NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Sealed Tenders—F. Braun.
Court of Revision—T. Tubman.
Two Girls Wanted—David Millar.
Gatineau Macadamized and Gravelled Road Co—John Aylen.
Union Forwarding and Railway Co.—R. S. Cassels.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.

All Gas Rents must be paid on or before Saturday, the 27th inst., in order to save the Discount.

(SIGNED)
E. McGILLIVRAY,
418td President.

The Ottawa Times
City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA. APRIL 26, 1867.

His Excellency Sir John Michel left the city yesterday by the 1:45 train, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Captain Michel. Sir John was accompanied to the station by the Hon. Fergusson Blair and Mr. Kimber.

We understand that, among the matters considered by the Executive Council, was the question of commuting the sentence in favor of the condemned prisoner, Provenchier. It is not known what, or whether any, decision was arrived at; but we may say, that the case presents very few, if any, features which are calculated to warrant the exercise of the Executive clemency in his favor. In fact, if capital punishment is to be resorted to at all, it is hard to discover why it should not be inflicted on Provenchier; and it would be wrong, therefore, to encourage any hope of a commutation which might, in all probability, be found delusive.

The war cloud in Europe is growing bigger and blacker day by day, until its bursting may be looked for at any moment. The brief announcements through the cable leave too many points to conjecture to permit of a correct judgment on the actual situation; but while on the one hand it is made abundantly evident that Prussia will not withdraw its garrison from Luxemburg, on the other it is more than probable that France has gone too far to recede, under which circumstances war becomes inevitable. It is not a little remarkable with what affectation of equanimity the Emperor Napoleon has borne check after check to his schemes of foreign policy, and there is yet a possibility that he may find a way out of this last and gravest of all the complications that will permit him to put on the appearance of congratulation to the people of France, and give a fresh sample of his devotion to the cause of peace. But we confess to very serious doubts whether his waning popularity would bear the shock of a fresh diplomatic defeat; on the contrary he may accept a foreign war as preferable to the risk of a revolution at home.

There are three elements of political antagonism to be represented in the new House of Commons, the influences of which will mould the political parties of the new Dominion. The first, and by far the most powerful, is embodied in the proposition so generally approved throughout the Provinces, that the men, who, from first to last, have devoted themselves to the perfecting of the new constitution in positions of ministerial responsibility, both in Canada and the sister colonies, should be sustained in putting that constitution in force, and working it so long as they retain the confidence of the people. The second is aptly enough illustrated by the call for party reorganization in the West, which is a condemnation of the existing Government of Canada, and a vote of want of confidence in the men from among whom the Privy Council of the new Government will be chosen. The third is found in the idea of hostility to the constitution itself.

These elements will create three parties, and neither of them will be the old parties as they existed previous to 1864, in Canada, either as to their *personnel*, or the nature of the issues which will divide them. The first will far outnumber the other two, as a logical consequence of the popularity of Confederation, for it would be absurd to suppose that a people who have sanctioned a measure of so much importance with such rare unanimity, would turn round in any considerable numbers to oppose the men who have been the chief instruments in bringing it about. The second, in so far as it is yet developed, is a mere conspiracy for office—an attempt to monopolise political power in the hands of a faction; and however much it may attract those who are constitutionally predisposed to political excitement, it will fail in commending itself to the solid intelligence of the country. It is very doubtful indeed, whether when united with the anti-Unionists it will be large enough numerically to present a respectable Opposition. The third party—the anti-Unionists—will come mainly from Nova Scotia, with a small sprinkling from New Brunswick. It will not be dangerous from its numbers even if sustained by the Lower Canada *Rouges*; but it will be essentially disloyal and revolutionary in its aims.

