NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Oil—Esmonde Bros.

Township of South Plantagenet—A. McLean.

Boy Wanted—Apply at Spencer's Rooms.

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 weekly to the subscription list of the Weekly.

Advertising in Weekly, for first insertion, per line,	10c
All subsequent insertions, per line,	3c

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.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, JANUARY 31, 1867.

For Arrival and Departure of Mails see 1st page.

The Montreal *Gazette* of yesterday says: "The Hon. Mr. McGee, we believe, sails in the steamer from Boston to-day."

Among the returns of new surveys on behalf of the Government on the North shore of Lake Superior, made during the past season, which have been received at the Department, is that of the Township of Ryan, made by Messrs. WILSON and MCGEE, P. L. S. of Mount Forest, C. W. The Township of Ryan is situated West of the Township of Palmer, surveyed in 1864 by Mr. Kirkpatrick P. L. S., and is bounded on the Westby the Montreal Mining Company's location. East of the Township of Palmer lies the Township of Tilley, which along with the Townships of Havilland, Archibald and Tupper, were surveyed by Mr. Hugh Wilson, P.L.S., of Mount Forest, in 1865. These Townships are in the immediate neighborhood of Batchewahnung Bay, where an American Company, under the title of the Batchewahnung Mining Company have successfully opened an iron mine which they worked last summer preparatory to shipping the ore in the Spring of this year. The discovery of this iron deposit was brought to the notice of the Government, if we remember rightly, in the Autumn of 1864, and Mr. WILSON, already mentioned was chosen by the Americans, who acquired the secret, to make the necessary surveys. Since that time the Batchewahnung Company have built four miles of railway, and the ties are already on the ground to be laid next season, for the purpose of carrying the ore to Batchewahnung Bay, where a splendid wharf has been built by the company to facilitate shipment.

To the rear of the Batchewahnung Company's location, which is four miles from the shore, and about five miles further back, being eight and a half or nine miles from the water's edge, are situated the Mammoth and Vulcan Iron Mines, which, though not yet opened, have given indications of extraordinary richness. We have been given to understand that efforts are being made to form a company with the view of bringing into active operation one or both of these mines at as early a date as possible, and that it will be necessary to have railway communication with Batchewahnung Bay, an extension of that company's railway will become an immediate necessity, and as such a road will be of incalculable benefit in opening up the heretofore barren territory for settlement, we cannot see that our government ought to hesitate in following the example of the American Government by giving land grants—say every alternate block for a few miles on each side of the track—as a bonus for the construction of the road. Such a policy cannot fail to commend itself to the Local Parliament of Upper Canada, when, under Confederation, the management of the Crown Lands of the West are remitted to it. The American Government, by such a policy, have converted the formerly barren region around Marquette into a thriving and enterprising community, comprising over 30,000 souls, and the contribution to the material wealth of the country by the product of the mines in that region must be very considerable. It is of the first importance to Canada that a similar policy should be adopted on the North shore, which has been abundantly proved to be no less rich than the South shore, in deposits of mineral wealth, that only await the employment of capital and labor under an enlightened government policy to bring it into usefulness. This is an eminently practical question which we commend to the consideration of our public men, and especially to those who are about to seek seats in the Western Local Legislature.

About eighty miles west of Batchewahnung lies Michipicoten harbor, the neighborhood of which was explored last summer by the Detroit Exploring Company, under the leadership of Mr. J. W. JOHNSTONE. This company had surveyed about three thousand acres in all, being altogether copper locations. In many places the indications were of great richness. These mines are situated about six miles inland, and we understand that a waggon road is to be made from the harbor, so that operations may be commenced this season if possible. As at Batchewahnung, so at Michipicoten, American, has preceded Canadian enterprise. No doubt Mr. Johnstone's party will go actively to work, and with the indications already discovered, there seems no reason to fear that they will meet with a bad return.

Sixteen miles further up the lake, and almost on the water's edge—only three quarters of a mile distant—in the neighborhood of Dog River, there is another location surveyed last season, and called the "Waverly Mine." This is an iron deposit of vast extent, covering over one hundred acres, comprising both hematite and magnetic ore of great richness, and almost inexhaustible in quantity. It rises about one hundred feet above the level of the surrounding country, and from its proximity to the water offers unrivalled facilities for successful working. Wharf accommodation could be constructed at a very trifling cost, as the ore could almost be loaded from the beach. The surrounding country offers few inducements for farming in the immediate neighborhood of the "Waverly Mine." The timber is chiefly birch, spruce, pine and tamarac, and sandy beaches abound on the neighboring coast. We have seen a specimen of the hematite ore from this mine, which experienced judges pronounce to be of a most promising character. We understand that the mine is at present in the market, and hope, from the manifest facilities for successfully operating it, that Canadian enterprise will be bold enough to take it in hand and bring it into successful working order.

