NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

India Warehouse—Browne & Hardy.
Shew Room Opening—Garland, Mutchmor & Co.
Ordnance Lands—William F. Coffin.
North Leeds and Grenville—Mr. Gowan.
House Wanted to Rent.

THE POST-OFFICE—OTTAWA.

DELIVERING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

MAILS.	DELIV'RD.	CLOSED.
Eastern, Montreal, Quebec, &c	11.40 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.	1.00 p. m.
Western, Toronto, Hamilton,	11.40 a. m.	7.30 a. m. and 1.00 p. m.
UNITED STATES.	11.40 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.	7.30 a. m.
Aylmer, and offices above, on	8.00 a. m. and	11.30 a. m. and
North side of the Ottawa, Arnprior, Sand Point, Renfrew, Pembroke, & Offices on S. side of the Ottawa,	11.30 a. m. 6.00 p. m.	5.30 p. m. 8.30 a. m.
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, &c.,	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Buckingham, L'Original, Grenville and Lower Ottawa, by Stage,	8.00 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Kemptville, Osgoode, & Line of Ottawa and Prescott Railway,	6.00 p. m.	7.30 a. m.
Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau,	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Templeton and East Templeton	12.30 a. m.	12.30 p. m.

BRITISH MAILS.

British Mails close per Canadian steamer from Portland, every Thursday at 9 p. m.; per Cunard steamer every Saturday at 12:30 p. m. A supplementary mail per Canadian steamer will be closed at 12 noon every Friday.

Money orders on Money Order Offices in Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island can be obtained at this office. Also Postage and Bill Stamps.

Letters for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island, *via* Portland, should be mailed before 1 p.m. on Wednesday and Saturday; and Newfoundland, *via* Boston, before the close of each Cunard steamer's mail from that port.

☞ Office hours—8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

The Ottawa Times
City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, ARPIL 10, 1867.

It appears that an erroneous impression has gone abroad regarding the action taken at a meeting of the Conservatives of South Grenville, recently held at Spencerville. One report represents that Mr. CLARKE, Mayor of Prescott, was nominated for the Local Legislature, another that the Convention failed to agree. We have private advices from the Riding, contradicting both these statements; and we find in the Prescott *Messenger* an explanation regarding the action of the Convention, precisely in accordance with the information which otherwise reached us, with the additional intelligence that Mr. CLARKE had previously given it to be understood that he would decline the honor of nomination.

The Convention adjourned without making any nomination, though as a matter of fact, it is well understood in the Riding that the sitting Member, Mr. SHANLY, will be the candidate for the House of Commons, and we cannot entertain a doubt of his election. With regard to the representation of the Riding in the Local Legislature, we have reason to believe that a gentleman will be brought out who will command the confidence of the Electors, and that already the minds of the most influential men are fully made up as to their choice. Current report indicates that WILLIAM ELLIS, Esq., will be the candidate for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

A leading article in a recent number of one of the London sporting journals comments pretty severely on the Canadian Legislature and Government for their fishery laws and policy. We did not at first notice it, because the absurd statements made and the views expressed are not new, and are simply laughed at in Canada. Everybody knows them to be a mere echo of the oft repeated and as oft refuted vagaries of two or three eccentric individuals. The *Field's* editorial having been since reproduced in this country for party purposes, it may be as well to show our London friend how egregiously he has been imposed upon. Some allowance may be made for misplaced confidence; and if our present notice shall awaken the editor to a sense of the risks his paper incurs by committing its colonial reputation to the care of unscrupulous partisans on this side of the Atlantic, it may justify the attention of which the attack is not otherwise deserving.

There exists in Quebec a small but pretentious clique of censorious busybodies, styling themselves the "Fish and Game Club," to whose "report" we did ourselves the pleasure of calling attention some time ago. The gossiping President (a gentleman about town) and a scribbling Secretary, really constitute the Society. We regret to see that such respectable names as Mr. Gilmour and Mr. J. B. Forsyth, are lent as makeweights to the lightheaded concern. The Club's office—called for effect "their rooms"—is a pigeon-hole in Peter-street, Quebec, where their lawyer Secretary concocts windy reports and indites hackneyed epistles for lack of briefs and clients. Unable from chronic want of funds and local influence to accomplish any good at home, these worthy clubmen are extending the field of their cheap labors. From catchers of tommycods in the Finlay Market, they have become full-blown political censors in London and New York. Too well known to be heeded in Canada, they betake themselves to foreign newspapers, and there flourish for a brief space, until some person, annoyed by the spluttering rancor of their effusions, turns round and snuffs them out. This was the case with a New York print. They button-holed the editor of *Wilke's Spirit*, when on a visit to Quebec, and so gorged him with slanderous stories, peculiar assertions, and lugubrious fancies, that the poor man has had a nightmare of the *odium salmonicum* variety ever since. He returned home perfectly convinced that the fisheries of Canada are in a state of ruin and decay—that the Legislature is so prejudiced—the people so ignorant and indifferent to British example or American teaching—that the Executive is so time-serving and corrupt, and the fishery officials such a pack of impostors, always levying "black mail" on innocent Yankees, that the country must soon go to the dogs, unless General Banks' and Consul Potter's annexation dreams can be speedily realized. Routed at the *Spirit* office, they now repeat themselves in the *Field*.