In the foregoing sketch of the parties to be formed under the new Constitution we have taken into account the influences already at work, and which are not likely to be materially changed by events transpiring between now and the election. In the Lower Provinces it is quite probable that the announcement of the formation of the new government, may strengthen the anti-Union party, as the "Reformers" in one Province and the "Conservatives" in the other will be unrepresented in the Cabinet, a circumstance which Messrs. Howe and Anglin will no doubt turn to account in the campaign. It is in the very nature of a patriot to be able to make the most of a grievance, and the "party cry" will be utilised there in the cause of disunion. But this possible defection in the Maritime Provinces cannot influence the general result, and the reorganisers in the West will find themselves face to face with a difficulty which the *Globe* has already prepared itself to meet. Yesterday the great oracle called upon Messrs. Blair, Macdougall and Howland, to separate themselves from the "Tory rump," and reenlist under the banner of the Chief Organiser. If they will not do this at the bidding of Mr. Brown, and do it at once, the *Globe* says: "The result would not be a continuance of the Coalition, but a secession "of one, two, or three gentlemen from the "Reform ranks, to the land of Toryism." Messrs. Blair, Howland, and Macdougall must, therefore, either resign or submit to be called "Tories" by the *Globe!* To a man like George Brown, who can change the principles and the party associations of other people with a single stroke of the pen, this may seem simple enough and very easily arranged; but will the great body of Western Reformers desert their leaders at the bidding of Mr. Brown? Will the representatives of the people who refused to be dragged at his heels during the last session of Parliament, be any more likely to desert their legitimate leaders now? The presence of leading Reformers in the new Cabinet will test the value of the organisation movement, and give Mr. Brown another illustration of his utter incapacity, even in the *role* of a party organizer. The "conventions," over whose proceedings the *Globe* has been rejoicing for weeks, have, in many cases, nominated men whose past career forbids the idea that they would desert their party, in obedience to Mr. Brown's dictation; and it is from a conviction of the truth of this that Mr. Brown has now undertaken to write the three Reform Ministers out of the Cabinet, or to write them down "Tories." We remarked, at the commencement of the organization movement, that Mr. Brown's purpose was the political destruction of the Reform leaders in the Cabinet. Mr. Brown cannot be the leader of the party of which they are the representatives; therefore, he retired from parliamentary, though not from political, life, and he has worked up his "organization" in every constituency, until he believes the time has come when he can open his batteries upon the Reform section of the Cabinet. We notice this here merely as an incident affecting the second of the three parties we have mentioned, and one that is likely to have a damaging effect on its strength at the polls. To extinguish Messrs. Blair, Howland and Macdougall, or to reduce them to the ranks in Mr. Brown's following, is a necessary step to the re-assertion of Mr. Brown's supremacy, and the failure to accomplish this feat will leave the Brown Reformers in a hopeless minority.

With an anti-union party insignificant in numbers, but respectable, if not powerful, in talent, and with a party of Western malcontents under the leadership of an irresponsible and reckless demagogue, the Opposition elements can hardly be said to be of a harmless character. The aim of the Western organisers being confessedly to secure office, their intention to reject as "corrupt" everything that does not emanate from themselves, and their success being utterly beyond hope, they are exposed as an easy prey to the crafty schemes of the annexationists or "repealers," who may probably be reinforced by a small party from Lower Canada. We will thus commence our career under the new constitution, with a party openly professing a desire to destroy it, and with another party smarting under a sense of disappointment, who though not opposed to the Constitution—provided they were entrusted with its administration—will by force of circumstances be driven into alliance with its enemies. We have already warned the Western organisers that they were preparing themselves for service under the banner of Mr. Howe. The attack of the *Globe* on the Reform Members of the Cabinet ought to open their eyes to the position into which they are drifting, and will we are sure induce many of them to turn back ere it is too late.

We publish a lengthy article from the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, recounting the progress made in utilising petroleum as fuel for steam engines, and setting forth the immense advantages to be gained by its substitution for coal. Its use by the railways of Canada, instead of wood, would prove an economy of national importance, if all that is said in its favor be true.

The difficulty in West Middlesex between Messrs. A. P. Macdonald and D. Glass, has been settled by the withdrawal of the latter. Mr. Macdonald will contest the Riding for the House of Commons, and efforts are being made to induce Mr. Glass to accept a nomination for the Legislature of Ontario.