In addition to copper and iron, we have been credibly informed that specimens of rich gold-bearing quartz have been found in the same region of country, the particulars of which have not, however, reached us. By all accounts, it appears indisputable that there is immense mineral wealth on the North Shore of Lake Superior, and we refer to the matter thus prominently in the hope that we may stimulate Canadian capital and Canadian enterprise to enter on a field which ought to be their own, and which promises so many guarantees of an abundant return. Undoubtedly there is a future before our country full of the promise of great material development and our British feeling is humiliated to think that Americans, and only Americans, are alive to the advantages of these promising investments. Not that by any means we would wish to keep the Americans out; on the contrary we confess our sense of the obligations they have conferred on our country; we merely wish that we were able to induce Canadian capitalists to enter on the same field. Our correspondent, "A British Canadian," has kindly charged himself with the duty of enlightening the public on the subject of the North-West Territory, and we have considered this passing reference to the mineral wealth on the North shore of Lake Superior as not inaptly bearing upon the question of North-West extension, of the importance of which, with the assistance of our correspondent, we hope to convince our readers in future numbers.

THE BABIN CASE IN THE WEST.

The *Globe* after reciting the facts as brought out in the trial says:

"Such is the melancholy record of the Buckingham murder case. Ingenuity and rhetoric did but little to explain away the ugly facts; and though the jury gave a verdict of acquittal, the conviction will probably remain that Mr. Babin has miserably failed to place his conduct in a satisfactory light. The great safeguards which the British system wisely throws around every person—the ample provision made to protect the innocent against wrongful punishment—render acquittal almost certain where doubt exists—especially when the penalty is death. Hence, Mr. Babin's escape from legal conviction by no means furnishes indubitable proof of his innocence. The theory that Ledoux murdered the girl fails in not showing any possible motive for such an act. Mr. Babin's dealings or alleged dealings with that rascal are all of a most strange character; and certainly, if the Rev. Jeremie Babin, curate of Buckingham, be perfectly innocent of the death of his sister—which we sincerely hope is the case—then, never was man the victim of a more unfortunate coincidence of adverse circumstances."

The *Leader* also comments upon the trial at some length, and concludes with the following remarks:

"Without casting any reflection upon the Rev. Mr. Babin, we must say that he was exceedingly fortunate to get out as he did. The chain of circumstances was insufficient to connect him with the murder of his sister—and murdered she unquestionably was—but his friends must admit that the way in which she passed out of his hands, the little care he took to make himself acquainted with the character of the man to whom he entrusted this poor, helpless creature, and the small interest he appeared to have given to her case afterwards, do not speak much in his favor. Those disposed to view his case with harshness might speak more severely of him. The law has adjudged him innocent; innocent in the eyes of all men he must be regarded. For his full satisfaction, however, it is very much to be desired that some clue shall be obtained to the discovery of the person who committed the murder, and that the deep mystery in which the case is now enwrapped will be entirely cleared up."

The Montreal correspondent of the last named journal says:

"It is rumored that the Rev. Mr. Babin has been dismissed from the church, the bishop having appointed a commission to investigate the matter before leaving for England."

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the Ottawa Times:

SIR,—We have some splendid bodies of Volunteer Artillery in Ottawa, capable, as they have demonstrated, of marching in, marching out, and giving balls to their friends. Would it not be satisfactory to be convinced that—if need be—they could send balls at their enemies? We never hear a shot from them. We greatly miss the morning and evening guns of Quebec, and would be glad to be certified that our artillery could fire even blank cartridge. There are two guns near the Sapper's Bridge, which belong, I believe, to the government, available for the purpose, and there can be no doubt but that the corporation would furnish powder. What does Major Ross say?

Yours, very truly.

STADACONA.

OTTAWA, Jan. 30th, 1867.

—The great Atlantic yacht race has given an impetus to yachting all over the country. Several new pleasure crafts are building at Sandusky. There are several yachts owned in Chicago and Milwaukee.

—Two men in Philadelphia attempted to descend into a sewer, to search for treasure, to which undertaking they had been led by the recent accounts in New York papers. The police arrested them, and doubtless saved their lives.

Per Provincial Line.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

To the Ottawa Times.

FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, Jan. 30, 1867.