All such trash is quite harmless here, but it may find willing ears in England as it has done in the United States. Apostles of Goldwin Smith and John Bright may take it as a text, and preach that if all this be really the case, and if the people, the parliament, and the cabinet of Canada don't care a fig for fishery interests, "now reduced to the verge of ruin," the Americans might just as well take our fisheries, and thus save the taxpayers of Britain the cost of sending war vessels to promenade about the fishless and neglected waters of Canada. No doubt the precious pair of Quebec noodles who invent and circulate these mischievous statements, would be only too proud of their patriotic labors bearing such delectable fruit.

After depicting our fisheries as "struggling "with ruin," the *Field* affirms that unless we take the club's advice and his own opinion, there will soon be nothing left to legislate about. As Canadians we ought to feel grateful for so much commiseration. Fortunately, however, it is altogether unnecessary. We are happy to inform the *Field* that our fisheries are in splendid condition. The deep sea, river and lake fishings were never more prosperous. Our salmon fishery has become completely recruited, and improves each season far beyond our most sanguine expectations. There is an excellent fishery law; we have efficient fishery officers to enforce it, and ministers to administer it, who understand and do their duty. True, they pretend to know what is best, and don't require to be taught either by foreign editors, domestic amateurs, or "noisy ill-informed theorists."

But the cream of the joke seems to be a suggestion emanating from this sapient Quebec Club, that "as it is impossible to find "in the Canadian Government that care for "the interests of their fisheries which they "require," the Confederation Act should contain a clause deferring to the Home Government all fishery legislation for the new Dominion! The *Field* naively regards this "as a request from the Canadians themselves." The British public have of late been peculiarly favored by similar appeals, but this beats them all. They had Messrs. HOWE and ANNAND, with a petition 30,000 strong, opposing Confederation in the name of 368,781 Nova Scotians. And now Messrs. RHODES and AUSTIN, of Quebec, backed by a club "report" indited by themselves, are protesting against the fishery legislation and policy of Canada in the name of 2,881,900 Canadians. The historic tailors of Tooley-street did not speak for "the people of England" with more presumption.

It is to be hoped that this precious club will now be satisfied with the distinguished measure of newspaper notoriety it has achieved, and in future rest from its hitherto unprofitable labors. At all events sensible people should withdraw their names from an association which is only calculated to make them ridiculous. It would be utter nonsense to discuss the absurd proposition that the Imperial Parliament should undertake to legislate for the fisheries of the new Dominion, but we cannot repress the feeling of surprise at the verdancy of the *Field* in accepting that suggestion in any other light than that of an emanation from a disordered imagination. No sane man would ever dream of permitting his name to be associated with such a proposition; though in justice to the illustrious directorate of the Quebec Fish and Game Club we are bound to admit that it is just about as sensible as any other of their eminently original suggestions. Since, however, the Confederation Act has passed without incorporating their valuable proposition, we beg to recommend them to memorialize the first Legislature of the new Dominion, praying that the sole control of the Canadian fisheries may be placed in their hands, when we promise them their petition will receive all and more than all the attention it will deserve!

It will be noticed that the *Great Eastern* reached New York yesterday morning, having thus been fourteen days on the passage. The Hon. John Rose is supposed by the Montreal *Gazette* to have been a passenger.

LOCAL NEWS.

FLOUR UP AGAIN.—We regret to announce the unwelcome news that flour advanced 25 cents per barrel again yesterday. Whether it will go yet higher is uncertain, but that it will fall before the opening of navigation is quite improbable, and even then it is not likely to be much lower than at present.

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

OTTAWA, April 9, 1867.

Greatest degree of cold registered during the previous night, 24 above zero.

9 a. m., 33 above zero.
Noon, shade, 39 above zero.
Noon, sun, 80 above zero.
6 p. m., 48 above zero.

THE CENTRAL BELL.—We were about to congratulate the Central Hook and Ladder Company on their bell having been elevated to its position in the tower in rear of the City Hall, but from the mishap at the trial last evening such would seem a mockery. On giving it a trial about 7 p.m., it was discovered to have a large crack clean up one side, thus rendering it utterly useless. We regret this mishap, falling as it does on the company—the bell cost them $186.