"The last day has arrived to which the compact for Coalition can by the utmost stretch of sophistry be extended—and now or never will the parties to that compact return to their old alliances."—*Globe.*

Then the last alternative is pretty sure to be followed—it will be "never," rather than "now."

"And how comes it that this no-party humbug is only heard in one province of the new Dominion?"—*Globe.*

"Because elsewhere there is no *Globe* to start the false pretence."—*Leader.*

The answer ought to be satisfactory.

LOCAL NEWS.

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

Ottawa, April 25, 1867.

Greatest degree of cold registered during the previous night, 21 above zero.

9 a. m., 39 above zero.
Noon, shade, 48 above zero.
Noon, sun, 74 above zero.
6 p. m., 45 above zero.

City Improvements.—We have seen a petition to the Council, now in circulation, for signature, praying for a platform on Cathcart-street. We have often wondered that such a street as Cathcart, having many good houses and many very respectable people residing on it, should never have had a sidewalk. There can be no good reason for depriving so many people of the means of reaching their homes without wading through so much mud.

Opening of Navigation—Upper Ottawa.—On referring to our advertising columns will be found the Spring arrangements of the Union Forwarding and Railway Company for 1867. This company has now on this line nine first class steamers, officered by gentlemen of experience on the route—who make it a pleasure as well as duty to be attentive to the requirements of the travelling public. The steamers during the past winter have all passed through a thorough repair; the machinery has been overhauled and every appliance adopted to secure comfort and speed. In a few days the company will issue their hand book or tourist's guide, a convenient pocket compendium—furnishing information upon every point of interest on this now very popular summer resort.

Summer Residence.—The attention of parties desirous of obtaining a beautiful summer residence, is directed to the advertisement, in other columns, of Mr. John Walker. The premises were until recently occupied by Alex. Powell, Esq., and are in a perfect state of repair. The locality is one of the most pleasant in the vicinity of Ottawa.

Police Court—Morning.—Patrick Flood was charged with assaulting Napoleon Gallean. Defendant said he had been seven weeks in jail, and his appetite was so broken down that he took a glass of something, and then in his intoxication he could not tell what he did. Fine, $1, or one week in jail.—Thomas Baker found wandering about town in the night. Sergeant Davis said he was in the habit of going about, sleeping in stables, which he thought he ought not to allow. His worship said he saw him drunk yesterday. Fine, $10 and costs, or three weeks in jail.—Duncan McMaster, charged with assault, adjourned to Saturday.

Mr. P. Buckley's new Turn out.—The new carriage and four in which Mr. Buckley has had the undivided honor of driving his Excellency the Administrator, during his stay in the capital, has attracted general notice by their great beauty. The carriage is the latest style of the Paris landau, its symmetry is faultless; it stands a little higher than carriages of that class usually do, but this is necessary to its general proportions, its length and width being also greater. The damask trimmings are very rich, and the silver mountings are such as to give it a very grand appearance. We may venture to say that there has not been seen in the capital of Canada a carriage of any description which for beauty could be at all compared with it. The horses are four fine, well matched bays, and the rich silver-mounted harness is a finished specimen of the best workmanship. The whole turn out is such as could scarcely fail to attract admiration in a European capital, and as a work of native production it reflects a high degree of credit upon Canadian skill. Mr. Buckley, too, is entitled to much praise for his enterprise in introducing it. The carriage was made by Mr. Chanfrau of Quebec, and the harness by Mr. Kraft of Hamilton, both of whom have attained great distinction as perfect work men.

Burglars Caught.—About midnight of Wednesday, Detective O'Neill succeeded in capturing a man near Ashburnham Hill, whom he had been quietly in quest of ever since Sunday morning, supposed to have committed the burglaries at Hall's & Hoy's on Wellington-street. The man was found under suspicious circumstances in the open street. O'Neill approached his man and ordered him to hold up his hands (to prevent his using any weapon he might have,) or be prepared instantly to receive a ball from the revolver, which the detective held ready with his finger on the trigger for that purpose. The fellow immediately complied, and while he did so O'Neill, holding his pistol to the prisoner's breast, searched his pockets, taking therefrom a nice little revolver ready for action, and a dirk. Just at that time O'Neill's brother-in-law came up, and rendered good aid in taking him to jail. Besides the pistol and dirk, there were found on his person certain implements used by the burglarious fraternity, such as *feelers*, to find out where money is deposited, and *hooks* for *hooking* out paper money, a glazier's diamond and a strong inch and a half carpenter's chisel, with the round handle flattened off to save the knuckles when in the act of prying. The latter was overlooked in the detective's first search, and on the way to jail it appears the prisoner found an opportunity to work it out of his pocket, with the possible intention of inserting its keen edge between O'Neill's ribs. The presence of his friend, however, rendered this impracticable, even if it was intended. A black silk umbrella was also found on the prisoner which, together with one of three portemonnaies taken from him, was identified by Mr. Hall as his property. The prisoner had in his pocket a photograph of his wife in a small book frame, and on the leaf opposite to the portrait some sentimental rhymes, praying that she might never be forgotten, &c. A small package of what appeared to be medicine, was also found on him. He is about 26 years of age, five feet nine inches in height and of fair complexion. He gives his name as Charles Browe, and says he came from Toronto, but that he has been living at Portland, Maine. When taken to jail he was committed to the care of John Nile, turnkey, who marched before him along the corridor to the cell, the door of which he opened, and as he did so, the prisoner pushed him in and locked him up; poor Nile screamed and yelled, however, in a very high key, which awakened the matron, who aroused other officers, and the matter was soon set right by removing the wrong man from the wrong place, and putting the right man in the right place. Yesterday morning, the prisoner was brought to the Police Court, where about two hundred people had assembled by half-past nine o'clock, but whether for the purpose of attending the public meeting, or to be present at the examination, is uncertain. The belief became pretty general that the burglar was implicated in some of the late fires, and this may have operated to induce people who went for the purpose of attending the meeting, to leave, in the belief that the cause of the fires which they had met to consider had ceased, by the arrest of the culprit. A young fellow named Pat. Sinnett had also been arrested on the charge of complicity with the burglar. The examination of both was adjourned till four o'clock, for the purpose of accommodating the meeting, but there was none held.

Traffic on the Grand Trunk Railway.

It is an important and noticeable fact that the receipts for traffic carried over the Grand Trunk Railway have been of late largely on the increase, and this notwithstanding the fact that the present is the worst season of the year, when the frost is leaving the ground, and the track as a consequence considerably unsettled. Indeed, the wonder is that, with the immense obstructions in the shape of snow, and the injurious action of frost upon the rails, the railways of Canada are enabled to pass so successfully through the winter season.

The earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway for the past two weeks have amounted to one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars per week, and there is an increase of twenty thousand dollars in the last three weeks over the corresponding period of last year. This is a very satisfactory assurance that *the Company is doing more business than ever has been done before at the same period of the year,* which must be taken as an indication that the track is not so bad as has been represented. We find, from persons who have recently travelled over the eastern portion of the line, that considerable improvement is manifest in the state of the road, that a quantity of new iron has been put in at the most defective places, and that additional spikes have also been put in in many places, to render the track as secure as possible. The amount earned on the Grand Trunk from the 1st January to 13th April is upwards of $1,750,000. The trains run with almost more regularity than they have maintained for many years; and with the drawbacks which are attendant to the working of a railway at this season of the year, we are satisfied that the utmost exertions must have been used to obtain the state of efficiency which the present large results exhibit.—*Montreal Daily News.*

POLICE COURT—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The examination of Charles Browe and Patrick Sinnett, charged with the burglary of Mr. Hall's Confectionery, on Wellington-street, having been adjourned till four o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the City Hall was crowded with a larger audience than we remember ever to have seen. Reports had been circulated in the fore part of the day that two men had been arrested for the recent fires, which was, no doubt, the cause of the hall being filled long before the hour appointed. The prisoners were brought into court handcuffed, Browe was considerably at his ease, but Sinnett evidently uncomfortable.