The Fenian trials ended to-day, and the following, previously tried, were sentenced to be hanged on the 5th of March:—Patrick Norton, W. H. Maxwell, Patrick O'Neil, James Burke, Dan Quinn, Peter Paul Ledwith, John O'Connor, John Rogan, Owen Kennedy, Barney Dunn, John Gallagher.

Wm. Wilmot, of Newcastle, Canada West, a disciple of Sir Isaac Walton, arrived last night in this city, bringing with him a specimen of young salmon, produced by artificial means. The roe was obtained from living fish in Canadian creeks, and impregnated with life artificially. He is at present stopping at the Queen's Hotel, and has with him two vials containing several hundred of the juvenile pices all alive. Mr. Wilmot is fully convinced that his successful experiment can be applied to all other descriptions of fish besides salmon.

Whiskey detective Mason was badly beaten on Yonge street to-day by a man, on whom he drew a revolver during the altercation.

At the Queen street Wesleyan Church last evening, it was stated that the receipts during the year amounted to $4,993; expenses $4,667.

FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Jan. 30, 1867.

The 30th Regiment, forming part of this garrison, was yesterday supplied with the Snider breech-loading rifle.

The St. Lawrence Tow-boat Company have awarded Mr. Peters a contract of $9,500 for the refitting of their new steamer *Union*, with the intention of running her as a passenger boat to the Saguenay during the ensuing season.

It has been suggested that there are a great many unemployed young men, who would gladly allow themselves to be instructed into the duties of seamen in H. M. steam frigate *Aurora*, if her commander would only open the way for them, in forming a naval school.

The Royal Artillery were out on target practice on the St. Charles yesterday.

The cold last night and to-day has been very severe. The thermometer at daybreak this morning was 20 below zero, and at 1:30 near 25 below zero.

FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 30, 1867.

This has been one of the coldest days of the season. The thermometer was 20 degrees below zero. All the trains from both East and West for the past few days have been from four to fifteen hours late.

Business very dull; money coming in freely.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE GARRISON ARTILLERY BALL.—This ball which was by mistake announced for last night, does not take place till next Wednesday.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—Furnished by Mr. W. Hearn, Optician and Druggist, Market Drug Store, York street:

OTTAWA, Jan. 30th, 1867.

Greatest degree of cold registered during the previous night, 15 below zero.

At 9 a. m. 14 below zero.
" 12 shade 6 " "
" 12 sun 37 above "
" 6 p. m. 5 below "

MAGAZINES.—We have received from Durie & Son *The Argosy*, a magazine of tales, travels, essays and poems. Its contents are:—Robt. Falconer; Hafiz; My Love; Over the Col du Geant; Small Talk and Very Small Talk; The Mary Jane's Forecastle; A Seaman's Experiences; A Tour Under an Umbrella; Winter Sonnets; On Relations, With Relations; Shoemaker's Village.

ILLNESS OF THE PROVINCIAL AIDE-DE-CAMP.—Yesterday about noon a telegraphic despatch was received in this city announcing the fact that Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine, P. A. D. C., had been seized with a fit of appoplexy. At first it was feared that the fit would have a fatal termination. Later in the day, however, his numerous friends here were greatly relieved by the receipt of another dispatch announcing that Col. Irvine was recovering and doing well.

A TURN OVER.—Yesterday afternoon a servant, driving a cutter with a lady in it, coming down Metcalfe street to Sparks street, turned suddenly to avoid a vehicle standing opposite the bank, when the unevenness of the road in that locality caused the cutter to turn over. Fortunately there was no one injured. A clerk from the store of Mr. Isaacs seized the horse and there was no more trouble. The cutter was righted and the party proceeded on their way. If bones had been broken, or a life lost, who would have been to blame?

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Directors of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, thankfully acknowledge the following for the benefit of the Asylum: The service of a double team from R. W. Scott, Esq., and the following donations from friends in Gloucester: Joseph Downey, beef; Patrick Curran, flower and meal; Mrs. Bower, potatoes; Mrs. Manson, potatoes; Mrs. Moore, pork; Mr. Gamble, flower; Mr. K. Johnston, potatoes and carrots; Mr. Lee, pork; Mrs. Nolan, flour and pork; Mrs. Brown, pork and money; Mrs. McGee, flour; Mrs. Skiffington, pork; Mrs. Kenny, flour; Rev. Mr. O'Brien, money; Mr. Finlay, money.

