produced a number of letters and papers, faded and yellow, which soon convinced him that they had belonged to the chevalier in question.

But the most singular part of the story was that the very letter which Louis XV. himself wrote, and which bore the seal of France, had thus far escaped the destroying hand of time. The papers were readily given away by the owner, who had already destroyed or mislaid a portion of them, and were turned over to a gentleman engaged in a concise history of the State. Mr. Arroyo, of the Second District bar, informs us that it is still in existence. The history of the manuscript is a curious one, and deserves some mention in the annals of the city.

THE GREAT ARMIES OF EUROPE.

Europe is to be remodelled; it must be placed on a different basis from the treaties of 1815, and for the accomplishment of this gigantic work 1,230,000 of even French soldiers will not be a company to many. It is announced that the army will have 450,000 Chassepot rifles in their hands by May next. So much for France.

In Austria, the system of compulsory service has been adopted in principle, but it will not be applied for some time to come. Under the new system the effective strength of the Austrian army will be fifty thousand men in time of peace, which with the levies of the first and second ban, can be raised in time of war to one million three hundred thousand.

Russia, in addition to her standing army of nine hundred thousand, has made a call which will increase her strength by three hundred thousand. She will then have a disposable force of one million two hundred thousand, which she has the means of augmenting in time of war.

Prussia, with her military system, brought into operation in the annexed territories, will have an army of 1,000,000 at the least.

England is still deliberating on the plan that is to be adopted for increasing her military force, but there exists scarcely any difference of opinion as to the policy and necessity of an increase of her army, in the face of the immense preparations on the continent.

Although Italy has really nothing to fear from any of her neighbors, there is not the least sign that she is disbanding any of the regular troops which she called under arms for war purposes.

As to the minor States, they, too, are arming to the utmost of their ability.

THE IRON-CLAD "ROYAL ALFRED."—The iron-clad frigate *Royal Alfred*, which is appointed flag ship of Admiral Mundy on the North American station, is described as a wood-built vessel, has her hull below the water-line coated with Muntz metal in the usual way, and is, therefore, for an iron-clad, a peculiarly suitable vessel for West Indian waters. Her broadsides are clothed centrally with 6-inch armor plating, and her bows and stern with 4½-inch plating. Her armament will consist of ten 12 ton 9-inch rifled muzzle-loading wrought iron guns, mounted behind her central broadside 6-inch armor plating, and eight 7-inch muzzle-loading guns as upper deck and bow and stern guns. The Admiral has expressed himself much pleased with her apparent efficiency in general as an iron-clad, as also with the liberal accommodation she gives to her officers and crew, her ventilation, means of stowage and other internal arrangements.

TELEGRAPHIC.

(Per Atlantic Cable and, Montreal Line.)

Hungary.

PESTH, Jan. 16.—The Hungarian Diet has agreed to M. Deak's address condemning the patent lately issued for the re-organization of the army. The vote was nearly unanimous.

The Italian Finances.

FLORENCE, Jan. 16.—The budget of Italy shows a deficit of over 159,000,000 florins.

No American Church Allowed in Rome.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A Florence letter, published in the *Times*, says that General King, the American Minister at Rome, has been invited to remove the American church outside the walls of that city. General King has complied, and will hire a villa for that purpose.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.—Noon.—Cotton opened steadier; middling uplands, 14½d.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Noon.—The money market is quiet and unchanged; Consols, 91 for money; Erie shares, 45; other American shares unchanged.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

(Per Montreal Line.)

A Race from Providence to Boston.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 15.—A race from this city to Boston, a distance of forty-two miles, for a purse of one thousand dollars, was run this afternoon, and won by "Black Maria," in three hours and twenty-five minutes.

Progress of the Union Pacific Railroad.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Jan. 15.—The Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas branch, is completed 20 miles west of Fort Riley.

An Extensive Soap Failure.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A Boston special to the *Tribune* says the oldest soap manufacturing house in that city has failed for $265,000.

From South America.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The *Herald's* Rio Janeiro correspondence says the Marquis of Caxias, the new commander of the Brazilian army, had been received with great enthusiasm by the soldiers. The Paraguayans, it had been discovered, have received large quantities of arms and munitions of war across Brazilian territory. It was probable the allies would retreat.

From Mexico.

The *Herald's* New Orleans special says Maximilian demands duties on all goods in the Vera Cruz custom-house, even though they have already been paid to the French. A private letter from Vera Cruz says the Liberals are all around that city, occasionally taking charge of the railroad trains, and generally the people are worse off than ever. Twelve hundred French troops were to embark on the 12th.

The Cretan Insurrection.

The *Tribune's* Syria correspondence says: The enthusiasm of the Grecks has been fairly shown in favor of the insurgents, and the youth of Greece are hastening in large numbers to the aid of the Cretans, in their desperate struggles against the Turks. The captain of an English gunboat, moved by sympathy for the suffering Cretans, had received certain fugitives on board his vessel, and conveyed them to a place of safety. This act has been disclaimed by his government, and the gunboat withdrawn from Crete. Meanwhile the American Consul, it is reported, has applied to our government for permission to employ one of the vessels at his command in removing non-combatants from Crete. Sympathy with the Cretans is spreading on all sides.

