NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Farm for Sale or to Let—Z. S. M. Hersey.
Insolvent Act of 1864—Wm. F. Powell.
Butchers—Michael Boyle & Son.
Piano-Forte Instruction—Prof. W. C. Clarke.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA. ARPIL 20, 1867.

Election matters in West Middlesex have been complicated by the appearance of Mr. A. P. Macdonald, a former representative of the Riding, who again claims the suffrages of the electors, though in the month of February last he informed Mr. David Glass that he intended to follow railroading which he found more profitable than being a member of Parliament. Mr. Glass on this assurance accepted a nomination, some time after which Mr. Macdonald offered himself. Should the two candidates persist in running it is not at all unlikely that Dr. Billington, a full blooded "reorganiser," may slip in between them. Mr. Macdonald is clearly in the wrong position, as he had even promised Mr. Glass to give him a "helping hand to the new Federal Parliament," and it is to be hoped that he will have the good sense not to provoke a contest, in which both he and Mr. Glass would in all probability both be losers.

The detailed report of the Reform Convention held in North Wellington, shows the proceedings to have been more unfavorable to the cause of the Chief Organiser than we had anticipated. It appears that Mr. McKim, who was nominated for the Local Legislature, was so little of a Reformer that he refused to join the Reform Association. Some of the Delegates moved that his name should not be entertained at all, because notoriously he did not belong to "the party," and Mr. McKim said himself that "as a British subject he "had the right to support whichever *party* "*he pleased. He thought the Conservatives* "*as good as Reformers*, and if elected would "support good measures from either party." Yet Mr. McKim received 42 votes against 19 for Mr. Scott, an intelligent, enterprising merchant of Mount Forest, whose character as a man and consistency as a Reformer are above suspicion. Is not this making of the Reform Convention business the merest farce? At this rate of "organising" what will the "party" amount to when its discordant elements are brought together?

It is needless to say that the *Globe* is horrified at the doings of this Convention, but not because of Mr. McKim's nomination. Any heretofore unheard-of man is always welcome to the *Globe*, if he will only simulate the livery of the Chief Organiser; but the nomination of the Hon. M. H. Foley is an unpardonable offence; and the Reformers of North Wellington and Norfolk are both advised that Mr. Foley's election would be "a permanent injury to the Reform party."

The object of Mr. McKim's nomination cannot but be understood by the electors of the Riding. It is a mere petty local trick in connection with the projected railway from Guelph to Lake Huron. Mr. Charles Clarke, of Elora, manipulated the Convention in favor of Mr. McKim, because that gentleman favors the Elora and Harriston route instead of that by Fergus, or between Fergus and Elora and Mount Forest, and so the Reform organisation was made to do duty to cloak a bit of local *finesse*. We cannot blame Mr. Clarke for this. If Mr. Brown can use the whole party for his own personal ends, surely Mr. Clarke may be permitted to turn the North Wellington section to the local advantage of a few enterprising villages desirous of reaping the greatest amount of benefit from the long expected railway. Whether the "Reformers" of other parts of the Riding will adhere to the nomination of Mr. McKim, or whether they will follow the example of the Elora clique and look out for local interests, we do not pretend to judge, nor do we much care, for neither one of the four candidates in the field for that County will be a tool in the hands of the Chief Organiser. And even with the united support of the Clear Grits of the Riding, neither Mr. Foley nor Mr. McKim would have the slightest chance of election except for the opposition of the *Globe*. With that opposition it is just possible that he whose election will be "*a permanent injury* to the (Brown) Reform party" may be returned, just to show the appreciation in which that party is held in North Wellington. At all events the assumption of the *Globe* that he should be rejected at all hazards, will go far to commend him to the majority of the electors, even if it does not carry them the length of voting for him.

The stanuch Reform County of Brant is acting most perversely toward the Chief Organiser. Mr. E. B. Wood, the sitting member for the South Riding, who took the field in advance of the decision of the Reform Convention, who resisted the action of that Convention in attempting to set him aside, and who has refused to trammel his future course by pledges against the men composing the existing Government, was nevertheless nominated at an adjourned meeting of Reformers, the pet candidate of the party modestly declining to "divide" it by opposing Mr. Wood. He is the candidate of the Convention it is true, but against the will of the wire pullers. He was too strong to be opposed, and by his independent action he has repeated the lesson which more than one of the best men among Reformers have already given the Conventionists.

Dr. Bown, the sitting member for the North Riding, has adopted a somewhat similar course. He has issued his address in advance of the meeting of the Convention, and accordingly the *Globe* denounces him as a "good Tory." He is read out of the ranks of the Reform party altogether, and will be opposed by all the strength which the organisers can muster. Dr. Bown will doubtless carry the Riding by a sweeping majority. He will command the support of the great body of the Reformers, and Conservatives will naturally prefer him as a man of ability and independence to any party tool which it may please the Conventionists to trot out against him.