DEATH OF CAPT. GLOVER.—All who were acquainted with the late Capt. Glover will grieve to learn that he breathed his last yesterday. The deceased had seen active service in the trying times of the mutiny in India, where he acquitted himself like a brave and gallant soldier. His regiment there was the "2nd Europeans," which, on the formation of nine new regiments after the mutiny, was changed to the 105th. Capt. Glover came to this country, we believe, some two or three years ago, and succeeded Major Donaldson as paymaster of the pensioners. The deceased had many virtues, and those who knew him well say he left not an enemy behind him.

A DANGEROUS CUSTOM.

To the Editor of the Ottawa Times:

SIR,—Allow me through your columns to call the attention of the municipal authorities, and of the public, to a most objectionable practice which I have noticed in this city, viz: Persons taking horses to the public wells and allowing the animals to drink out of the well bucket, instead of carrying with them their stable pail. Should any of the horses be glandered or diseased, many families might suffer most seriously, and the cause never be known.

Your obedient servant,

CIVIS.

Ottawa, January 29th, 1867.

A claimant to the throne made his appearance in the Court of Queen's Bench, on January 12th. A decently dressed man, speaking with a Northern accent, stood up in the body of the court, and, holding up his right hand in which he held a scrap of paper, and addressing the bench, said:—"My lord, my name is James Derbyshire, and I am authorised to come here to prove myself to be the heir of England, descended from King James II." The Lord Chief Justice coolly asked, "Have you anything further to say, or any further application to make?" The applicant said he had not, and sat down, appearing to take a good deal of interest in what was going on.

—Large subscriptions have been made for the erection of a cotton factory at Shreveport, Louisiana.

OSGOODE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The following is the list of prizes awarded at the competitive examination of the schools of the Township of Osgoode, which took place at the Victoria Hall, Metcalfe, and was attended by a very large and respectable audience. The interest taken in the examination by the friends of education was even greater than on any former occasion. The examination took place on the 26th ultimo:

Common School Branches—Prizes by Council.

Reading, 2nd Book—1st prize, Catherine McNab; 2nd, Fergus McDonald; 3d, Mary Jane Humes.

3rd Book—1st prize, George Jackson; 2nd, Helen Robertson; 3rd, Marina York; 4th, Mary Ann Bradshaw.

4th Book—1st prize, Daniel McArthur; 2nd, Christian McLaren; 3rd, John Gordon; 4th, Mary M. Dalglish.

5th Book—1st prize, Jessie McDonald; 2nd, Duncan McPherson; 3rd, Christian McGregor; 4th, Mary Cameron.

Spelling, 2nd Book—1st prize, Isaac York; 2nd, Catherine McNab; 3rd, Fergus McDonald.

3rd Book—1st prize, Alexander Rutherford; 2nd, Mary Jane McNab; 3rd, Helen Robertson; 4th, Helen M. Kearns.

4th Book—1st prize, Kate McDonald; 2nd, Mary M. Dalglish; 3rd, John B. Robertson; 4th, Louisa Clelland.

5th Book—1st prize, Christian McGregor; 2nd, Lizzie York; 3rd, Duncan McPherson; 4th, Malcolm McDiarmid.

Writing—1st prize, Duncan McPherson; 2nd, Judith Humes; 3rd, Mary M. Dalglish; 4th, Manson McMillan; 5th, Grace McDonald.

Arithmetic—1st prize, John Gordon; 2nd, Joseph Coleman; 3rd, John York; 4th, Kate McDonald.

Geography—1st prize, Lizzie York; 2nd, Christian McGregor; 3rd, Duncan Ferguson; 4th, Annabella Grant.

Grammar—1st prize, Duncan McPherson; 2nd, Mary A. Kearns; 3rd, Mary M. Dalglish; 4th, Annie Melvin.

Special Subjects—Prizes by Special Gift.

British History—1st prize, Lizzie York; 2nd, John York. Prizes given by A. J. Baker, Esq. 3rd, Annabella Grant; 4th, Annie Melvin. Prizes given by J. Brinnan.

Composition—1st prize, Annie Melvin; 2nd, Jessie McDonald; 3rd, Christian McGregor. Prizes given by Ira Morgan, Esq.

Canadian History—1st prize, Duncan McPherson; 2nd, Mary Jane Waddell. Prizes given by J. Kennedy, Esq. 3d, Lizzie York. Prize given by Mr. Wm. Doctor.

Recitation—1st prize, Christian McLaren; 2nd, Daniel Cameron. Prizes given by Jos. Allen, M. D. 3rd, Grace McDonald; 4th, Mary M. Dalglish. Prizes given by John Dow, Esq. 5th, Duncan McPherson; 6th, Malcolm McDiarmid. Prizes given by M. Brinnan.

Algebra—1st prize, Mary Jane Waddell; 2nd, Annie Melvin. Prizes given by Rev. W. Fleming.