THE MARKETS.—The markets, these days, now that the roads are spoiled for sleighing, are extremely meagre, and prices of nearly all commodities are becoming higher from day to day. Within a few days hay has advanced $3.00 per ton, and we now quote it at $12.00 @ $14.00. Potatoes have risen 25cts. per bushel, and oats 10cts. Butchers' meat is almost beyond the reach of poor people, and bread eleven pence a loaf with a probability of its reaching a shilling.

BREAD FOR CASH ONLY.—The Bakers of this city have issued bills printed in the English and French languages announcing that "after the many and ever recurring losses they have sustained," they will from and after Monday last the 8th inst., deliver bread for cash on delivery. This is all right.—Bakers must live as well as other people.—It is right, too, that those who do pay for their bread should not pay a higher price to make up for those who do not pay. The Bakers came to a similar determination about "cash on delivery" some years ago, but it was departed from, the losses recurred, the Bakers suffered, and those who paid for their bread *did* pay.

—The Buffalo brokers are running against each other to secure Canadian money which is now quoted at one per cent. premium, but the run is nothing compared with that after the "Canadian Pain destroyer," which the people have found out to be the very best thing for the cure of colds, rheumatism, sore throat, bowel complaints, &c. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25 cts. per bottle.

NORTH LEEDS AND GRENVILLE ELECTION.

We have already published the requisition calling upon COL. GOWAN to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of this Riding in the Local Legislature. COL. GOWAN'S old friends will be glad to learn that he has consented to enter the field. Elsewhere we insert a notice of the dates of the several meetings at which he will address the electors, and it will be seen by the following reply which he has sent to the requisitionists, that he fully appreciates the changed circumstances both of parties and of politics, and is prepared to enter the arena with a determination to meet the issues of the future in the proper spirit, rather than to wrangle over the exploded rivalries of the past. He sets his face boldly against the old party distinctions without circumlocution; and we doubt not but that he will satisfy the electors of the Riding that his view is the correct one:—

GENTLEMEN:—I acknowledge the receipt of your requisition with sincere thanks and gratitude.

When I first settled in the old "Johnstown District," (in the year 1829,) you early took me into your service; and while yet an untried man in parliamentary life, the people generously extended to me the confidence and support of kind friends in private; and Britons and Patriots in public. For this generosity and kindness I can never feel too grateful.

Since that period, I have served the people of Leeds and Grenville in almost every capacity. As a magistrate and as a grand juror I was often called upon to take part in the administration of public justice. As chairman of the board of commissioners of the macadamized roads; as township councillor and as reeve; as school trustee andas warden, for so many years, I had to take a prominent position in the municipal and educational business of both counties. As a volunteer in the "*Brockville Incincibles*" in 1836; as captain in the "*Queen's Own Rifles*" in 1837; as Lieutenant Colonel commanding the "*Queen's Royal Borderers*" and also the second regiment of "*Leeds Militia*" in 1838 and '39, I had the opportunity of mixing in the military service, and of joining with the loyal and gallant men of Leeds and Grenville, who so nobly left their homes and families, and boldly marched forward, to defend their frontier from the invasions at Hickory Island, Gananoque; and at the Windmill, near Prescott; where so many of our gallant men suffered from the fire of the enemy. And again, in the Upper Canada Parliament at York, and in the United Parliament at Montreal, Toronto and Quebec, I was called into the public service; and in all, and in every capacity, I ever found you kind, considerate and confiding. And now, gentlemen, after all this; after services so varied, and after an acquaintance of over thirty-eight years, and with a residence so far distant from you, you generously invite me to again enlist in your ranks, and to enter upon Parliamentary life: Your kindness, gentlemen, so long continued and distinguished by so many marks of consideration and influence, has filled my heart with gratitude, and shall ever be treasured by me, as the highest and proudest honor I could aspire to.

I heartily respond to the sentiments expressed in your requisition. We are about to enter upon "an untried theory," and it should be "the duty of every loyal man and every good man to hope for the best." We must all learn to practice forbearance; to forget our old party names and our old factious bickerings. The Clergy Reserves, Responsible Government, Seignorial Tenures, Rebellion Losses, Provincial Rivalries, &c., &c., divided the people into French and English; Protestant and Roman Catholic; Whig and Tory; Clear Grit and Conservative parties. All these have now merged into a new nation, the "DOMINION OF CANADA." Hereafter old distinctions, divisions and parties, should be found united under the generick and homogeneous name of CANADIANS. Let this be our future flag, and under its broad folds let us unitedly do battle against all enemies: and then, under the blessing of the Almighty, we may hope to enjoy ourselves, and to be able to bequeath to our children a prosperous country and a contented people. This great end however, can only be accomplished by union among all classes, and by economy among our rulers. New issues will doubtless arise, to take the place of those that have been settled, and new principles of public policy will likewise spring up under the new form of government upon which we are about to enter. As these present themselves, public sentiment will be divided upon them, and public men will take their respective sides. But, until such times shall arrive, let us all, Reformers and Conservatives alike, be found pulling at the oar, to propel the new ship of state into a safe haven of content and prosperity.

I almost regret that my residence is not among you; but it being at the future seat of the government of the province, would be beneficial to the constituency, though not to me. It would enable your local wants to be at all times attended to, by an agent on the spot which although entailing upon me many additional duties, they would be cheerfully performed as a grateful return for kindness, and therefore as a "labor of love."

At present gentlemen, I will not speak more decidedly, as I intend, very soon, to do myself the pleasure of visiting the riding, and of meeting the people in each township. Many of the "old familiar faces," in which I was wont to trace the beams of happiness when we met, have departed for the spirit land—many a manly hand which I was wont to grasp with affectionate regard, is now cold and palsied in the grave; but it is a pleasure to me to know that their places are supplied by those who inherit the principles of their fathers, and whose youthful checks I have patted, ere they reached the manhood that now distinguishes them. Where I cannot meet the fathers, I will at least have the pleasure to meet the children. After public conferences and mutual explanations, I have no doubt we shall be able to arrive at whatever conclusion may be deemed best for the general interests of the public.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your obliged, sincere and grateful
OGLE R. GOWAN.

Nelo Lodge, Toronto,
April 3rd, 1867.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To Michael Curry, Esq., Chairman of Meeting at Duncanville:

DEAR SIR,

A doubt having arisen as to the veracity of the report of the meeting at Duncanville, I beg leave to ask you the following question:—

Is that report true?

Please answer immediately through the *Citizen*.

Yours truly,
A. I. DUNNING.

Ottawa, April 9, 1867.

A CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

The Canadians, bent upon transacting their own business, are endeavoring to establish a Canadian Express Company. The London (Canada) *Free Press* says:

"Now is the time for a well-knit, wide-spread effort to adopt all measures, commercial as well as political, to promote a Canadian feeling, and thus lay the basis for a Northern nation which will perpetuate its own institutions and foster its own nationality. If this is not the heart and soul of Confederation, it is little more than a huge mockery, a gigantic sham."

Thus, in all directions the Canadians are endeavoring to transact the business lately in the hands of citizens of the United States. They are giving proof of an increased spirit of enterprise and energy. By-and-by they will find the Provinces too narrow a field for their exertions.—*New York World.*

—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing. No lady's toilet is complete without these preparations. Every druggist sells them.

—Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, who has just returned from Europe, says that at least 50,000 Swedes will emigrate to the United States during the present year.

—An association has been inaugurated by "Brick Pomeroy," in New Orleans, to raise funds for a monument to the late Charles F. Browne, for which the contributions shall be confined to journalists and printers.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

To the Ottawa Times.

FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, April 9, 1867.

The troops have received orders to vacate the Parliament buildings, which are required for the Legislature of Ontario. They will have to find lodgings elsewhere.

The summer uniform for the Royal Artillery has arrived here, and will be served out shortly.

Hunter, the madman who attempted a rape last week, has been committed for trial at the next Assizes.

The first exhibition of poultry in Canada West, will open to-morrow. The present indications are that the show will prove very successful.

Messrs. Jacques & Hay are understood to have a contract for furnishing the Vice Regal mansion at Ottawa. It is said the furniture represents the choicest woods of the Canadian forests, and will be finished in a style creditable to the workmanship of the country.

FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 9, 1867.

Judge Mondelet has given Mr. Dunlop, agent of the Powder Manufacturers, three days to remove his gunpowder from the magazine, which as previously stated, contains a very large amount of powder, within three miles of the city. If he fails to do so, the powder is to be destroyed. It is to be hoped the fire companies will be on hand and flood the magazine in such a way that no disastrous consequences can follow, for it is almost physically impossible for Mr. Dunlop to move the amount of powder stored, within the given time.

Some excitement was created yesterday by several sleighs crossing the ice from St. Lambert's. The ice is in a very rotten state, and the feat was rather fool-hardy. Nevertheless, it succeeded. A large crowd lined the wharves, to witness the performance.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday, Mr. Ramsay flatly contradicted a bit of buncombe in Mr Devlin's defence of Col. Browne, in which he said that Col. Browne had, on a certain occasion, led the Connaught Rangers to victory. Mr. Ramsay said that Browne had never in any way been connected with the Connaught Rangers, nor served with them in any action.

THE LATE COL. DE SALABERRY.

[From the Quebec Morning Chronicle.]

The announcement of the death of Colonel De Salaberry has already appeared in our obituary, but the prominent place which he himself filled for so many years in the public eye, no less than the historical associations connected with his family, demand from us a more extended notice.

The founder of the Canadian branch, was a scion of an old French family of Pays des Basque, whose great ancestor was ennobled on the field of Coutras, in 1557, by Henry Quatre, for a deed of daring and clemency performed under his eye. "Force a superb, Mercy a foible," said the Monarch, "shall be thy device," and it has continued to be so, to the present day. The family is still in the Basque but Count de Salaberry resides in the neighborhood of Paris, and is proud of claiming connection with his Canadian relatives, and of shewing attention to such of their friends, as have visited France.

Michel de Salaberry, the grandfather of the subject of our memoir, is stated to have arrived at Quebec, in 1735, in command of the French frigate *L'Anglesea*, and the Archives of Notre Dame de Beauport, contain several entries which he had signed as godfather, but on the 30th July, 1750, appears the register of his own marriage, (by which it appears that he was a widower), to Demoiselle Madeleine, Louise Juchereau Duchesnay, eldest daughter of the deceased Seignior of Beauport, and on the 5th of July, 1752, is recorded the baptism of his son, Ignace Michel Louis Antoine, and this entry also shows that Captain DeSalaberry was then in command of the *Chariot Royal*, at that time stationed at Louisburg. Captain DeSalaberry took an active part in all the operations of the war preceding the conquest, and his son Louis witnessed at the age of seven, from the General Hospital, the battle on the Plains of Abraham, which decided not only the fate of Quebec, but of Canada. On the cession of the province to Britain, Captain DeSalaberry transferred his allegiance and became a British subject. His son Louis was sent to France in 1760, to prosecute his education, and returned to Quebec in 1768, to finish it at the Seminary. He was of most imposing appearance, of very great height and enormous strength, and the 'Canadians of old' delight to tell of his wondrous feats; but though a man of as great courage as a lion, he was to his friends, gentle as a lamb, courteous to all, and by every action of his life illustrated the motto of his family. His loyalty was proved many times, and he received on four different occasions, wounds in engagements with the Americans. In 1796, he, though 60 years of age, took an active part in raising the Canadian Volunteers of which he became Major. He was twice elected to the Provincial Parliament, and subsequently, on the urgent recommendation of H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, his long-tried and never-failing friend, was called to the Legislative Council, where he took an intelligent and prominent part in legislation, especially in that which more particularly affected his compatriots of French-Canadian origin. The energy with which he opposed the Government of Sir James Craig, on the question of the union of the Provinces, unfortunately brought him into collision with that gentleman, who, unmindful of the services which he had rendered, and the wounds which he had received in defence of the country, had the inconceivable littleness to cause a small pension which had been granted to him, to be withdrawn; but he had the great satisfaction of receiving from the Duke of Kent an entire approval of his conduct, who wrote, that "the granting his full pay for life, on his retirement, was but a simple act of justice, and the withdrawing of that grant afterwards, most unjustifiable." M. DeSalaberry continued to the day of the Duke's death to hold the highest place in his esteem, which was manifested by the deep, active and considerate interest which he ever took in the fortunes of the family. M. Louis DeSalaberry had married in 1778 Demoiselle Catherine de Hertel, and was living happily with her and their children at Beauport, in 1791 when his intimacy with the Duke of Kent commenced. The Duke became much attached to the whole family, and was the means of introducing all the four sons to the army. The career of the three youngest, though short, was of great promise; Edward, the godson of the Duke, fell at the head of a forlorn hope, at the assault of Badajos, in the 19th year of his age; Maurice and Louis died on active service in India, and it was left to the elder brother Charles Michel not only to sustain the reputation of the family, but after long and brilliant services in the West Indies and Europe, to immortalise himself and do honor to his country and his race, by his great achievement at Chateauguay on the 26th of October, 1813, which, according to the Duke of Kent, led everyone in England to regard him as "*the hero who saved Lower Canada* by the decisive steps which he took, and the bravery with which he opposed his little band of heroes, to the troops of the enemy so superior in numbers." To Charles Michel DeSalaberry belongs the great credit of having raised and trained the Canadian Voltigeurs, and brought them to such a high state of discipline as to draw forth in General Orders the unqualified approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Prevost, and to secure success on every occasion on which they were opposed to the enemy. These great services, which were fully admitted by the Prince Regent, by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief, and by both branches of the Canadian Legislature, we regret to say have not hitherto been adequately rewarded. If having been thanked by the Prince Regent and the Commander-in-Chief, having the Cross of the Bath conferred upon him, and a gold medal struck to commemorate his victory of Chateauguay; if having a vote of thanks unanimously passed by the Legislature of his native Province, be accounted great honor, we can only say, "Honor cannot set a leg." "It has no skill in surgery," neither can it replenish the finances, and to the disgrace of those in authority, though the Canadian Parliament passed an unanimous address, praying that a grant of Crown Lands should be made to him, or the Prince Regent should recompense his services in any other more suitable way, Charles Michel De Salaberry was permitted to live for seventeen years without receiving what was his admitted due, and was suffered to die, leaving his widow and a large family of young children, to struggle on, not, thank God, dependent on the cold charity of the world, but with a comparatively narrow income. Col. DeSalaberry had married his cousin, Demoiselle Marianne Hertel DeRouville in 1812, and immediately after was called to place himself at the head of the Voltigeurs to oppose the American invasion. His young wife joined him while in camp at St. Philippe, and there on the 19th May, 1813, their first born son first saw the light, and was christened "Alphonse Melchoir," after his old and ever faithful friend, Alphonsine Montgenet de St. Laurent, Baronne de Fortisson. This mark of respect and gratitude was thus acknowledged by the Duke of Kent:—"Madame De St. Laurent and myself, who were delighted to hear in the first place of the very judicious marriage you have made, have also been highly gratified in learning that she has given you a son, and not a little pleased with the compliment you have paid her by naming him after her. You will therefore judge how cordially we both unite in the fervent prayer, that the name *may prove more fortunate to him* than it was to your poor brother Edward."

Col. DeSalaberry died suddenly at Chambly in 1829, leaving a widow and seven children, the eldest of whom, the more immediate subject of this sketch, being then only in the sixteenth year of his age. The God of the widow and orphan was not slow in raising up in an unexpected quarter a friend able and willing to aid them. The funeral ceremonies of DeSalaberry were scarcely over, when Lord Aylmer, an old attached friend and brother officer, arrived to assume the Government, and finding to his great regret, that he, whom he loved, as a brother, had been suddenly called away, sent at once for his eldest son, and thinking that he could confer no greater favor, told him to inform his mother, that he had got a commission which he would be delighted to give to him, and place him at once on his staff. Mrs. DeSalaberry, having before her the fate of her three brothers-in-law, and having a better recollection of the ingratitude shewn her husband, while feeling grateful to Lord Aylmer, firmly and persistently declined his offer. Having failed in his intended kindness, Lord Aylmer took the boy to the Government House, and while he remained in Canada did everything that he could to advance his interests. Being debarred the military profession, Alphonse DeSalaberry turned his attention to the study of the law, and after passing, entered upon his practice and was at one time in partnership with the present Commissioner of Customs, Mr. R. S. M. Bouchette. Though prevented from entering the line, a love for the profession in which his father and grandfather had so distinguished themselves, induced him to become an officer of Militia, for which he qualified himself by going through a thorough drill. Unfortunately the time was at hand, when he had occasion to turn the knowledge he had acquired to account. Canada was about to enter upon the great crisis in her history, and many of her Majesty's subjects in Lower Canada, driven by a sense of injustice, rashly appeared in open rebellion against the Government. These were the times to try men's souls, and we know that many men of high standing and great influence were hesitating, and that a straw would turn the balance either way; we find DeSalaberry neither doubting or wavering, but with the old loyalty and determination of his race, at once "striking for the crown." He heard that in his native county his countrymen were much disaffected, and had actually risen in arms, and were about to take possession of Fort Chambly—though sympathising keenly with their wrongs, he saw the folly and madness of rebellion, and did not hesitate for a moment to act his part; he collected some twenty or thirty men, and threw himself with them into the fort, which he heard, 500 of the insurgents were advancing to capture; during the night he succeeded in making such dispositions and placing the fort in such a state of defence, that when the enemy approached in the morning, the leaders learning that it was occupied by a man of well-known resolution, who was prepared to give them a warm reception, prudently thought that discretion was the better part of valor, and abandoned their intended attack. During the ensuing day, DeSalaberry received a message from Sir John Colborne, informing him that he would be up in the course of the afternoon with her Majesty's forces, and requesting him to arrange their billets, which was at once done. DeSalaberry had, by this time, learnt that a very large body of rebels had collected not many miles off; he sought an interview with Sir John, and informed him that if he had his sanction, he had no doubt that he could persuade these misguided men to return to their homes and surrender their arms, provided he had authority to offer amnesty to all who had not committed any overt act. Sir John, though stern and determined, was yet a humane man, and desirous of saving the effusion of blood, readily consented to DeSalaberry's undertaking the mission, which terminated most satisfactorily. a few of the leaders crossing the line, but their misguided followers returning to their homes. This, then, the first service of Alphonse DeSalaberry should neither be forgotten by his own countrymen nor by the Government who were both equally benefited by his tact and discretion. He was shortly afterwards, on the suspension of the Constitution, urged to take a seat in the "Special Council" but this he declined to do. The Union Act having passed the Imperial Parliament, at the repeated and urgent solicitations of Lord Sydenham, he reluctantly consented to contest the great county of Chambly in the interest of the Government, and was triumphantly returned by a large majority, and while in the House labored to cement and consolidate the Union, which he had the sagacity to foresee, would give his countrymen that share in the administration of the public affairs, to which they were entitled, if they were only true to themselves. Col. de Salaberry held for some years the office of Coroner of Montreal, but yielded up this, the practice of the legal profession and political life when he accepted the Deputy-Adjutant Generalship—when Col. DeRottenburg resigned the Adjutant Generalship, for the command of the 100th Regiment. Col. DeSalaberry felt that he was entitled, and fully expected to receive that appointment, but Sir Edmund Head, or the Ministry of the day, did not think it expedient to make any appointment at that time, and Sir Edmund expressed his determination to appoint an officer of the line, should it become necessary to fill the office. DeSalaberry continued to discharge all the duties of the office, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public, when after a lapse of some ten years, to his great disappointment he found that his claims were again to be overlooked, and that the present holder of the office, whose merits he was at all times ready to admit, had been appointed Adjutant-General.

Col. DeSalaberry inherited the herculean strength and frame of his family, and it was generally thought that he had an iron constitution, but for many years it was felt by himself that he had inherited the seed of disease of the heart, and he apprehended that he would be early and suddenly cut off like his father. His illness has been protracted, and was of such a nature as alternately to excite the hopes and fears of his family and friends, but his presentiment has unfortunately been so far realised that he has been cut off at a comparatively early age, having not completed his fifty-fourth year. He has left to mourn his loss, a wife and five children, to whom he was most fondly attached, and who fully reciprocated his affection. His eldest child being about the same age at which he himself lost his father.

No public monument marks the gratitude of his country, to the hero of Chateauguay. Though King, Lords and Commons all admitted his services, and though as we have seen, the Legislature expressed its unanimous wish, that a grant of land should be made by the Crown nothing has been done, and his son after serving his country faithfully for upwards of a quarter of a century, has been called away, and under the existing state of things, no pension is allowed to his family. We cannot but hope that there is something like a sense of justice in Canadians, and that a way may be found to remedy this, and we trust that if nothing is done by the Province, that proper representations may be made to the Queen, who with that goodness of heart which has ever led to the relief of the distressed, the orphan and the widow, and following the admonitions, "Thine own friend and thy *father's* friend forsake not," may be able to procure that justice for the DeSalaberry's, which, had her noble-minded, warm-hearted and generous father lived would have undoubtedly been done them.

"Why art thou so sad, son of Fingal?" apostrophised Ossian, "why grows the cloud of thy soul? The sons of future years shall pass away; another race shall arise. *The people are like the waves of the Ocean;* like the leaves of woody morven; they pass away in the rustling blast, and other leaves lift their green heads on high." We trust that the green leaves of Col. DeSalaberry may lift their heads on high, and that in the words of Scott,

"Some seedling gem, worthy such noble stem
Honored and blest from its shadow may grow."

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

(*Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.*)

FROM EUROPE.

Preparations for War Between France and Prussia.

LONDON, April 9—Evening.—It is now known that the Emperor Napoleon, deeming the possession of Luxemburg indispensible for the military security of the French frontier, not long since commenced negotiations with the King of Holland for the purchase of the grand duchy, and its incorporation with the French empire, but as the fortress of Luxemburg, which is one of the strongest fortifications in Europe, and is held by a Prussian garrison and the Prussian Government, backed by the whole of Germany, firmly objects to the transfer of the duchy to France, the King of Holland has withdrawn from any further negotiations on the subject. The French Emperor insists that his proposition shall be carried out, and the treaty completed. The national pride of France has been deeply wounded and a wild anti-Prussian feeling has seized the country. Meantime while the dispute is pending both Prussia and France are making military preparations. This threatening state of affairs is the cause of the financial panic which now exists in London, Paris and all the principal commercial centers of Europe.

The Fenian Trials in Dublin.

DUBLIN, April 9.—The trial of the Fenian prisoners on the charge of high treason commenced here yesterday, but were to-day postponed until the 22nd inst. The prisoner Massey has turned Queen's evidence.

Turkish Envoy to America.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 9.—Edward Blacque, formerly Turkish Consul General at Naples, has been appointed Envoy of the Sublime Porte to the United States.

Change in the Political Horizon in Europe.

PARIS, April 9.—The Marquis DeMoustein, Secretary of State for foreign affairs, has made a very conciliatory speech, which has had the effect to greatly lessen the panic in Europe.

A Split in the Reform Ranks.

LONDON, April 9—2 p.m.—The Liberal party in the House of Commons has split on the Reform question. It is now thought that the Derby-Disraeli Government is safe.

Discussion on the Reform Bill.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The *Herald's* correspondent says: In the House of Commons on the 25th, various questions were asked and notices given relative to the Reform Bill. The most important of these was made by Lord Elcho on behalf of Lord Grosvenor's amendment, fixing borough suffrage at five pounds rating. Sir Dering gave notice of his intention to move the reduction of the county franchise to twelve pounds rating, and Mr. Roebuck promised to move to reduce the time of rating to six months on the second reading of the bill. Gladstone explained that opposition would be made to the second reading. He said in conclusion if the Government would remove the present artificial obstacles, strike out new artificial ones now proposed and established for the voter, the old constitutional principle of equal access to an equal enjoyment of the franchise, in which case the dual vote would of course disappear, then they might hope to go into committee on the bill with the idea of coming to a settlement.

Mr. Hardy replied in behalf of the Government, and a long discussion ensued, after which the debate was adjourned until next day.

Wreck and Loss of Life.

It is believed that the captain and crew of the *Stonewall Jackson*, wrecked off Kinsale, were all drowned, together with the captain's wife and son.

Australian Gold for England.

A very large amount of gold is on its way to England from Australia.

Prussian and Russian Treaty.

The London *Standard* says it is currently reported at St. Petersburgh that an offensive and defensive alliance had been concluded between Prussia and Russia, and that Roumann is a party to the arrangement.

Political Speculation in France.

Prince Imperial has quite recovered.

La France declares no negotiations are pending relative to Luxemburg, and says the rumors current on this subject are due to the imagination of newsmongers.

Prussian *Cross Gazette* publishes a statement from Paris that General Frossart, one of the Emperor's aides-de-camp, is about to proceed on a secret mission to Luxemburg, and adds that rumors are current in Paris that Luxemburg is to be purchased by France.

The Italian Budget—Retrenchment.

The supplement to the Italian budget shows a reduction in expenditure of 30,000,000 francs.

The resolution of France, Austria, and Russia recommending to the Porte the cession of Candia to Greece has not been carried out on account of England's refusal to join them.

Turkey not Disposed to Back Down.

The Turkish journals say, Turkey will never cede an inch of territory which is guaranteed by the treaty at Paris of 1856.

Italy—King's Speech.

The Florence journals declare that the King's speech at the opening of Parliament has produced a good impression upon the public mind.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

The Breaks in the Louisiana Levees.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—The news from the Louisiana levees continues to be very discouraging, and the destruction of property is very great. The crevasses in the river at Baton Rouge are beyond control, and all attempts to close them have been abandoned. The richest sugar regions in the State are ruined for the season.

Stolen Insurance Bonds.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Two alleged brokers, named Robt. R. Sterling and Robert Wishart, were brought before the court to-day, charged with having in their possession $200-000 on the tenth of December last, the property of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool. Neither of them, however, are supposed to be the thieves. After examination Wishart was discharged, and Sterling admitted to bail in $10,000 for further examination.

Steamer Burned—Railroad Accident.

MOBILE, April 9.—The steamer *Benefit* with two hundred bales of cotton was burned on the 7th on Clark river. A train on the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad, was thrown down an embankment near Carpenter's station this morning. The baggage master and three other persons were injured.

The Russian-American Treaty Ratified.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Senate, late this afternoon, after an elaborate debate, ratified the Russian-American Treaty, seven votes only being in the negative.

Reticence on the Treaty Question.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The injunction of the Secretary not having been removed by the Senate, neither the text of the Russian-American Treaty, nor the yeas and nays on its ratification, could be officially procured for publication. Senators are more than usually reticent on the subject; but, however, it has been ascertained that while only two voted against it, from thirty-five to thirty-eight were in its favor. The Russian Government will be officially informed of the fact of its ratification without delay.

Cyrus W. Field.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Among the passengers by the *Great Eastern* was Cyrus W. Field.

The steamer *Baltic*, from Europe, arrived here to-day.

Fires.

EASTON, PA., April 9.—A large fire occurred at Wilkesbarr this morning. It is reported the whole of Market-st., from the Court House to the bridge, is in ruins. The communication by telegraph has been interrupted on account of the telegraph office being also destroyed.

EASTON, PA., April 9.—St. Bernard's Catholic Church at this place took fire this afternoon, and was totally destroyed. The church was being extended. Loss $30,000.

WILKESBARR, PA., April 9.—A fire here today destroyed twenty buildings. Loss $100,000; insurance $50,000.

American Minister to Austria.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The President today nominated to the Senate J. H. Stockton, of New Jersey, to be Minister to Austria.

SHEW ROOM OPENING.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.,

WIL