As time progresses it is becoming daily more apparent that those members of Parliament, who supported the Coalition in carrying out Confederation, will also support the new Government which will be entrusted with the duty of setting it in motion. They see, as every reasonable man must see, that the old issues which separated parties have been settled; they have seen the leaders and the supporters of both the old parties working together to accomplish that end; and however much each may naturally desire to see the numerical ascendancy of his own old political associates in the new Legislatures, all are sensible that new questions must arise, and that when they do arise, new party combinations will be formed upon them. Party combinations may, and do, outlive the settlement of the questions upon which they were divided; but it is impossible where, as in the case of the Coalition, two parties combine expressly to settle their differences that they should immediately upon the settlement of these differences, resume their old attitude of hostility. Yet this is what is demanded by the Chief Organiser; and the confession of this object, which was forced upon him by the repeated assaults of the "Tory" press and the indiscreet admissions of his rural echoes, has exhibited the "organisation" in a light so utterly destitute of purpose, other than the personal gratification of a disappointed demagogue, that intelligent men instinctively shrink from committing themselves to the movement. They do not, it is true, in many cases refuse to abide by the action of the Conventions; they do not repudiate their party name. But as a general rule they either pass over in silence the question as to future confidence or non-confidence in the men composing the existing Government, or as in the case of Messrs. Evans, Scatcherd, Wood, &c., &c., they openly declare that party government in the old sense is for the present an impossibility.

With these facts before us we can afford to allow the Organiser and his echoes throughout the country to laugh or sneer at what they term the "no-party dodge," believing that before the first elections are over they will be pretty well convinced that the "*old* party dodge" which they so stupidly attempt to practice will have brought them but little consolation. A Western contemporary who has ably discussed the organisation of the new Dominion in all its political bearings, recently pointed out the hollowness of the pretence that the Coalition, having now done its accomplished work, should therefore be dissolved, by shewing that those who now argue thus attempted to break up the Coalition before the work was done. It is evident, therefore, that those who argue for the break-up of the Coalition in this strain merely put in the plea of work done for want of a better, and not because they believe in it. But the argument might be pushed further. The very fact that the immediate object of the Coalition has been accomplished instead of "breaking it up" logically changes its provisional character into that of a permanent party combination. It was formed for the carrying out of a common object—and its success gives the parties to it a common platform where they can work together until new issues arise to divide them. This will undoubtedly be witnessed as a practical result of the formation of the Coalition, a result which was foreseen and commented upon before the Government of July, 1864, was three months old.

THE EASTER MARKETS.

In anticipation of the Easter requirements, the supply of general provisions was more plentiful than it had previously been for some weeks. All the farmers sold out early, and shortly after noon the outside market was cleared.

THE MEAT MARKET.

From an early hour in the morning nearly all the butchers were busy arranging and trimming their stalls to the best advantage, and it is very gratifying to be able to say, which in truth we can, that the display of fine meat in the Ottawa market yesterday would have done credit to, and attracted favorable notice, in any market, even in England. The cleanliness observable is greatly to be praised.

The finest and largest display was that of Satchell, Bros. This is a fact which none could dispute. These enterprising men of business, it appears, have throughout determined, cost what it may, never to be excelled. They deal with the best breeders and feeders of cattle; they constantly keep their eye upon the best cattle in this part of the country, and purchase them months in advance, as they have done in the present instance. The meat they now have in the market is from the cattle we saw in their yard a few days ago, namely:—Beef—three of the finest bred steers ever seen in Ottawa, one a Durham, four years old, weight, 2,190 lbs., a Hereford, four years old, weight, 1,900 lbs., both bred by Mr. G. Laing, of Gloucester, and fed by Mr. John Graham, of Nepean, and one fed by Bearman, Brothers, Richmond Road. Veal—some fine calves, the finest fed by themselves. Lamb—bred by Mr. W. Hares, Richmond Road. Mutton—fifteen fine four year old weathers. Pork—fed by themselves in the country, and also two sucking pigs. The stall was handsomely decorated with flowers. Over the entrance was the English coat of arms, and the whole surmounted by the English flag and union jack. One of the hind quarters of beef was sold to the Rideau Club, and another to Mr. Gouin, of the Russell House.

Mr. William Slattery's stall presented a very handsome appearance. The beef was very fine, being from three 6 year old bullocks, fed by Mr. J. Graham. We saw the cattle when alive, and their great beauty attracted crowds as they passed through the streets. The mutton displayed by Mr. Slattery was also fine as the sheep were fed by Mr. Byers of Richmond road.

Mr. John Torance exhibited some fine beef, fed by Mr. J. Nesbitt of Nepean; the steer was 6 years old. He also has some good mutton and lamb, and a fine calf 8 weeks old, fed by Mr. James Brown, of Gloucester.