Ed. Hall sworn—Am a confectioner, I live on Wellington-street. Some party or parties entered my house on Saturday, and stole about $12 in money, mostly silver, about $4 being in coppers, a coat, a silk umbrella, five silver forks, with my initials on them, three table spoons, not silver, two purses with clasps, a silver butter knife, a lady's brooch with coral in it. We went to bed on Saturday night about 12 o'clock, the burglars had not then entered the house. It was about half-past two when I found I had been robbed. I heard a noise as of something cracking. As soon as I opened my eyes I saw a man standing at a bureau with a light in his hand. The prisoner Browe looks like the man I saw in my bedroom; he wore a long coat, and had a wild look. Here the witness was requested to look particularly at the prisoner, and after doing so said, to the best of my knowledge he is the man. The prisoner was in my shop and bought oranges on Monday last. I examined the premises, and found that he must have entered by the hall door, and went up stairs, where he stole a pocket-book belonging to the little girl. Could not swear to the coppers, and though the umbrella was just such another as his, he would not like to swear to it; Mrs. Hall would, perhaps, know.

To the prisoner—You did not purchase anything of me on *Sunday morning;* you bought some oranges on Monday; I do not recognise any of the money nor pocket book; would not swear to the umbrella; you have been in my store several times; there is nothing among the goods shewn that I could swear to; could not say what the man was doing at the bureau; you paid a half a dollar for a dozen oranges on Monday; the person had a candle and matches; we found a great many drops from sperm or wax candle.

To O'Neill—The drawers were locked, and bore marks of a tool similar to the small screw driver produced.

Margaret Hall sworn—Am wife of the last witness; recollect the night we were robbed; I was not awake while the burglar was in the room, but just as his shadow was going out; could not swear positively to the umbrella, but am almost certain it is mine; could not swear to any of the silver nor copper; none of the pocket books belong to me. Five double bread tickets on Warnock's bakery were also taken, and a brooch. This witness's evidence was a corroboration of her husband's. The prisoner put some questions, but nothing new was elicited.

Edward J. O'Neill sworn—Last Sunday morning I received intelligence of two burglaries on Wellington-street, one at Hall's and one at Hoy's. Mr. Hall described the man whom he saw in his bed-room, which corresponded to the prisoner. I received other information pointing to the prisoner as the burglar; I continued looking for him night and day until last night, when about 9 o'clock I received information that a suspicious party was about Ashburnham Hill, whose description answered to the man I was in search of —parties were watching on the hill in consequence of depredations committed on their property. The prisoner came along, I spoke to him and asked him to come in and take a glass of liquor, I afterwards went with him to Lower Town. At first he pretended not to know me, but presently he addressed me by name, and I said if you know me you are my prisoner, and presented my revolver while I searched his pockets, where I found a revolver and a dagger. While we were going along, Ed. Albert, my brother-in-law, overtook us, just as the prisoner was taking out of his side pocket a large chisel. I afterwards took this from him, with a screw driver, and several other burglar's tools, known to me as sounders and lifters, with a glazier's diamond, a photograph of a lady, a purse, containing $190, another containing $2.80, another a $10 bill, in another $1.60, in shin plasters, and a medical powder, the other pocket-book contained 60 cents, also, an umbrella. I then handcuffed the prisoner, and he was taken to jail. On the way he questioned me as to the cause of his arrest; I told him burglaries, and named the one of Hall particularly. He told me that the instruments found on him were given him by another person, and that a person named Patrick Sinnett was with him at the robbery at Hall's. I asked him then for the forks stolen at Hall's, and he told me to go to Pat Sinnett, for they were where he (Pat Sinnett) had hid them. I put the prisoner in jail, and in company with Constables McVeity and Atkinson went for Pat Sinnett, and found him at one Kipp's, a tinsmith, at the bottom of Church-street. I told him what he was arrested for, but he denied all knowledge of it.

To prisoner—You told me that Sinnett was with you at the burglary at Hall's.

Witness explained the nature of the tools taken, and their uses.