A $20,000 Fire.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 16.—Heet and Co.'s oil refinery was destroyed by fire this morning; loss $20,000.

Shocking Brutality.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—According to a letter from Capt. Clous, in command at Charleston, S. C., it appears that the burning to death of twenty-two colored prisoners in the jail at Kingston, S. C., was caused by the barbarous obstinacy of the sheriff and jailor, who refused to unlock the door, and let the poor creatures out. A white person, however, was allowed to go out. Capt. Clous, has ordered the sheriff and jailor to be arrested.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The *Commercial's* financial article says money is easier at 7 per cent.; Governments firm; Railroad stocks maintained the advance of yesterday. Gold is much excited, opening at 135¾; it was up to 136.

A $20,000 Fire.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 16.—A fire on Water street last night consumed property to the amount of $20,000.

Election of U. S. Senator.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Roscoe Conkling was elected United States Senator for six years, from 4th of March next.

—Jemmy McKeon, a "perpetual vagrant," in Kingston, was committed eleven times during the past year, and passed three hundred days in jail out of the three hundred and sixty-five.

—The field of ice in the lower gap of the Bay of Quinte floated out on Friday evening last in a body owing to the wind, and has gone down the American channel. Three fishermen, who were engaged fishing on it at the time, were carried off, at the risk of their lives, but a party in a boat speedily effected their rescue.

DANGER OF BITING FINGER NAILS.—The post-mortem examination of a little girl, aged seven years, who died in Bethlehem, Conn., revealed the fact that her death was caused by particles which had been bitten from finger nails. They were swallowed, and sticking into the sides of her stomach, caused ulceration, and death ensued.

—Rev. Daniel T. Wood, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., writes:—"By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; her hair had become thin, and came out constantly, until we thought the head would be almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thickened up, and also has a healthy appearance. We are thankful to you, and feel that we have full value for our money." Sold by all druggists. Depot, 193 Greenwich St., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Do Good to Others

"Who blesses others in his daily deeds,
Shall find the healing that his spirit needs;
For every flower in others' pathway thrown,
Confers its fragrant beauty on its own."

If this be true the proprietors of the Canadian Pain Destroyer must be the recipients of blessings innumerable. It is the safest and most sure remedy for sudden colds, rheumatism, burns, sprains, &c., and removes all kinds of pains almost directly it is applied. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all medicine dealers. 312a

Mothers Read This!—Holloway's Worm Lozenges are a certain and safe remedy for Worms in Children and Adults.—As it is a well-known and melancholy fact that one great cause of death among children is from Worms alone, it cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of parents the necessity of closely watching their children. By so doing; and understanding the symptoms and true cause of the disease, thousands of children might be saved from early graves. SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.—The following are a few of the very numerous symptoms and diseases which are caused by Worms: deranged appetite, emaciated extremities, offensive breath, frequent picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, hardness of the belly, with frequent slimy stools, and sometimes convulsive fits; itching of the arms, pain in the head and stomach, unquiet sleep, faintings, tremblings, coughs, indigestion, low spirits, frightful dreams, and a gradual waisting away of flesh.

They are palatable and self-administered to the child—drive out the worms thoroughly without pain and completely cleanse the stomach—thereby doing away with the necessity of administering Castor Oil or other unpleasant cathartics—as in the use of other Worms.

☞ Each box contains the fac-simile signature of NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C.W., who are the sole proprietors.

N. B. Ask for *Holloway's Worm Lozenges*, ☞ and take no other. ☜ Sold by all the druggists in Ottawa, and medicine dealers everywhere. 144-6m

FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

DRESS GOODS, WINCEYS, &C.

SHAWLS & MANTLES,

Hats, Bonnets and Millinery

RIBBONS,

FLOWERS and FEATHERS

—SEE—

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY

No. 14, Rideau Street

OTTAWA, JANUARY 17, 1867. 334y

The Responsible Organ.—The stomach is responsible for more evils than were contained in Pandora's box. Atonie, dyspepsia, or simple indigestion, is the first indication of more than half the diseases enumerated in medical books. Meet it at once with **Bristol's Sarsaparilla**, the most genial tonic and corrective which the botanic kingdom has yielded to chemical science. Invigorate the stomach and gently stimulate its gastric action with this famous restorative. Remember that the digestive apparatus is the primary source of vitality from which the whole body draws its supplies, and that **Bristol's Sarsaparilla** is a specific for the disorders that affect it. In all diseases affecting the liver, stomach, or bowels, **Bristol's Vegetable Pills** should be used at the same time with the Sarsaparilla. 331y

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of nervous weakness, early decay, diseases of the urinary and seminal organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *free of charge.*

Please enclose an envelope, addressed to yourself.

Address,
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
New York City.

September 24 237-y

Who is Mrs. Winslow?—As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a life-time spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover,