NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Auctioneer's Card—A. Rowe.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA. MARCH 20, 1867.

The Montreal *Gazette* learns that the Coroner had dismissed the jury at Richmond on Saturday last, on the ground of want of jurisdiction, so that no verdict was rendered. An inquest on the body of the engine driver will therefore have to be held in the district of Arthabaska in which the accident took place whereby he met his death. The *Gazette* contends that no ground exists for such a verdict as that alleged by the *Witness* to have been prepared, though not rendered, by the Richmond jury.

The Confederation Bill passed through Committee in the House of Commons on the 5th inst. Some opposition was offered to the 118th clause, that with reference to the Intercolonial railway—but Mr. Ayrton withdrew his amendment, Mr. Adderley having explained that the clause in question did not bind the House to sanction the guarantee of the loan. He stated, however, that it was intended to ask authority for the Imperial guarantee of a loan of three millions sterling. Mr. Lowe hoped the House would refuse the guarantee. The remaining clauses of the bill were then agreed to.

It appears we were not mistaken as to the line of action to be followed by the South Wentworth Reform Convention. On Saturday last Mr. Joseph Rymal, M. P. P., was unanimously nominated as the candidate of the party for the House of Commons, and Mr. Sexton, a man of precisely the same political stripe as Mr. Rymal, was chosen by a vote of about four to one as the candidate for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

These nominations having been made by the duly organised machinery of the party, will, of course, be accepted, otherwise any Reformer who refuses to support the ticket will be denounced as a Tory and a corruptionist. The Reformers of North Wentworth who are favorable to Confederation, and surely there must be some amongst them who have hitherto gone with the *Globe* and Hamilton *Times* in its support, will now be compelled to vote for one of its avowed opponents on pain of being read out of the ranks. This is one of the beauties of the reorganising of parties. Here is a constituency bound down by the tyranny of the party cry to support a candidate who two years and a half ago broke away from his political friends, and went directly against one of their most cherished measures, the one, if we are to believe them, which comprises nearly the sum of all reforms, and yet he is accepted as if he and they were in accord on the great political issues involved in Confederation. There could not be a more glaring instance of the supremacy of party over principle, or rather of the utter disregard of all principle for the mere sake of preserving party cohesion. Yet we hear denunciations of Coalitions because of their immorality and their tendency to weaken devotion to principle; but surely no more immoral Coalition can be found in the whole range of Canadian politics either past or present than that exhibited by the coalition of Messrs. Brown and Rymal—of men holding diametrically opposite views on political points of cardinal importance, and banded together for the sake of party. Is it possible for such a combination to have any other aim than to get possession of the spoils?

Mr. Watkin in discussing the second reading of the Confederation Bill paid a glowing compliment to the purity of Mr. Howe's patriotism, and declared that it was neither creditable to the late nor the present Government that that gentleman had not received some substantial recognition of his services from the Crown. We agree in the general principle which Mr. Watkin applied to Mr. Howe's special case; it is right that public men who have grown grey in the service of their country, should receive some recognition of their labors, but we doubt if it devolves specially upon the Home Government to make provision for broken down or disappointed colonial politicians. We think that self-governed colonies ought themselves to provide the rewards which their public men may earn, while we should always rejoice to see in a case of exceptional brilliancy of statesmanship, or more than ordinary services, a colonist promoted to such position as are in the gift of the Crown for the rewarding of distinguished public servants. But with regard to Mr. Howe we fail entirely to discover the peculiar claims he has over any one of a dozen or more of distinguished colonial politicians, and think, therefore, that Mr. Watkin's appeal on his behalf was particularly ill-timed in view of the subject then under discussion.

Mr. Howe had gone to England as the champion of a disaffected minority to oppose a policy not only in general favor with the Colonists, but one believed to be in the best interests of the Empire at large. The arguments he was driven to use in favor of his own peculiar views were such as if admitted must have forever destroyed the hope of permanently establishing British rule on this continent. Their whole scheme and tendency were that the Canadas must inevitably, and that soon fall into Uncle Sam's embrace; that in some future convulsion, more remote, perhaps, but little less certain the Pacific Colonies would form one community with the Republican States on the borders of the Pacific ocean; and that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were already almost one with Maine and Massachusetts, and ready to combine when the opportunity offered in the formation of a like community on the Atlantic. Mr. Howe thus in effect despaired of the future of our half of the continent as an integral portion of the British Empire, unless his plan of reorganisation, which he subsequently propounded, were adopted to avert our absorption by the Republic. That plan could not command twenty advocates within the whole length and breadth of the British dominions, yet it was never seriously considered by any body except to be refuted, so that Mr. Howe's mission to England has been, in every sense, an utter failure. Undertaken avowedly for the purpose of defeating a policy alike in favor with the Imperial and Colonial Governments, his mission has proved him to be in utter antagonism with both. It was therefore an unfortunate occasion on which to press his claims.

Mr. Watkin's allusions to Mr. Howe will bear without straining a much harsher construction. He endorses his patriotism, but he condemns his judgment, and straightway he pleads his claims to Imperial recognition. Are we to infer from his singular association that if Mr. Howe had received some recognition at the hands of the Imperial Government, he would have viewed Confederation in a different light? Is he a "gushing patriot" who requires a material consideration for his loyalty? As in all probability Mr. Howe will occupy a prominent position in the ranks of the not very loyal opposition with which Her Majesty's next Canadian Government is threatened we begin to feel an increasing interest in the illustrious Nova Scotian; and should he glad to find him again reconsidering his crudely and hastily formed views on the subject of Confederation, so that he may place himself more in harmony with Imperial interests and Colonial aspirations, and thereby deserve that recognition of his services the claims to which have been forfeited by his conduct during the past eighteen months. If Mr. Howe will come to Ottawa, not "to fight it out" as he threatened, but to assist in putting the new Constitution into harmonious working order, he may yet be the holder of a portfolio in the Canadian Executive, or the occupant of some provincial gubernatorial Chair, in either one of which positions we have no doubt Mr. Howe would find the recognition of his claims which would be the most congenial to his feelings.

ST. PATRICK'S DINNER.—The Members of the Committee are notified to meet this afternoon at Kavanagh's "Queen" Restaurant, at four o'clock precisely.

ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY'S ANNUAL CELEBRATION.

Yesterday being St. Joseph's Day, was duly observed by the members of L'Union St. Joseph d'Ottawa. This society, of which we gave a short description some time ago, it will be remembered is composed exclusively of French Canadian mechanics, and was established for the purpose of affording mutual aid in time of need. It was incorporated in 1863, since which time it has continued in steady growth, until from a very few names it has increased to 180 paying members. This society is very unobtrusive, and compared with the amount of good it has done, very little has been heard of it. The members of the union assembled at their rooms yesterday in full force, respectably dressed, and decorated with their badges of office and membership, when after some necessary delay they formed in order of procession, and with a band of music at their head marched along Sussex, St. Andrew and Dalhousie-streets, and returned up St. Patrick-street to the Cathedral where they attended divine service. Before 10 o'clock the Cathedral was well filled. High Mass was celebrated by Very Rev. Mr. Dandurand, V.G. Mr. Dufoy and Dr. Valade presided at the organ, the choir being composed of "Les Orpheonistes d'Ottawa" under the leadership of Mr. Dufoy.

The musical services commenced with a hymn to St. Joseph, after which was performed in magnificent style *O Salutaris*, and at the conclusion a hymn to the B. V. Mary. The music was admirably executed throughout, and the full power of the organ sent its tones reverberating through the lofty vault of the sacred edifice.

The sermon which was preached in the French language by Piere Leperce, was listened to with the profoundest attention by the whole congregation. The subject of the discourse was the life and character of St. Joseph and was very impressive.

After the service the members of L'Union St. Joseph again formed into procession, and with music marched as before up Sussex-street. At the head of the procession was the British flag, next the banner of the society bearing its title on one side and on the other "L'union fait la force." At the end of the procession came the committee, preceded by the Canadian flag—a beaver encircled with a wreath of maple leaves, surmounted with the British crown. This was most beautifully worked in silver and gold on white silk. The flag is owned by Mr. Alderman Traversy, and was kindly lent by him to the society. The procession marched through some of the principal streets, attracting general admiration as they passed along, for their respectable appearance. On returning to their hall they were briefly addressed by Drs. St. Jean and Beaubien, and some others, and separated to meet at dinner at 8 o'clock, p.m. Mr. Champagne prepared the repast, which was in all respects a great success, and gave full satisfaction to the participants. Music, song and speech interspersed with vivacious pleasantry, succeeded each other till a late hour, when the happy re-union broke up, all much gratified with the harmony and good fellowship which characterised the evening's enjoyment.

FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 19, 1867.

Ten men and a non-commissioned officer of the Queen's Own were detailed yesterday for the purpose of testing the new Spencer Rifles, on the Garrison Common. The wind was very high and the weather unfavorable for correct shooting. The best score was by a Sergeant, who made 51 points. Twenty-one rounds were fired.

Despatches have been received here from an American officer of rank, stating that the Fenians are certainly preparing for a raid on Canada on a much larger scale than the last.

The painters and paper-hangers of this city have struck for higher wages.

Mr. Cumberland, Manager of the Northern Railway, returned from England last evening, and was received with quite an ovation by the employees of the road.

The village of Bothwell has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Over one hundred houses were burnt, and a large number of families rendered houseless and destitute.

FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 19, 1867.

Hon. John Rose is to be Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island, and will enter upon his duties at an early date.

The *Daily News* repeats the report that Col McDougall has resigned the Adjutant-Generalship of Militia, and he will be succeeded by Col. Wolseley now on frontier duty in the West.

The St. Patrick's concert in the City Hall last evening was attended by a vast crowd of people. Mr. B. Devlin made a speech claiming a separate Legislation and Government for Ireland, which he said would soon do away with Fenianism.

A woman while looking into a window in Notre Dame-street yesterday, had her pocket picked of $10 by two boys who succeeded in making their escape.

The *Moravian* arrived at Portland, 1:20 this afternoon with 27 cabin passengers and 240 steerage.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

(*Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.*)

The New Reform Bill.

LONDON, March 18.—In the House of Commons, this evening, the Derby Government asked formal leave to bring in their Reform Bill to-morrow, and Mr. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, explained the features of the proposed bill, introducing copious statistics to support the principles on which the bill was grounded.

Mr. Gladstone made a short speech. He said he thought that the Bill on the Government were absurd, but he would defer all debate on the question until the bill came before the House.

No Help for Poland.

BERLIN, March 18.—It is stated that Herr Von Bismarck has refused to protest against the absorption of Poland into the Russian Empire.

Admiral Tegethoff Recalled.

VIENNA, March 18.—An order has been sent to America re-calling Admiral Tegethoff to this country, to take command of the Adriatic fleet.

Disapproval of Napoleon's Foreign Policy.

PARIS, March 19.—A debate took place in the Corps Legislatif last evening in regard to foreign affairs, in the course of which representatives Thiers and Favre attacked the foreign policy of the Emperor, on the ground that it favored a unity in both Germany and Italy, which was hostile to the interests of France. Ministers Rouper and representative Olivier, defended the course of the government.

A Ship Abandoned at Sea.

LIVERPOOL, March 19. The bark Adrian, Capt. Baker, bound from Liverpool for Boston, is reported to have been abandoned at sea. No date given.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, March 19—Noon.—The steamships *Belgian*, from Portland, and [illegible] from New York, have arrived.

Shipwrecks.

The severe gales which have prevailed for nearly a week past, have proved disastrous to the shipping. Many shipwrecks are reported on the English and Irish coasts.

Installing the New Hungarian Ministry.

PESTH, March 19.—The members of the newly created Hungarian Ministry to-day, took their oath of office in the presence of the Emperor of Austria and the National Diet.

London Money Market.

LONDON, March 19—Eve.—Consols closed at 91 for money; American securities closed at the following rates: U. S. 5-20's 71¼; Ill. C. 78; Erie 39¾.

Debate on the Reform Bill Postponed.

LONDON, March 19—Eve.—The debate on the Reform Bill has been postponed to the 25th instant.

A Secret Treaty.

BERLIN, March 19—Eve.—It is reported that a secret treaty was made between Prussia and Bavaria in the month of August last, and that by one of the clauses of this treaty, Prussia may assume the military direction of the Bavarian army.

Partition of the Papal States Debt.

PARIS, March 19—Evening.—In the Corps Legislatiff to-day, Minister Rouper stated that the Emperor was in favor of a partition of the Papal States debt among the Catholic powers, each of them assuming its share of the burden and guaranteeing its payment.

Warlike Preparations of Russia.

LONDON, March 19.—Agents of the Russian Government are said to be purchasing vessels in this country and on the continent, to be used as transports.

Coronation of the King of Hungary.

PESTH, March 19.—The Coronation of Francis Joseph, as King of Hungary, during his present visit to this city, is strongly urged by all parties.

More Fenian Arrests.

LONDON, March 18—Evening.—Arrests of Fenians still continue to be made in Ireland. Head Centre Dennis Donnovan has been caught at Cork. Gen. Burke one of the Fenian leaders who was recently captured, and 40 others have been carried in irons to Clonmel, and put in jail.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

Fluctuations of the Fenian Thermometer.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The enthusiasm among the Fenians has been giving way to apathy for the last few days, but on receipt of the news from Ireland yesterday of an interruption in the affairs connecting with the cable, hope was revived among them, and their belief in a general uprising on St. Patrick's Day was reiterated.

The *Herald's* correspondent in Buffalo says: There is no foundation for the rumor, that an invasion of Canada is immediately to be made. The Fenians are determined to pour thirty thousand men into Canada at some early date, but it requires time to perfect their organisation.

Robt. H. Newell has obtained a decree of divorce from Adah Isaacs Menkin, the actress.

Telegraph Lines in Trouble.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The telegraph lines on the Island of Cape Breton, which were prostrated last night by the violent snowstorm, came right this forenoon, and London despatches of last evening, which had been delayed by the break, came through at an early hour this forenoon. However, the Irish lines went down again from some unexplained cause, and we consequently are again temporarily out of connection with the European cities. It is thought the continuity will soon be re-established.

Extensive Burglary in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—The wholesale dry goods house of Bigwell, Merier & Vortecs, corner of Main and Vine-streets, was entered by burglars last night, and over $3,000 worth of goods, principally silks, stolen.

Loss of the Steamer Mercury—Heartless Robbery.

The *Republican's* Cairo special despatch says: The crew and passengers rescued from the steamer *Mercury*, recently sunk in the Arkansas river, have arrived at this point. Many of the passengers are badly frozen from standing in the water, the only shallow place they could occupy being four feet deep. Capt. Dickinson reports that the crew of the steamer *George D. Palmer* plundered the wreck of the *Mercury*, and after those saved from the wreck had been transferred to the *Palmer* their luggage was rifled, and even the underclothes of the ladies, and the boots and shirts of the men were stolen. Captain Dickinson charges the carpenter of the *Palmer* with being at the head of the robbers, who implicates his captain and other officers in the transaction. Seven men who floated down the stream on cotton bales lodged against some drift, and while there four of them were killed by a tree which was blown down by a storm. Two hundred and twenty-five mules were drowned by the sinking of the *Mercury*.

Immense Rise in the River at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—The river at this point is forty-three miles wide. The towns of Helena (Arkansas), and Friddi's Point (Miss), are still submerged from four to fifteen feet. The inhabitants are living in the second stories. Great suffering and destitution prevail. The loss of stock along the river has been immense. A fire broke out again in Howard's row last night, involving a loss of $100,000.

The Quebec *Chronicle* fears that from the lack of interest manifested in elections for the Local Parliament of the sister Province, inferior men may creep in unperceived.

—A curious law suit is about to be brought against the Gas Company of Paris. It laid down gas pipes in front of a tailor's shop so negligently that the tailor and his servant were suffocated during the night, and his wife, long an invalid, went crazy next day. The tailor's family sue for damages.

—We are informed that under Confederation the intercolonial postal system will include a telegraph line from one end of the Confederation to the other, with branches to all the important points; the system to be gradually extended until it is as universal as the mail. The rate will probably be uniform; and there is no doubt that one cent a word, if not less, would not only pay expenses but afford the Government a large revenue. In no other manner will the country ever get the cheap telegraphic communication which is absolutely essential to the prosperity and convenience of its people. Telegraphic lines can be maintained and worked at far less expense than postal routes, and in the hands of the Government with a low tariff would pretty much supersede the letter mails.—*Montreal Telegraph.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR,—Mr. Friel, by offering to resign the office of President of the Mechanics' Institute and submit to a new election (in place of "virtually admitting that the allegation of an incorrect return, to use no harsher term, is fully sustained,") proves himself a gentleman, and willing to submit to the decision of a majority of the *paying* subscribers to the Institute. As to "A Member's" assertion that "that meeting" was the legal one, &c., the meeting of the Institute this evening will, I have no doubt, decide that point. The resignation of Mr. Friel will, I should think, place the election of a President again as an open question, and virtually decide whether old residents of the city have even a right to be knowsnkk, or must be hustled out in the mud by new importations, gentlemen of the "Le moeur" stripe.

Yours,

OF A PARTICULAR FRIEND OF MR. FRIEL,
BUT AN OLD RESIDENT.

Ottawa, March 19th, 1867.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR.—Is "A Member," who writes a letter in your issue of yesterday, really in earnest when he seeks for a meeting composed of the identical members present on the occasion of the election for President? Surely he must be sure that the proposition is an absurdity, first, because those voting for Mr. Friel were not canvassed and kept in hand for weeks before the election like his opponents; and no one now knows who they are—

Secondly, because when an officer duly elected, has fit for private reasons to resign, it then becomes the duty of his constituents as a body to elect a successor, so that I fear "A Member's" insane idea of a new election must fall to the ground, and if Mr. Friel or any one else is elected except Mr. White, the newly elected will probably find the office tenable, despite the protest on the part of Mr. White. As a matter of fact there is a strong probability of a large attendance of the members this evening, and if Mr. White is not afraid to face the music he will probably be in a position before to-morrow morning to form a correct estimate of the impression which the dodges of his supporters in the Post Office Department have left on the members of the Institute. Mr. White was unable by a packed meeting of his friends to secure the glittering prize of office, he is not very likely to succeed when, by his signed declaration, he has exposed the workings of his little faction in the Post Office Department.

The fashion for Mr. White to secure a unanimous election will be to retire to the seclusion of his own apartments, and after proposing and seconding himself in a neat speech, he can then in a modest manner deposit his own vote for himself, (as at the late election,) and then with a few words of congratulation addressed to himself, he can declare himself unanimously elected.

YOURS, &c.
AN OLD MEMBER.

March 19, 1867.

To the Editor of the Ottawa Times:

SIR,—The greatest enemy of Mr. Julius Bucke could not have desired to see him in a worse position than he places himself in by his letter in this morning's *Citizen*. His object, I suppose, is to show that he is entirely above such an act as falsifying a return (though no one charged him with that), and this he endeavors to do by showing that he is *not above* prying into the private affairs of other people, and indulging in false and slanderous accusations. To Mr. Bucke's mind the conclusion may be irresistible that the man who can slander could not possibly tamper with a ballot; but I imagine that any who may have been inclined before to suspect him of the latter act will not have their suspicions allayed by this new light which he has thrown upon his character.

None, I have said, accused Mr. Bucke of fraud. In my letter to the TIMES and to the *Citizen*, I stated in the plainest and simplest manner an unquestioned and unquestionable fact, namely that whereas the Scrutineers at the late Mechanics' Institute election had only allowed twenty votes for one of the candidates, twenty-five gentlemen, who had no earthly interest in saying what was not true, had come forward and asserted over their own signatures that they had each and all voted for that candidate. That was the fact which I ventured to call "strange," and it it was not strange, will some one please say what a strange fact it is. I hinted also that the credit of the Institute was concerned in having the discrepancy explained, and so it was. Who will deny it? It is for this that I am overwhelmed with the vulgar abuse which Mr. Bucke so strongly relies on to raise him in public estimation. Mere abuse, however, does not afford sufficient relief for the feelings of this outraged gentleman: he threatens me with personal violence. To this I have only to reply, that I hold the threats of Mr. Bucke in the same utter contempt which his letter must have inspired in most persons for his whole character

I am, sir,
Your obdt. servant,
WM. D. LESLIE.

Ottawa, March 19th, 1867.

P. S.—I think it right to add that I should be extremely sorry if Mr. W. Carter, to whom I am an utter stranger, should think that anything I have written is or was intended to reflect in the least degree upon his integrity. I have heard others speak of Mr. Porter very frequently during the last few days, and but one opinion has been expressed as to the entire trustworthiness of that gentleman.

PAT FLANIGAN ON MATTERS AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

Dear Mither Editor:

As ye are aware yerself it is almost a month in Sundays since I rote ye afore, an I pledge ye me honour as a gintleman, if it wassant for the way that some of the gintry is acting, wor their sermins, lectures and speaches, I wouldn't have scratched a scrowl to ye this blessed St. Patrick's Day, but ye no Mither Editor party much as well as I do, that whin things is not right, some decent man's son ought to stand up and tell thim where the shoe pinches. Well, ye no I paid three halfpence for a paper on Friday last, an as I opened it, what the gallus took me eyes but Mr. Cameron's lecture, on sperits an the licensed trade sistem. Pon me coushins Sir it bates any thing that I have ever hard of before, even Banagher himself, an I suppose ye no who he bates; to think that if a man happens to meet a frind on the street, before he can take him in to "Pat's" he must go to Misther Lett the Clark of the City an pay $15 for a badge for his forehead, and thin go back wood his full rig an pay for his noggin after. Arrah Misther Editor won't the policemen have great times entirely—smelling the gints without the badge an if they smell strong, won't there be mudickins fun hauling thim off, for is it not natural to think if a man is a badger under the Cameron laws, and gets on a binder with a badge on his forehead with licensed to drink on it—he, the badger, can go through the streets drunk an laff at the peelers. Och man wo! but it be fun to take the badge off the gints and set the smellers at thim. Now Misther Editor I don't think it fair of Misther Cameron to say that he'd charge Mrs. Dry Mouth or any female mouth $15 for a badge to wair on their foreheads when going to drink, "*ad libitum*" of all intoxicants. Sure ye no in yer own heart an soul as well as I do that the ladies never drink in public—for isn't it all done behind the door. Now, betune ye and me, and that's annuff to hear—I wood like to catch a smeller treating his gob up in Biddy's face if she was out in the street without her badge; if I wood, ent break his smeller my name isn't what it is.

What in the name o' goodness is the times coming to? Dident I see in the same paper an account of Darcey McGee polishing off the Scotchmin of London at a dinner? Arrah, Darcey, yir the boy can lay it on whin ye like. Its yiself that wood have called me anything but a gintleman, if in '48 I tould ye ye wood be making a speach, and be a guest at a dinner givin in the city of London, England, by the Scotchmin of that place in the year 1867. Och, may yir shaddow never grow less, Darcey, but yir the boy that can turn the table.

What do ye think, Misther Editor, about the news from the old dart? Don't ye think that Bishop Moriarity of Kerry, went a thrifle too far whin he said that "Hell was not hot anuff, nor eternity long anuff, for the Fanian leaders." 'Pon my soukins, Misther Editor, if Stephens *et al.*,—as Misther Ross the lawyer wood say—wood get hell and eternity just as they are, his riverance shud be satisfied. I no for my part I wood.

I suppose yir Reporter was tilling ye all about the song books that was picked up be the Palicemin of this city. May I niver eat meat on a Friday, if it woodent make the hair stand on yir head to read some of thim. I don't wondar at the bookbinder being sick whin he had to handle such a fiery lot of articles. Faix it was not right to arrest any body for thim; wasent they only doing good to the country by destroying thim.

Wasint that a darlin turnout we had to-day. woodent it do a body's heart good to see it wood the Union Jack at the head. Well in talking about the Union Jack, it puts me in mind of the row we were near having; you no the military police and the civil police axin yir pardon for saying so," is great friends, an nothing wood do thim only to walk be the Jack for fear it id be insulted, be the same token which it was near being, an what do ye think, but a pusthacum cum up wood a bug black hairy cap, a black wather fall arround his face, an wat the Yankeys—bad scran to thim—wood call a coatee on his bottom lip, and sis he wat the deckins are ye doing here in the possession, an hunted the military police away.

Well now Misther Editor, ye wood have died dead laffin as I did if ye only saw what an ass he made of himself, for the min wasint widin a prod of a pole of the possession at the time, mussha the divil a bit but he aught to get a crack in the gob for his andragomartins.

Wood ye plase give me respects to Misther Sweeney Ryan, not forgetting his cousin Carroll Ryan of the 100th. Ah! Misther Editor avich but they are the boys that wood do yir heart good to hear thim at the Latin, indeed sir I think ye cuddent set them astray from "Alpha to Omega," an sure that's a great thing.

No more at present,
From your respected friend.
PATRICK FLANIGAN.

Ottawa, March 18, 1867.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE PROCESSION ON MONDAY.—By a lapse of the pen we stated that the procession numbered something like two thousand, whereas we should have said that number congregated to witness its formation. The procession actually numbered about 700, many having withdrawn on account of the objectionable flag.

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

OTTAWA, March 19, 1867.

Greatest degree of cold during previous night, 8 above zero.

9 a. m., 17 above zero.
Noon, shade, 28 above zero.
6 p. m., 28 above zero.

THANKS.—The Buckingham curlers beg, through the press, to thank the directory, at Ottawa, of the Ottawa and Prescott Railway, for the kind gratuity of half fare from Ottawa to Montreal, to play the Montreal Caledonia Curling Club, the other day, for a district medal of the Royal Caledonia Curling Club of Scotland. The Buckingham curlers were similarly favored, two years ago, by the kindness of Mr. Brydges (himself a curler), on their way to Quebec, to play a like match.

POLICE COURT.—Margaret Williamson was charged with being drunk, disorderly, and abusive on the public streets, on St. Patrick's day. She begged very hard to be let go, but his Worship told her that she exercised her filthy and abusive tongue in a most scandalous manner, and it was he who sent the constable to arrest her; he would therefore fine her $2 and costs, or in default two weeks in jail. This is the woman whose insufferable abuse has on various occasions provoked people to strike her, when she has caused them to be fined and imprisoned for assault. One of these, Arthur Owens, is now serving a term of nine months in jail for assaulting her. This was the only case at the court yesterday.

THE SKATING CARNIVAL.—The carnival at the Rink last night, was one of the greatest successes of the season. Before eight o'clock the rink had been acquainted with many strangely grotesque figures, and in a few minutes after the ice was alive with human beings dressed up in costumes of by-gone ages and distant lands. Greek Pirates, Italian Brigands, Turks, Moors, Royal Jesters, Harlequins, a Quack Doctor, and a less dangerous character,—Old Nick. Pretty damsels whose costumes could not hide their beauty. Boys dressed as sailors. Men in Shakesperian characters. Others in fanciful parti-coloured dresses of all sorts of patterns—all floating over the ice in gleeful good humor enjoying the fun amazingly. Nothing whatever of an offensive or indecorous nature occurred during the evening. The band appeared to participate in the enjoyment and to breathe it out in harmony. The attendance was unusually good, and the audience appeared highly delighted to the end. There was much good skating done, but all except among some of the young ladies was more or less of a comic character. There can be but one or two more carnivals this season. We believe it is the intention of Mr. Martin to give an exhibition shortly, and we hope he may have as good a house as that of last night. The manager of the rink deserves the thanks of all lovers of propriety for his careful exclusion of whatever might offend.

POLITICAL MEETING IN RUSSELL.

A well attended meeting was held in the Village of St. Joseph, Montreal road, Township of Gloucester, County of Russell, on Monday evening last, the object being to nominate a candidate to represent the county in the Parliament of Ontario. The chair was taken by Mr. McHarvey, who explained the purpose for which the meeting was called, after which Mr. Dunning who was vociferously called for came forward, and in a long and very able speech declared his views on those topics, which will most likely occupy the attention of the Parliament of Ontario.

Messrs. Bessemer, McHarvey, Tasse and other gentlemen then addressed the assembly, after which it was moved by Mr. Bessemer, seconded by Mr. Dupuis, "That this meeting having every confidence in Mr. A. I. Dunning do nominate him as a fit and proper person to represent them in the Parliament of Ontario, which was unanimously carried."—[COM.

—The Boston *Traveller* says: It is said that there are now more people out of work in this city, than at any previous time for many years. Many manufacturing establishments are almost idle, and few buildings are in progress of erection. The cost of living is very high, and there is much suffering among the poor, though the weather of this winter has been unusually favorable for that class.

FACETIOUS PRAYING.—The New York *Times* says: Not satisfied with introducing stump speeches into official prayers, some of our Legislative chaplains, it seems, have taken to punning. One of them lately put up this petition—"May our men of principle be our principal men." Such little attempts to relieve the ordinary dullness of official prayers cannot fail to secure for them better audiences, if not more gracious answers.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE BALLOT.

We clip the following from the Albany correspondence of the N. Y. *World* as a sample of the beauties of the ballot, and the state of political morality generally among our neighbors:

The verdict of the military court—no, I will not say court, for it is not worthy of that name—the military inquisition which had the cases of North, Cohn, and Jones before them on the charge of manufacturing soldiers' votes in the campaign of 1864, has just been forced out of the secret vaults in the War Department at Washington. Great efforts were made at the time of the close of this mock trial to convey the impression to the public that these men had been convicted of the charges made against them. All the efforts to obtain the findings of the military tribunal have been without avail until within the last month. It is true that the men were given their liberty, but the Radical press constantly raised the cry that they were only at large at the mercy of the powers at Washington, and on a sort of half-way pardon of the offences for which they had been convicted by the military inquisition. Every effort was made by the friends of these gentlemen to obtain the real verdict of the military tribunal. They were constantly put off with one device or another, until, finally, Mr. Goodyear, member of Congress from this district, laid the whole matter before President Johnson, and from him obtained an order directing the Secretary of War to furnish the parties an official copy of the findings and verdict of the Military Commission. Yes that's the name—"commission;" that is the form of government which the Republican party desire to force upon the country—a commission government. This order of the President brought out the verdict in this case, and it proves to be a full acquittal. More than two years, have these men and their friends been waiting to ascertain the result of their trial, not knowing whether they were convicted or declared guilty, with the Radical organs, under the lead of the *Tribune*, constantly declaring that they had been convicted.

The whole proceedings in the arrest, trial and imprisonment was such a high-handed outrage, and in direct violation of all rights that it was impossible to tell what might be the final climax of the whole affair. The verdict is at last known, and they now realize that they stand before the world exonerated by the "Commission." But this does not restore or recompense them for the sufferings and outrages that they were compelled to submit to while under the torture of the despots around the War Department, who tried to force out of these men by both coercion and flattery some word that would implicate parties in buying soldier's votes. But justice, though slow, is sure and certain. The first step has been accomplished; others will yet follow.

These men were arrested on the charge of forging soldier's votes in 1864. Since that period and the close of the trial of these men, the writer of this has spent several months in Washington. In conversation with men high in authority these facts have been elicited, showing that the whole thing was a put-up job by the Radicals. The statement has been made direct, that the huge number of votes cast for McClellan and Seymour by the soldiers from this State rendered it certain that the State of New York would go Democratic unless some device could be got up to prevent the soldiers' votes reaching their destination. Several schemes were talked over to accomplish this purpose, and it was finally agreed that four or five fraudulent or forged votes should be got up and in some manner placed in the hands of North and associates. Several boxes were packed and sent to the different agents; but the only boxes that were received were those sent to the headquarters of the agency. Those sent to the rooms of one party at Willard's Hotel, and those sent to other points, created suspicion, and the parties would not receive them. The moment that the boxes prepared by the Republicans were received at North's headquarters, a military descent was made on that office, North and associates placed under arrest. When there three or four forged votes, forged by Republican officials in Washington, were brought out and paraded before the public. All of this was told me by a Republican official, as a good joke, accompanied with the declaration that the seizure of the votes and the fright which that gave to all the Democratic agents in the army saved the State of New York to the Republicans that year. For says he, we seized more legitimate soldiers' votes for McClellan and Seymour than Lincoln and Fenton had majority in the State. Time will bring these things to the surface and punish the guilty. One of the men who figured in this outrage has had a long and influential career in this State. Age is fast creeping over him, and his best form indicates that he is fast approaching the grave. Let us hope that his conscience will compel him to reveal the part which he acted in this outrage? He has already received his personal reward for his deeds here by the men who were elected by virtue of this deed, going back on him and becoming his personal enemies. The party whose pen filled out the blanks, and in fact forged the votes of the soldiers, has since lost nearly every cent of property that he had, and in so peculiar a manner that no man can mistake its meaning or attribute it to any other cause than retributive justice. Two of the parties have thus been punished. A subscription paper has been passed around to aid one, but there are others who took part in this outrage upon these men and the public who have not as yet met their reward; but the swift vengeance that has been meted out to the others is a sufficient guarantee that they too will yet meet their reward, and that they too will yet realize that justice, though slow, is sure.

FLAT OR LAP FURROWS.

(From the American Agriculturist.)

An article in the *Agriculturist* recommending to turn furrows "flat as a floor," has provoked comment both among our subscribers and our exchanges, and their correspondents. The subject is one which ought to be discussed. The writer long held to the value of lapover flat-furrows in fall plowing, for two principal reasons, viz.: that they better drain or dry the land, and that they expose more soil to the weather during winter. In regard to these points we have changed our views, having seen it repeatedly demonstrated that the difference is not very great. Perhaps on tenacious clays or springy cold land, essential benefit might be found in lap furrows; on other land not. There are two other considerations, in fact three, which outweigh the above altogether in our mind: 1st, manure is much better covered; 2nd, the land is left free from weeds, the sod is perfectly killed out of the way of the harrow, and in the best position to rot quickly and uniformly; 3rd, by the action of frost alone, much fall plowed land is prepared for spring sowing of grass or grain. For grass or clover it needs no working over at all. For oats, barley, or wheat, all that is necessary, is to harrow or brush in the seed, if sown broadcast, or otherwise, to go right on with the drill, and follow with the roller—this on good, common loamy soils. We can point to a field plowed two years ago for corn, half with a lap furrow and a half with a flat one, where the number of weeds and the labor of suppressing them on the lap-furrowed part has been twice if not three times, as great as on the other. And we can name farmers who once held strongly to the lap-furrows, but are now delighted with the flat-furrow plows. They are not on heavy clays, but we think the principles named are equally applicable to clay and sand as to loam, and especially so in spring plowing, to which the objections urged do not apply with the same force as to fall plowing.

—The Hon. John A. Macdonald and his bride had a number of splendid presents at their marriage. The delegates from the Maritime Provinces presented a set of opals and amethysts, and a collar of diamonds and rubies. The Canadian delegates presented a dinner-service in massive silver; Governor Hincks, a bracelet of diamonds and pearls; and a variety of valuable gifts were presented by the Hon. John Rose, Hon. Mr. Howland and Mrs. Howland, Col. Cumberland, Lady Hill and others.

A WELL-KNOWN CANADIAN IN PARIS.—The Garden of Plants now possesses a beaver from Canada, to which comfortable quarters have been assigned on the banks of the rivulet which intersects a part of the menagerie. Desirous of meeting the wishes of the new comer in every possible respect, the administration had provided a hut for it; but the Canadian stranger, having inspected the premises and not found them to his taste, has pulled them down, and with the materials built up a new mansion in his own way, using his tail both as a trowel and hammer.

Written for the Ottawa Times.

MARCH WINDS.

O, welcome ye March winds! your boisterous roar
Is dear to my ear as the voice of my love:
The contrast how great! yet the Maid I adore
Ne'er whispered me joy in the coo of a dove,
More pleasing than this you so loudly proclaim
Through midnight and murk. Yes! thrice blest
be your strain!
Though rather uncouth, and mayhap, not too tame,
Still do you not tell of a spring-flowered plain;
Of birds come to sing, in rich, blossoming trees,
Who'll call each young morning up into the sky?
Of waves that in eager endeavor to seize
The gold of his tresses leap daringly high.—
Then course ye, and bellow with dare-devil might!
Hurl winter and misery into one grave!
Zounds! only to think of you give a delight,
Unequalled to all that the soul knows of, save
That call'd into being, as passion-lit eyes
Melt soft and beseeching when meeting your
gaze!
Winds, sweep off the blackness which darkens the
skies,
That heaven's own light may give length to your
days!
Bring song to our woods, and give life to our
flow'rs:
Rouse nature from sleep that her heart may
partake
Of all the great wealth of our summer's bright
hours:
Bid Beauty, and Harmony, Joy, to awake.

Ottawa, March, 1867. J. C

LINES FOR AN ALBUM.

We may write our names in Albums,
We may trace them in the sand;
Or chisel them in marble,
With a firm and skillful hand,
But the pages soon are sullied,
Soon each name will fade away;
Every monument will crumble.
Like all earthly hopes decay.

But, dear friend, there is an Album,
Full of leaves of snowy white;
Where no name is ever tarnished,
But forever pure and bright.
In that "Book of Life," God's Album,
May your name be penned with care,
And may all who here have written,
Write their names forever there.

Ottawa, March 12, 1867.

—MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S world's hair restorer and dressing acts upon the roots, producing rapid growth and new life. Sold by all druggists.

SCANDAL IN SPANISH HIGH PLACES.—Private letters from Madrid announce that a fearful scandal will soon become known, in spite of all the efforts of the Government to hush it up. It is that a vast quantity of pictures, plate, and other articles of value that had been deposited in a cert