Mr. Robert Hilliard, stall No. 2, exhibits beef from a steer, brother to that on the stall of Mr. Torance, besides a quantity of other beef equally good. Mr. Hilliard has besides some good mutton, veal and pork, hams, poultry, &c. This stall is also decorated with flowers and evergreens.

Mr. J. Gardham's stall was very well set out with excellent meat—the beef from two 4 year old steers, fed by Mr. J. Clark of the Richmond road; also good veal, mutton and lamb.

J. Connelly's stall boasts a fine show of beef from a six year old bullock, and a three year old steer, fed by Mr. Scott; also a large supply of mutton, lamb and pork, and a splendid turkey, the latter was purchased by Mr. Clark of the International Hotel. Connelly's stall was surmounted with the Irish Harp, surrounded with a wreath of evergreens, with a crown at the top.

Mr. Patrick McKeever had some beef of a very superior quality fed by Mr. Scott. His display was very good without much apparent attempt; we speak of the time when we saw it.

Mr. Robt. Smith's meat had not come up when we passed through.

Mr. Wm. Bradbury shews beef of excellent quality fed by W. Wright, Esq., of Hull; also good veal and pork. He courts distinction, however, in the sausage line, especially in the Bolognas, which he is seeking to introduce here.

Mr. Michael Boyle has a large and varied display of prime meat; the beef, fed by Mr. Alex. Beaty, of Match. He has also the veal of four fine calves, fed by Mr. Thomas Clark, which is very good, also a quantity of mutton, lamb, &c. The stall is very clean and neat, and altogether presents an excellent appearance.

Mr. John Kennedy shews a good variety of meat, and amongst other things the beef of a fine five year old steer, weight 1,600 lbs., fed by Mr. John Clark, of Nepean. Lambs and sheep also very good.

Mr. Dan. Kelly shewed some capital meat, the beef of a 6 year old steer weighing 1,700 lbs., fed by Mr. W. Graham, of Nepean, a number of good sheep and some calves. All the meat for this stall had not been brought up when we saw it, and this remark applies to the stall of Mr. James Smith, whose stall, however, presented a highly creditable appearance.

Nearly all the stalls were decked out with flowers, and the market altogether presented a gala appearance worthy the occasion. If we have inadvertently omitted any name, we may amend our report by stating that there is no meat in the market, but such as every one may justly feel proud of, as we certainly do. And those who stand at the head may feel proud that they have been instrumental in bringing about this state of excellence in the Ottawa market.

DEATH BY THE INCENDIARY.

It is our painful duty to record that an estimable young man has lost his life in this city through one of those diabolical acts of incendiarism, which of late has disgraced our city, and rendered it unsafe for people to sleep in their own homes. That the fire of Mr. Murphy's house on Clarence-street, yesterday morning, was an act of wanton incendiarism there can be no doubt. There was no doubt of the fact from the first, and the testimony adduced at the coroner's inquest held on the body of the unfortunate deceased abundantly proves it.

The fire was first seen from the outside between twelve and one o'clock, a.m. It was observed that a quantity of sawn lumber, with some staves and hoops of a barrel, were piled up and burning under the front East corner of the house. Mr. Murphy was absent from home, but his family and that of the deceased, Mr. Stephen O'Brien, were in the house. When the alarm of fire was given, Sergeant Davis and Constable Ritchie were fortunately near and hastened to render assistance in endeavoring to extinguish the fire by throwing water on it. They also assisted in saving furniture both before and after the arrival of the engines. Mr. O'Brien was very anxious to save his property, and pressed Sergeant Davis to accompany him into the house long after it had become dangerous to do so. After working in this way till Davis could endure the smoke no longer, he insisted that O'Brien should go in no more, and the latter went to work at the engine, but in a short time he said there was something he had forgotten, and entered the burning building again. It was some time before he was missed, and when it was discovered, and that he had not returned, Mr. William Graham and Sergeant Davis went in to try to find him, but returned unsuccessful. Mr. Graham, who has more than once ventured his life on such occasions behaved admirably, and Sergeant Davis went a second time through the fire and smoke up to the second floor, and groped about in the dark, dense smoke without being able to find him. Then Captain William Walsh of the "Ottawa," with a heroism and self devotion which will not soon be forgotten, resolved to find him if he was in the house, but we believe it was not till the third attempt that he succeeded. With a torch in his hand he ascended the stairs and when almost suffocated himself, he struck against the deceased, and by powerful efforts succeeded in bringing him out in a state of insensibility. He was immediately taken to a place of safety and attended by Drs. Grant, Beaubien, Sweetland and Wolfe. They remained with him four hours, but from the first little hope was entertained of his recovery. One of his feet was severely burned and symptoms of tetanus became apparent. At about noon the sufferer breathed his last.

In the afternoon a Coroner's inquest was held on the body before Dr. Riel. Several witnesses were examined, but no important evidence was elicited beyond what is contained in the above statement. The medical testimony went to shew that the asphyxia, or suffocation, would probably have caused death, but that it was aggravated by tetanic symptoms, produced by the burning of deceased's foot.

The verdict of the jury was that the deceased Stephen O'Brien came to his death from suffocation, and recommended that the authorities offer a large reward for the discovery and apprehension of the incendiary.

The deceased has left a young widow and two children to mourn his untimely loss, and their condition should be enquired into immediately with a view to secure them the means of subsistence, should assistance be required.

The loss of Mr. Murphy is estimated at $150 or $200, his policy of insurance having expired, as we learn, a few days since.

The popular indignation against the unknown perpetrator of this fiendish outrage knows no bounds, and if in the present state of public feeling he should be apprehended it would take a strong force to convey him to jail.

Another Fire this Morning.—About half-past two this morning a fire broke out in a building in the rear of 165 Rideau street, on the South side, just below Cumberland street. The two cottages on Rideau street, owned by Messrs. Workman & Griffin, were soon consumed. We understand that there is $1000 insurance on the cottages, one of which was occupied by S. G. Murray, Esq., of the Indian Department, most of whose effects were saved; the other occupied by Mr. M. Gallagher, in whose stable the fire is said to have originated. Mr. Gallagher's horse, two pigs and a lot of poultry were consumed. The flames spread rapidly through the centre of the block, in rear of the buildings on Rideau street, consuming eight or nine stables and out-buildings. Mr. Perry's property, occupied by Mr. D. W. Coward, had a very narrow escape. The fire companies were very soon on the ground, and as usual, rendered good service. Here again the incendiary hand is plainly visible. We hope to see the authorities make some move in the direction of detecting the parties engaged in this fiend like work ere it be too late.

LOCAL NEWS.

Rare Chance.—Parties desirous of procuring toys, perfumery, and an assortment of light fancy goods, will attend the sale to-day at the store formerly occupied by Mr. C. Bansley, Sparks street. The whole stock must be sold without reserve, and beyond doubt good bargains can be had. Sale commences at one o'clock.

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

Ottawa, April 19, 1867.

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

9 a. m., 39 above zero.
Noon, shade, 50 above zero.
" sun, 68 above zero.
6 p. m., 49 above zero.

"The Price of Bread."—It was not a little amusing in yesterday's *Citizen* to see a communication signed "Justice" vindicating the bakers for the rate they charge per four pound loaf, and immediately thereunder a letter from one of the city bakers "thanking the gentleman" for placing them in a proper position before the community! Is a proof copy of the *Citizen's* matter submitted to the bakers before publication? Otherwise, how came Mr. Iliffe to know what the "gentleman" was going to say? We only add that the Times put no blame on the bakers or anybody else for the high price of bread.

The Rink Without Ice.—The managers and directors of the rink have resolved to convert that spacious edifice into a place of amusement for that portion of the year when skating is out of the question. The extensive alterations necessary for that purpose are now being vigorously pushed forward so as to have it ready for the Queen's Birthday. It is intended to fit it up so that it shall answer the requirements of theatricals, a ball room, concert room, &c., &c. As a ball room the dancing floor will be 94 by 60 feet, stage 30 by 60 feet. A stationary gallery to seat 300 persons, also another gallery moveable in sections to seat an equal number, and a similar space for reserved seats. The present curling rink is to be converted into a large supper room. The means of ventilation are undoubtedly good, and when completed the building will be well adapted for promenade concerts, balls, ministrels and public meetings. It is intended to open it with a grand military and civic ball. The plans, we believe, have been suggested by Mr. Lester, who is to have the management.

BISHOP TIMON.

Bishop Timon, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Buffalo, whose death was announced yesterday, was widely known throughout Canada, in many parts of which he has occasionally officiated. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1795, and was consequently 71 years of age at the time of his death. In early life he was engaged in business, but having a strong desire to become religious he was received by Bishop Roseth, of Missouri, into St. Mary's college, Perryville, in that State. In 1847 he was consecrated Bishop of Buffalo, when there were only three Roman Catholic churches in that city—one English and two German. The great zeal and energy with which Bishop Timon discharged the duties of the see is shown by the fact that there are now nineteen churches of that denomination in the city, the cathedral, of which Bishop Timon was the projector, being one of the finest edifices of the kind in the United States. There are also many charities which owe their existence to his fostering care, and the people of his faith in the city number now nearly 60,000. The deceased prelate was greatly respected in Buffalo by Protestants as well as Roman Catholics. Although earnest in his religious belief he was tolerant of the opinions of others and never wilfully gave offence to any. He was a great traveller in the prosecution of his benevolent labors, and during his life visited Europe no less than ten times, as well as many other parts of the world. He was attended during his last illness by Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, and Bishop Farrell, of Hamilton.—*Toronto Leader.*

LACROSSE—OUR NATIONAL FIELD GAME!

To the Editor of the Montreal Daily News:

Sir—While snow-shoeing and tobogganing have held their own as the peculiar winter sports of our country, we have never yet accepted with the same unanimity any sport for our summer field game; and now that British America has been raised to higher dignity than mere separated provinces, there can be no better time for claiming and adopting as our own, a field game which is peculiar to our country, and which we can call our own by every right of inheritance and the law of already undisputed possession—I refer to the Indian game of *La Crosse*. Originating among the Indian tribes of America long before a pale face saw these shores, and played extensively in Montreal and Ottawa for years back, it has already obtained a foothold, and only needs introduction to the youth of our towns and cities to become permanently the national field game of the Dominion of Canada. Wherever it has been witnessed it has delighted spectators by its wonderful variety of play, the splendid throwing of the ball to each other, the dodging past checkers with the ball on the la crosse stick, the rush towards the goal, and the stopping of the ball by the goalkeeper, or its swift rush through the flags; the running and magnificent play exhibited on the field by the players all combining to make La Crosse the very finest field game extant. It can be played where cricket cannot; the ground needs no rolling or preparation, and a child can immediately understand and appreciate its meaning and beauty. Every player has a la-crosse-stick, and one gets as much play as another. The materials required are cheap and simple, the lacrosse-stick worth from 50 to 75 cents; a solid rubber ball, and four flag poles or stakes for goals. Wherever there is a field or common, if the grass is not long, there is a field ready for La Crosse play, and there can be no finer game for a sporting country like ours: it has many advantages and attractions, and there is no game which better developes speed and endurance, and all the manly qualities of head and heart. It can be played by young and old; with the *vis* to please the former, or the quietness to suit the latter. For beauty and variety, skillful play and sober excitement it has no equal. Until last fall it was subject to abuse, being destitute of Laws, but the Montreal club formed standard rules and regulations of the game which are recognized as law. (These will appear in the forthcoming "Game of La Crosse," to be published about the 24th of May, by a member of the M. L. C.)

If about twelve in every village, town, or city in our Dominion would unite and form clubs, any information required about the game, &c., would be furnished by addressing the Secretary of the M. L. C., and before 1867 is over, it would be recognized as our own field game. Let Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, and all the towns start clubs. A grand match will be played at Ottawa on the 24th of May between the Ottawa and the Montreal players, when some fine playing will no doubt be witnessed. Many of the officers of regiments stationed in Montreal who saw the match between the M. L. C. and the Indians last year, were so delighted with the game that, I believe, they intend introducing it into England. As the *grog* can do anything now-a-days, I ask their support in advocating La Crosse as the field game of our Dominion. Whatever tends to elevate the physical standard and develope the manhood of our youth, should be no meaner subject for discussion or even legislation, than it was in the palmy days of Greece; and when we see the sports of nations surviving when their laws and cities have passed away, it can be no mean task for us to claim and practise such a grand field game as La Crosse, which we trust will be recognized by generations unborn as the field game of our country, adopted in the first year of our existence as a Dominion.

Yours, &c., G. W. B

Montreal, April 5, 1867.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM

To the Ottawa Times.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 19, 1867.

The river opposite the city is clear of ice, but indications are that navigation generally will open later than usual.

The Lake Champlain steamers made their first trip to Rouse's Point this morning.

A review of the whole Volunteer force by the Commander of the forces and Adjt.-Gen. McDougall, took place this afternoon on the Champ de Mars.

The medical lectures at McGill College ended yesterday. The examination for degrees will commence on Tuesday next.

There was great competition yesterday for tickets to Ristori's concert.

The weather is very fine and summer like to-day. Snow drops are in bloom.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

(*Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.*)

FROM EUROPE.

Reduction of Russian Military Expenses.

St. Petersburg, April 19.—The Russian Government has made reductions to the amount of twelve millions of roubles in the annual military and naval expenditures of the Empire.

The War Cloud—Napoleon Gathering Strength.

Berlin, April 18.—It is reported here that Napoleon is strengthening his forces and military posts on the frontier, and placing his artillery on a war footing, and that ambulances are being purchased, and that the French reserves of 1868 will be called upon about the first of May next.

Prussia Preparing for the Struggle.

It is represented that Prussia is also making active military preparations.

The Spanish Difficulty Still Unsettled.

London, April 18.—No further demands have yet been made upon Spain by the British Government in the case of the steamer *Tornado*, which still remains unsettled.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

An Express Car Burnt.

New York, April 19.—The express car of the night express train going West on the Erie road was burned last night, near Chemung station. The car was stored with goods, and was completely destroyed. The contents were consigned to parties West in care of the United States and Merchants Union Express Companies; loss estimated at $30,000. The safes containing money packages were both saved.

Maximilian Reported as Offering to Surrender.

New Orleans, April 19.—Advices from Matamoras to the 13th inst., report that the Liberals had captured Peubla, and Maximilian had offered to surrender, but his overtures were rejected, the Liberals refusing to grant the terms demanded.

Political.

Washington, April 19.—The Senate after a protracted debate, postponed the nomination of Hon. Henry J. Raymond as Minister to Austria, until December, thus retaining for the present Mr. Motley in that position.

The Senate to-day confirmed Jos. K. Tyler, as collector of customs for Buffalo, N. Y.

Mob Law in Kentucky.

Maysville, Ky., April 19.—Hon. R. F. Baker the Union candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was prevented from speaking at Germantown to-day, by a gang of returned rebels. He was warned that violence would be done him if he made the attempt. Some buildings were fired by the desperadoes, and a portion of the town was destroyed.

Mexican News.

San Francisco, April 19.—The report that the forces of Maximilian had succeeded in retiring from Queretaro without being obliged to give battle, and the rumors that a portion of the Liberal army had been defeated, and that the Liberals were suffering from lack of supplies, are contradicted by advices received here, direct from the scene of war in Mexico. The statement that a revolution had broken out in San Luis Potosi, headed by General Herrera, is also denied. Letters from President Juarez received here to-day mentioned nothing of the disturbance having taken place.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Steamboat Explosion.

Pittsburgh, April 19.—By an explosion of the tow boat *Alexander Chambers* yesterday, Patrick McCall, fireman; David Stewart, David Donaldson and John Rivers, were severely injured.

Latest News from Rio Janeiro.

New York, April 19.—The *Herald's* correspondence from Rio Janeiro dated March 12th, and Buenos Ayres February 20th says: Marquis Capias who is in full command of the allies on the River Platte, and Lopez, the Paraguayan President and commander, are both busily engaged in entrenching and fortifying. Brazilian officers are continually returning to Rio Janeiro, perfectly disgusted with the war. Gen. Mitre had left the front in order to pay more particular attention to the rebellion in the Argentine Republic, of which he is the President. On his arrival at Rosario, he was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Enlistment of slaves in Brazil continues. Numerous wealthy persons are making presents of numbers of them to the government. A fight took place at Carapaity on the 2nd of February, in which all the iron-clads but one, and the land forces all around the line were engaged. The results to the Paraguayans are supposed to have been severe, although no lodgment was effected by the attacking party. The propositions for peace made by the American Minister are being seriously considered. The Brazilian navy on the La Plata consists of 35 vessels, 148 guns and 4,900 men.

Still Later from Mexico.

New York, April 19.—The *Herald's* city of Mexico correspondence, dated March 17th, says Juarez had given orders to all his officers to grant Maximilian an escort and honorable treatment to any point on the coast which he shall select as a point of embarkation, provided he is captured. Money is becoming scarce in the Imperial coffers, and the Finance Minister had thrown up his portfolio in disgust. The Austrian garrison were looking out for an early opportunity to leave the country.

The Mexican legation at Washington has information that Maximilian was on his way to Mexico city, having been wounded in the arm at Queretaro.

New York Money Market.

New York, April 19.—Gold 138½.

The *Post's* financial article says, to-day being kept as a holiday the stock exchange and gold rooms were closed, and only a few transactions on the street took place. Money was extremely easy, and large amounts are offered on call to the dealers in governments at 4 to 5 per cent. In stocks there was little movement, and quotations showed a fractional improvement. Foreign exchange dull.

Better Late than Never.

The *Tribune's* special says, three men have been arrested on suspicion of having stolen the $175,000 from the Brooklyn navy yard a year or two since.

—Rev. I. Moore, late Agent American Bible Union, writes—"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and it has also been used by my wife. We unqualifiedly pronounce them the best preparations we have ever used—*in which declarations numerous friends join us.*" Sold by all Druggists. Depot 193 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

—An advertisement in a New York paper promising to send a receipt to keep water in wells and cisterns from freezing, a man in a neighboring city forwarded the amount, and received by return mail the following answer, which may prove of value: "Take in your well and cistern on cold nights, and keep them by the fire."

Volunteer Drill.—Complaints are made that many companies cannot get their arms, and are thereby prevented from perfecting their drill. If it is so its too bad, and should be seen to by the proper authorities; in the mean time should any be suffering from rheumatism, pleurisy, pains in the side or back, cholic, or cramp in the stomach, the Canadian Pain Destroyer will give immediate relief. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cts. per bottle.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

Ten or twelve years ago Mr. Seward, in a series of letters from Canada, predicted precisely what is now occurring in the British possessions on our northern border. In direct opposition to what was then the current of opinion, he said that the Canadas would not be annexed to the United States, but would eventually bring about a confederation of all the British Provinces, which would grow into a populous, rich, and powerful, independent nation; and that it would have no motive of hostility to the United States, but would become one of their most reliable and useful allies.

We think that current events tend to confirm this prediction. There is no doubt that this new Confederation will become independent of Great Britain whenever it chooses to do so; and *so long as we continue to bear the burden of our national debt, we cannot forget the time when annexation to the United States will be more desirable for the new power thus created than independence.—N. Y. Times.*

Some recent experience of the *Times's* mode of making citations leads us to suspect the account it gives of Mr. Seward's opinions "ten or twelve years ago," especially as it does not accord with our recollection. By the "series of letters from Canada" we suppose the *Times* must mean letters written by Mr. Seward during his fishing excursion on the coast of Labrador, and printed in the Albany *Evening Journal*. Now, we venture to assert, although we cannot, at this moment, lay our hands upon the proof, that Mr. Seward *has*, in the most emphatic and unequivocal manner, expressed the opinion that we should sooner or later include all British America within our boundaries. We will not undertake to say positively whether that opinion was promulgated in the Labrador letters or in any of his stump speeches; but with regard to the *fact*, we are certainly not mistaken. If Mr. Seward has expressed totally opposite opinions on that subject, it is no more than he has done on some others; but the account given in the *Times* warrants the opinion that he is at present an anti-annexationist. Having acquired an empire of barren ice in the frigid zone, he is unwilling that anybody should hereafter eclipse him by bringing in territory which has some value.

We have no wish to see the British Provinces annexed but with their free consent. The mother country will readily consent to their independence whenever they choose to take up the burden of independence, which will include a naval and military establishment and diplomatic intercourse with other nations. Independence will entail heavy preparations for security and self defence. As wars come to all nations, wars will of course come to them; and the expenditures of one war may accumulate a debt greater than their proportion would be of ours. As members of the American Union, shielded by its prestige, they would seldom be exposed to hostile attacks; but as a fifth class independent power they would have to submit to the arrogance and comply with the demands of conscious superiority or brave the bloody consequences. The annual interest on their share of our national debt would be no greater than the annual cost of their army, navy, and foreign intercourse. The benefits they would derive from annexation are incalculable. It would open to them the whole American market, and give them the golden advantage of perfectly free trade with the most active, energetic, enterprising, and one of the richest and most populous nations on the globe—a nation with which they are in close proximity, from which they are separated by narrow, navigable waters, and a broad belt of whose territory is interposed between them and the ocean, to which they have access at present only by sufferance. Against these great and solid advantages there is no offset but their sentiment of loyalty to the British Crown. The old standing argument against annexation founded on Canadian repugnance to slavery, has ceased to exist.

As the United States do not propose to annex Canada without her free consent, we trust she will receive the overtures which will be constantly made from this side in a friendly spirit. She ought to regard us in the light of an ardent suitor for a marriageable daughter who, in all reason, must at some time leave the paternal roof, and who, if Brother Jonathan can persuade her to like him, will be much happier as a wife than she could be as a spinster. He contemplates neither abduction nor an elopement, but honorable proposals and the parental blessing.—*N. Y. World.*

[Jonathan may at once abandon the suit. Miss Canada will not wed. She prefers single blessedness to Jonathan's chilling embrace, with an iceberg in one hand, and a mortgage on her estate in the other.]

THE CORONATION OF THE KING OF HUNGARY

The coronation ceremony in Hungary, according to the ancient custom, is regulated in the following manner:

"1. The King prepares for the coronation by a fast of three days. 2. The ceremony can only take place on a Sunday. 3. The King is bound to take the oath in public. 4. The Bishop prays to ask for the blessing of Heaven on him who is about to be crowned. 5. In the litanies the saints are asked to intercede with God in favor of the King, who during that time is kneeling. 6. The Bishop consecrates the right arm of the King at the wrist, elbow, and shoulder. 7. Then commences the solemn mass, which is continued to the epistle; the Bishop next takes the sword and after having prayed offers it to the King, saying: "Gird on this weapon but remember the saints conquered by the faith and not by the sword." 8. He places the crown on the King's head. 9. He puts the scepter in his hand. 10. He leads him to the throne and the mass is continued to the end. The part of the Bishop belongs by right to the Primate of Hungary; as to the taking of the oath to the Constitution, this question remains to be settled between the King and the State.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIET.

The Government bill, establishing the mode of carrying out the military conscription, has been agreed to by the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet. In the Upper House of the Diet the resolution of the Lower House adopting, on principle, the report of the Committee of 67, was unanimously agreed to. The new Obergespanes have all been apointed.

WHEAT FROM CALIFORNIA.