Reading Poetry—1st prize, Duncan McPherson; 2nd, Jessie McDonald. Prizes given by Mr. A. Dow.

Art of Reading—1st prize, Duncan McPherson; 2nd, Jessie McDonald. Prizes given by Mr. T. Ivcson.

General Proficiency in Common School Branches—Duncan McPherson. Prize given by Rev. J. Whyte.

General Proficiency in all Branches—Duncan McPherson. Prize given by R. Bell, Esq., M.P.P.

THE FENIANS.

Address of the Brotherhood of Chicago to the Circles of Illinois.

(From the Chicago Sunday Times.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 14th, 1867.

BROTHERS—In the spirit of fraternal affection which has ever been the distinctive mark of the true men of our organisation; in the name of our brothers who, in both hemispheres, are suffering living deaths in the dungeons of the English enemy; in the name of our cruelly oppressed, yet dearly loved, native land; in the name of those solemn vows which, years ago, before God and man, we plighted to our country's cause, and which yet stand unredeemed, we address you to-day. The cloud of apathy that of late has hung over us must be dispersed, and the old fires of patriotism and energy must be rekindled once again. The failure of James Stephens to redeem his promises has fully justified the indomitable president of our order, and the true men who acted with him, in the course they have taken with reference to him. Every effort that honest men could make to unite with him was made, and in vain.

President Roberts made the following proposition to Col. Gleeson, to convey to James Stephens: "*Stephens shall procure three prominent Irishmen, to whom the people are supposed to have confidence. He shall swear them to strict secrecy, then confide his plans to them, and if they should come to President Roberts, and, without imparting any of the plans to him, declare that in their opinion, there was one chance for a successful rising in Ireland, he would bind himself to unite with Stephens in twenty-four hours.*" It is unnecessary to add that the proposal was never entertained by Stephens, although this was only a few weeks before the proposed time of rising in Ireland. Subsequent disclosures made by Stephens and his followers clearly show the reason. They now declare they never had a plan at all. His trusted friends now say that he sneered at the idea of fighting to them in private, while to the public he openly and persistently declared he would fight between the 13th of December and the 1st of January. Could duplicity go further than this? But why pursue this subject? You never believed in this man's sincerity when he made these foolish and criminal boasts. He is gone, but the cause yet remains. The weak and vacillating among our people say, because of the dishonesty of two or three men, our cause is, therefore, hopeless. Shame upon such a coward rabble! Read the history of the last few years. How many idols were set up for the worship of the American people during the late rebellion! How many proved unworthy of their confidence! Was the cause of our adopted country lost then? Oh, no! Casting them aside like useless lumber, replacing them by others, to be in their turn cast aside, the people pressed on until the right men appeared, and then came victory and peace! So shall it be with us. Our cause is not built upon the life or truth of any man. Its foundations are laid deep in the hearts of the Irish race, and, while *they* remain true, that cause can never fail. Years ago we adopted as our guiding maxim the idea contained in the following line:

"Our motto: Golden principle. Let vassals worship men."

Men live and die; they pass away like shadows; but the cause of liberty is as immortal as the eternal hills of our land. It cannot die. Transmitted to us from a thousand battlefields, consecrated by the best blood of our heroic fathers, living through centuries of fire, sword and famine, it is our heritage to-day, with all its accumulated interest of ages of wrong and oppression, to fire our hearts and stimulate us to reap the harvest of victory and vengeance. And amid all the din of preparation that comes to our ears from our brothers in the Eastern States; amid the mustering of armed men, clad in "OUR OWN IMMORTAL GREEN," preparing for the next campaign, shall we alone be missing, or even last, in the marching column? Brothers, that was not wont to be our place! We who for years, alone and unaided, when all others failed, kept the flag of Ireland fluttering in the breeze, in defiance of every enemy and over every obstacle; we who were looked upon as the very advance guard of our army of liberation; we, the Old Guard of the Fenian brotherhood, now to take our places in the disgraceful rear; we alone to turn deaf ears to our country's call to arms! No! this will not, cannot, must not be! There is yet time; and while it remains, we must recover the lost hours *by action, energy and perseverance.*

Will we not prove to our pure and unselfish president and compatriots that they have not trusted us in vain? Shall we not strengthen the hands and cheer the heart of him who, casting all hopes and aspirations behind him, has devoted himself, without pay or reward, to us and our cause? Shall we, when at last we have found the man for the occasion, without reproach, abandon him and Ireland? Our answer is made. Our stand is taken. It must never be said that, because the brave, faithful Irish people have been deceived and lured to the verge of ruin and left there to perish, their brothers in free America have abandoned them, too. Infamy and disgrace be the portion of the Irishman who now falters in his duty to his country Think of their position today. Distracted, disarmed, betrayed. Every manly word, every indignant look, marked and watched. The hope to which with such heroic fortitude they have clung deferred from year to year. And now, when they thought the wished-for hour had come, that hope dashed from their lips, and naught left but beggary, exile, and death. Oh, men of Illinois, let us send our strong shout over the ocean

Brothers in Ireland, rely on us. Leaders may have failed you; men may have proved recreant to their trust; but we, your own kith and kin, never! Oh, would you had listened to us sooner! But even now trust our fidelity. No British tyrant's disarming act can reach us here. We have rifles by the thousand and ammunition by the million. We are uniforming our young chivalry for the next encounter. We will make that difficulty which shall be your opportunity. We will drag the tiger from his den. We will compel him to fight us 3,000 miles from home. He will receive no warning voice from us. In the hour when he least expects our coming, like a thunderbolt in the dark midnight we will fall on his exposed flanks!

The mercy he refuses to you, he need not expect from us. We will meet him in the field, in the hall, in the city,—where he expects us, and where he thinks he is most secure. We are circling him round with a hedge of serried steel. And when we have hurled upon him our veteran troops, when we have excited his own colonists to rebellion, when we have created mutiny among his troops, when he has sent every mercenary he dares to meet us, when his guilty soul stands appalled at the coming vengeance, then, brothers in Ireland, England, in Scotland, then your time has come. Then in the name of IRELAND, and LIBERTY, and VENGEANCE, fin upon him. Meet him on the hill-side in open fight; meet him in his cities with fire and sword at midnight; meet him with death in every form; hem him in on every side. "STAMP HIM OUT." Let him have no respite, no escape; and let us have no rest, no pleasure, no peace, until we have rid the world of this monster iniquity, this enemy of God and man. He has never spared you or us; and may defeat, disgrace and death overtake us if we spare him. You must not, shall not, rob us of our share in our rightful legacy of vengeance. This is the fight of the whole Irish race, and we will force them to their work. From the heights of the Himalayas to the hells of the tyrant's capital, we are his power. He has permitted our race to join his armies until to-day his empire rests on our shoulders. Thousands of his discontented soldiers are watching, praying for the dawning of the day of battle. When it comes HIS DAYS ARE NUMBERED.

Now brothers of the Prairie State, to work. To arms! Heed not the sneer of the coward, nor the jargon of the hypocrite. We in Chicago have begun. In one week we have recruited a battalion of troops, and raised an appropriate sum, nearly $3,000, for uniforms. We have yet thousands more. If we were late for the last movement, when the heroic O'Neil and his handful of Irish braves drove three times their number like sheep, the fault was not ours. The disgrace rests on the shoulders of the men IRISHMEN HERE, who promised to aid us, and at the hour of trial loved their PALTRY DOLLARS BETTER THAN IRELAND. They can never deceive us again! We will be ready and waiting for the next call, come when it may. Will you be ready likewise? We never yet called on you in vain. We know you will not fail our country now. Once more then, to work for God and Ireland.

CHARLES KING, Centre McManus Circle.
MATHEW HIGGINS, Captain McManus Circle.
PATRICK MAGUIRE, Centre Logan Circle.
JOHN MELVINE, Captain Logan Circle.
NICHOLAS SHANNON, Centre Thos. Davis Circle.
JOHN O'CONNOR, Captain Thos. Davis Circle.
L. H. O'CONNOR, Centre Mulligan Circle.
MICHAEL MURPHY, Captain Mulligan Circle.
PATRICK ENRIGHT, Centre Kickham Circle.
MATHEW FRELAN, Captain Kickham Circle.
JAMES PETERKIN, Centre Emmett Circle.
MICHAEL CONDON, Captain Emmett Circle.
COL. CHARLES M. MOORE, Centre Roberts and Sweeney Circle.
A. L. MORRISON, Senator F. B.
MICHAEL SCANLAN, District Centre.

PRESENTATION.

To the Editor of the Ottawa Times:

DEAR SIR,—I have been requested to forward to you for insertion in the *Times* the following address and reply. I have much pleasure in doing so, as this is but one of the many pleasing features of the good feeling that exists as a general thing, between the teachers and pupils of our schools, which is the surest bond of union which binds the past with the present as well as the future, and shows that "Love is the fulfilling of the law."

A. C. MCCALLUM, (one of the teachers).

To James Shaw, Esq., Superintendent of St. Mark's Sunday School, Pakenham:

DEAR SIR,—It affords me very great pleasure to present to you, in behalf of the teachers and scholars of this Sunday school, this address and the accompanying volume of the "Church Services," a gift which though small in itself is intended to convey to you our affection towards you, as well as our gratitude for the way in which you have presided over us for the space of four years. I assure you, Dear Sir, that it is our earnest and united desire and prayer to God to spare you to preside over us as our Superintendent for many years yet, to prosper you in this world, and to give you grace to continue in the good work. And as your name is engraved on the clasp of this portion of God's word here, may your name at the last be found written in the Lamb's Book of Life.

In behalf of the teachers and scholars of St. Mark's Sunday school, Pakenham.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Very truly yours,
JOHN O'NEIL.

Third Sunday after Epiphany.

To John O'Neil, Esq., and the Teachers and Pupils of St. Mark's Sunday School, Pakenham:

DEAR FRIENDS,—I confess I am at a loss to find words sufficiently strong to convey to you my sincere thanks for this very flattering address, as well as the accompanying gift presented to me, as the Superintendent of this school. I never, my dear friends, had any cause to doubt your friendship and kind regards, but this act of your Christian kindness and respect is, I fear, more than I am deserving of. It does me good to meet you Sunday after Sunday, in our school, in order to unite our efforts in doing honor to the cause of God. I can assure you, my dear friends, that I feel it to be a pleasing duty to meet these little ones in school, to unite in singing praise and offering prayer to God, and to be taught wise and instructive lessons out of the inspired volume. Nothing could be more pleasing to me than (if I could be) to be an humble instrument in His hands in doing good.

Dear Friends, I again thank you for this (to me) valuable present, coming, as it does, from so many kind friends.

With kind regards,
I remain yours truly,
JAMES SHAW, Superintendent.

The 3rd Sunday after Epiphany.
PAKENHAM, Jan. 28th, 1867.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN WHEN THE PACIFIC RAILROAD IS FINISHED.—A travelling correspondent dreams what will happen when the Pacific Railroad is finished and one or two other changes have been accomplished:—Day after day on the continental journey the conductor opens his door and shouts to sleepy passengers—"Chicago. Change cars for New Orleans." "Missouri River. Change cars for Saskachawan, Leavenworth and Galveston." "Rocky Mountains. Change cars for Santa Fe, El Paso, Matamoras and the City of Mexico." "Salt Lake—twenty minutes for dinner. Change cars for Fort Benton, British Columbia, Pah Renegat, Panama, Lima and Valparaiso." "Virginia, Nevada. Change cars for Owyee, Columbia River, Puget Sound and Kamschatka." "San Francisco. Passengers for New Zealand, Honolulu, Melbourne, Hong Kong, and all points of Europe, Asia and Africa, will keep their seats till landed on the wharf of the daily line of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Baggage checked through to Pekin, Calcutta, Grand Cairo, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Paris and Liverpool."

—Rev. J. West, No. 6 Washington Place, Pacific street, Brooklyn, L. I., says in a letter: "I am happy to bear my testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and World's Hair Dressing, in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and where gray to its original color." Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 198, Greenwich Street, N. Y.

TELEGRAPHIC

(Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.)

A Greek Church in New York.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—It is said the Russian Government proposes to build a Greek church in the city of New York.

Another European War.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Evening.—It is considered certain at Constantinople, that the Eastern complication will result in war. Turkey has called out 150,000 reserves, and the Government of Russia has ordered that all military furloughs shall cease on the 1st of March.

Maximilian Protests.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—It is said that Maximilian has issued a manifesto against the arrangements made between France and the United States, in regard to Mexico.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—Noon.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 14⅛d. per lb.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Noon.—Ill. C. shares 82¼; Erie 44¼; 5-20's 73¾. Consols quiet and unchanged at 90 5-6.

Admiral Persano's Trial.

FLORENCE, Jan. 30.—Admiral Persano, who has just been acquitted of the charges of cowardice, is now to be placed on trial for incompetency, and disobedience to his superior officers.

Boundary Line between Austria and Italy.

VIENNA, Jan. 30.—The survey of the new boundary line between the territories of Austria and Italy have been completed.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

(Per Montreal Line.)

Skating Tournament.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 29.—At the great national skating tournament to-day, at Central Park, Miss Georgie Frothingham, of Rochester, N.Y., won the first prize medal.

"Herald" Sensational Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The N. Y. *Herald's* Mexican report about the execution of Consul Carman by the French authorities at Mazatlan, and the bombardment of the place by a U. S. gunboat, is news here. Direct dates to Jan. 18 say everything has been quiet since the city was evacuated by the French, last November.

The West Indies.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Havana advices to the 22d state that the principal merchants have taken steps to make Havana a general entrepot for the storage of cotton, by removing restrictions on foreign vessels.—St. Thomas advices of the 7th and Porto Rico of the 8th, say that the cholera had almost entirely disappeared from St. Thomas, but the small-pox had not abated. Two telegraphs were to be established in Porto Rico.

The Indian Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A letter received from fort Phil Kearney, states that that fort and forts Reno and Smith, were in a state of siege. All the Sioux Indians, including those who committed the atrocities in Minnesota, are in the neighborhood. The forts are garrisoned by about 400 men. The Indians number four or five thousand, well armed and mounted. Col. Fetterman, with a force of eighty-one men was ordered out to protect the wood train The officers not obeying orders were drawn into an ambush and were cruelly murdered. The bodies were found piled in a heap. Fifty were brought into the fort.

Sufferings on the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—Reports from the Plains say the recent cold weather has caused much suffering. Many men have been frozen, and it is feared whole trains will be lost.

Adventures Among the Ice.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Old navigators of the sound say the weather of the present winter has been the severest they have witnessed in 20 or 30 years. They never saw such masses of ice as they have encountered the past fortnight. Yesterday morning at Throg's Neck the steamers *Ocean, Glaucus*, and *Chesapeake* were locked in the ice, unable to move a foot either way. The *Continental* endeavored to force her way through the ice, but failed, and was detained five or six hours. Finally a gang plank was lowered, and the passengers, nearly 200 in number, descended to the ice and crossed the sound to Whitestone. Some of them had to jump from one cake of ice to another, and one or two of them had to be pulled out of the water. One old lady was saved from drowning by her carpet bag, which buoyed her up. The steamers *Empire State* and *Old Colony* had the same luck, and their passengers were also obliged to foot it ashore.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The *Express'* financial article says: Money remains easy and there is increased confidence among lenders. The rate is 7 per cent. on collaterals and 6 on government securities. Gold was excited by unfounded rumors from Washington. Railways were buoyant on the streets at an advance, but fell off again. Government securities were all higher, in sympathy with the advance in gold. Gold 134⅞.

A $15,000 Fire.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—A fire broke out in South Boston last evening, in a block of five houses, on Federal-street, and communicated to nearly all of them before the fire was subdued. Loss $15,000.

REPORTERS' ENGLISH.

Professor Lowell, in his preface to the last collection of the "Biglow Papers," makes "reporters' English" the subject of some very cutting remarks. He calls it the new style of writing, and for the purpose of holding it up to ridicule, he submits specimens of it in contrast with the old style, from which we take the following:—

Old Style.	*New Style.*
Was hanged.	Was launched into eternity.
When the halter was put round his neck.	When the fatal noose was adjusted about the neck of the unfortunate victim of his own unbridled passions.
A great crowd came to see.	A vast concourse was assembled to witness.
Great fire.	Disastrous conflagration.
The fire spread.	The conflagration extended its devastating career.
House burned.	Edifice consumed.
The fire was got under.	The progress of the devouring element was arrested.
Man fell.	Individual was precipitated.
A horse and waggon ran against.	A valuable horse attached to a vehicle driven by J.S., in the employment of J. B., collided with.

We have nothing to say about this exhibit, except that the contrasted phrases are not in all cases identical in meaning, as, for instance, in next to the last the supposed reporter mentions the quality of the horse, avoids affirming explicitly that he was attached to a "waggon," and mentions the name of his driver and employer,—in all of which respects he does better, perhaps, than if he had merely said, "A horse and wagon ran against." But we propose to show that not only reporters, but magazinists and reviewers are chargeable with precisely the same faults of stilted and artificial expression so sharply condemned by Professor Lowell. And for that purpose we turn to his own last article in the *North American Review*, a most excellent article, by the way, in point of argument and sound doctrine,—and we select therefrom some specimens of his review style, in contrast with the ordinary forms of expression, as follows:

Ordinary Style.	*Review Style.*
Out of nothing.	Out of nullities.
Disappointment.	Unexpected disappointment.
Rat.	The sagacious rodent which our antipodes are said to find savory.
Massachusetts.	The daughter of Puritan forethought.
Seeing how vain and weak the President was.	Seeing into the hands of how vain and weak a man the reins of administration had fallen.
Wordiness.	Spendthrift verbosity.

And yet Prof. Lowell has but few equals in the country in the matter of direct, natural, and forcible expression. We could select far worse specimens of what