Frederick Davis, Sergeant of Police, sworn—In going to jail with the prisoner, he told me I should find the coats stolen in Sinnett's hay loft, and the coppers under the bed. He had slept that night, after the robbery, with Sinnett; he said also that Sinnett was with him at the robbery. I searched the stable, but found nothing. In the house I found about forty or fifty cents in the straw mattress, and a great many more in a box in the same room, but while we were searching in another part of the house, Sinnett's mother stole nearly all of them. I was not in the jail when the prisoner was searched, and did not see a piece of wax or sperm candle taken from his pocket. The prisoner Browe said that Sinnett pointed out the houses and accompanied him, and that he brought out the coats and umbrella.

To prisoner—You said Sinnett gave you the umbrella, and took the coats home; you said you got the tools from a third party, but not that the third party went with you to the robberies.

Constable McVeity, sworn—I attended at the jail to-day, to bring down the prisoner, when John Nile gave Browe a piece of sperm candle (produced) as the piece that was taken from him over night.

Detective O'Neill said that was the case.

His Worship then called up the prisoners, and as the law directs informed them that they were at liberty to make any statement if they desired to do so, when Sinnett volunteered the statement that on Saturday night last he saw Browe for the first time: that he (Sinnett) and three others were standing together near Pooley's Bridge, when Browe came along and fired off a pistol close to him. That afterwards he saw him break Hoy's glass door, and go in and bring out an armful of coats, which he went and hid; that he afterwards went up to Hall's store, and by the use of some wires got in at the hall door, which he locked after him, he then went searching about the store, when he took some money, but he did not know how much. He then went up stairs, but he did not know what he did there. When he came down he heard Mr. Hall shout after him; he (Sinnett) was outside at the time. Browe asked to be allowed to stay at Sinnett's all night, because it was too late to go to Graham's, where he was stopping. He was allowed to stay; he put the coppers in the box where they were found, himself, and the coats in the hay loft; Sinnett had never seen but a few small pieces of silver; Browe left on Sunday afternoon, and he did not see him afterwards. Browe declined to make any statement. The prisoners were both committed to take their trial at the assizes.

Loss of Appetite in Horses.—Horses lose their appetite from various causes, but most frequently by the approach of some disease; this circumstance ought not to be overlooked by those who own horses, but should be immediately attended to, as by so doing the disease may be checked, and the life of the horse saved. To do which we are positive there is nothing equal to "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine; it purifies the blood, corrects all derangements of the digestive organs, and as a necessary consequence the appetite is restored, the skin becomes soft, and the coat assumes a shining appearance. Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package. *Northrop & Lyman,* Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all medicine dealers.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

To the Ottawa Times.

FROM TORONTO.

Toronto, April 25, 1867.

Brignoli and other artists give a concert here on Wednesday next.

A swimming match will take place on the Queen's Birthday, between two noted aquatics of this city. The race will be for $100 a side. Distance—from the wharf to the Island.

The body of an unknown man, in an advanced state of decomposition, has been found at Kirkton. He appeared to be of large stature, and over 50 years of age. Nothing was elicited before the Coroner's jury to identify him, or show the cause of death.

A proposition is before the Hospital Trustees to remove the patients to the Lunatic Asylum in the Queen's Park. This has occasioned much alarm among the residents in that vicinity, but nothing has yet been decided in the matter.

The steamer *Algoma* leaves Collingwood on Wednesday next for the Bruce mines and Sault St. Marie.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 25, 1867.

Notice was given at a meeting of the city council last evening for a committee to enquire into the charges made against Alderman McCready, viz: that at the election last year he put four fraudulent votes into the ballot box of the East Ward, and tried to bribe members of the board of revisors to pass these votes as legal.

The Caughnawaga murder case is still in progress. The case for the Crown is closed. Counsel for the prisoner have addressed the jury. Medical evidence is now being given in rebuttal of that produced for the Crown. It is said a majority of the jurors discharged were in favor of acquitting the prisoner.