For several years after the discovery of gold in California, the resources of the State were unable to support the vast influx of population which resorted to the mines to the neglect of agriculture. As a consequence, flour, and nearly all kind of produce, had to be shipped from the Eastern States *via* Cape Horn, and the demand being greater than the supply, prices rose to an almost fabulous price, flour being sold at the mines at from $60 to $100 a barrel, with other commodities in proportion. But the inhabitants have since turned their attention to developing the great natural resources of the State with such success that California has now become an exporting State, and large quantities of flour are now on sale in our markets. The following extract from a late San Francisco paper shows the progress that has been made within a period of sixteen years, and indicates that the threatened high prices of grain may be kept down by the arrival of timely consignments from the Golden State: "Mr. William Yates will ship by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Constitution*, which sails on the 10th instant for Panama, five thousand sacks of wheat. This grain is double sacked, and will be sent East *via* Panama. At first blush, this looks like sending coals to Newcastle, but it is stated the price of wheat in New York is so much greater than in this market that quite a handsome margin is left on the profit side of the ledger of the shipper. This is the first shipment of the kind ever made, although one of our contemporaries stated that a shipment had been made by the last steamer.

—At Santa Cruz, Cal., the first ripe apple was picked March 15th. It blossomed in December. It is discussed whether it is this or last year's apple.

—The burning of the body of the late King of Siam was a great occasion. Over 60,000 people witnessed the ceremonies, which were of a most magnificent and imposing character.

—At the Paris Exposition it is said that a novelty will be on exhibition, in the shape of an artificial horse. The ingeniously constructed animal when ready for the road, will travel twenty-five miles without stopping, and afterwards may be wound up in a few moments so as to go as much farther, and soon indefinitely. A horse like this must be a valuable acquisition, provided it can be bought as cheaply as the noble animal of which it is a copy.

DIVINE SERVICES IN THE CITY CHURCHES ON SUNDAY.

Christ Church, (Episcopal)—Sparks Street.
Rev J S Lauder, Rev Nesbit, Curate.
Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening at 7.

Chapel of Ease—Nepean Street.
Rev J S Lauder, Rev Nesbit, Curate.
Morning Service at 11; Evening at 7.
School House, New Edinburgh, 4½ p m. Assistant Rev T D Phillipps, M A.

St Alban's Parish—Daly Street—All Services Free.
Rev Dr Jones.
Court House, Daly Street. Hours of service 11 a m, and 7 p m. Sunday School 3 p m. Holy Communion on First and Third Sundays of month at morning service. Daily Prayer at 11 a m, and 5 p m at the Chapel Room. Wednesday evening, with lecture and choral practice, 7 p m.
Military Service at the Court House 9 a m, Rev T D Phillipps, M A, Chaplain.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Le Breton's Flats.
Rev E S Howard.
Services commence at 10½ a m; and 6½ p m. Sabbath School at 2 p m.

Congregational Church—Albert Street.
Rev Joseph Elmitt.
Morning service commences at 11 o'clock, and evening services at 6½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock p m.

Baptist Church—Queen Street.
Rev D McPhail, Pastor.
Services at 11 o'clock, am, and 6½ p.m. Sabbath School at 9½ in the morning.

Free Church (Presbyterian)—Daly Street.
Rev. T. Wardrope.
Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening at 6½.
Rev. Mr. Moore.
Services will be held in the Church, Banks Street, at 11 a.m., and 6½ p.m.

Kirk of Scotland—Wellington Street.
Rev. Dr. Spence.
Rev. Mr. McLaren, Assistant.
Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening at 6½.

Wesleyan Methodist Church—Metcalfe Street.
Rev. J. Doane, Minister.
Morning Service at 10½ o'clock; Evening at 6½. Sabbath School at 2 p.m.

Meth. Episc. Church—Cor. York and Bathurst Sts.
Rev. S. G. Stone.
Morning Service at 10½ o'clock; Evening at 6½. Sabbath School at 2 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church, (Roman Catholic.)
Rev. Mr. McGrath, P. P.
Hours of service—Sundays and Holidays—Morning, at 8 and 10 a.m. Evening, at 7 p.m.

Cathedral, Notre Dame.
Rev. D. Dauberand, Vicar-General.
Hours of Service, 5, 8 and 10 a m, and 7 p. m., from Easter until St. Michael's Day; 6, 8 and 10 a. m., and 6 p.m. from St. Michael's until Easter.

St. Joseph's Church.
Rev. J. F. Sullivan, P. P.
Hours of Service, Sundays and Holidays, Mass at 8 and 10 a.m., from Easter until the Feast of St Michael. Vespers at 7 p.m.; from St. Michael to Easter, 6 p.m.; week days, 7½ p.m.

Bryan's Wafers.—This great public remedy has now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have prescribed) to be a sure, harmless and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, co