The first boat of the season, the *Terrebonne*, from Three Rivers, arrived yesterday, and made fast to a temporary landing stage, erected on top of the permanent wharf. The latter is still submerged.

The match at billiards between Dion and McDevitt, for the championship of America and a thousand dollars a side, is fixed to come off on the 10th of June. A very keen contest is anticipated, and a considerable number of celebrated players are expected to be present on the occasion.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

(*Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.*)

FROM EUROPE.

Depression in the Money Market—Prussia charged with Treaty Violations.

Paris, April 25—2, p.m.—The bourse is heavy, and rentes are lower.

The *Moniteur* to-day has an editorial charging Prussia with neglecting to carry out the stipulations of the Treaty of Prague, with regard to Schleswig.

Prussia Refuses to Evacuate Luxemburg.

London, April 24.—Prussia has replied to the proposition for the settlement of the Luxemburg question, submitted by the great powers of Europe; she denies that she is arming, but emphatically reiterates that she will not evacuate Luxemburg. War is now regarded as almost certain.

Postponement of a Royal Marriage.

Florence, April 24.—The marriage of the Crown Prince Humbert, with one of the Arch Duchesses of Issoa has been postponed.

Rebellion in Portugal.

Lisbon, April 24.—A serious emute is reported to have occurred at Oporto. A frigate has been sent there, to assist in restoring order.

Prince Napoleon gone to Italy.

Paris, April 24.—Prince Napoleon has gone to Italy.

American Bonds Exported from Germany.

London, April 24—Evening.—The importation of American bonds from Germany, for sale in this market, continues very great.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

Mr. Peabody in Washington.

Washington, April 25.—Mr. George Peabody arrived here this morning, and accompanied by Sir Frederick Bruce and George W. Riggs, Esq., visited the President.

Supposed Wife Murder.

Philadelphia, April 25.—About two o'clock this afternoon Mrs. Magilton, aged 62 years was found murdered in her residence. Her husband was taken into custody on suspicion.

The Forces Against Maximilian.

San Francisco, April 24.—Advices from Mexico state that Maximilian was still at Queretaro with 14,000 troops. The Liberals had been reinforced by 4,000 troops, making 22,000 men under arms.

STEAMER'S DATES.

The Inhabitants of Luxemburg Petition the King of Holland.—French Newspaper Opinions.—A Proposition to Avert War.

Boston, April 25.—The European advices by the *Cuba*, arrived here this morning, which are to the 14th instant, are mainly anticipated by cable. The following petition has been presented to his Majesty the King of Holland and Grand Duke of Luxemburg: Sire—In presence of the grave situation which seems to threaten the independence of our country, the undersigned respectfully lay before your Majesty their ardent desire to retain an autonomy, under the sceptre of the House of Orange. Any political change which would compromise their independence would be considered as a misfortune to our beloved country.

The *Journal des Debats* has an article on the Luxemburg question from the pen of John Lemernie, which terminates as follows: Every one feels that the question is now between France and Prussia. The French Government has expressed its firm conviction that peace is not to be disturbed by this incident. There seems to be an exaggerated modesty about this last expression. The incident may produce events. These things are not to be undertaken except when they are sure of succeeding, for in case of want of success they bring more disappointments than they would in advantage if they succeeded. It would be much better that Luxemburg remain Luxemburg, if it cannot become French or Prussian, without a great war, of which no one can foresee all the consequences.

The *Liberte* says: Far from applauding the silence of the nation at the present moment, we should feel alarmed at it—far from encouraging its indifference, we should make appeals to its patriotism—far from concealing the danger, we should make it public—far from isolating the country by the silence of the Chamber and Peers, we should note the urgency of the liberty of the press and public meetings. Journals which are dispensed from stamp regulation ought to awaken the sentiment of patriotism in every cottage, and every workshop. Public meetings all over the country should make known to M. De Bismarck, that if there is a German patriotism which is susceptible, there is a French patriotism which is touchey;—that, in a word, the German people, excited, misled, and made to serve Prussian ambition, will find itself opposed, not only by the French army, but by the French people, determined to defend independence, and to tear in pieces the treaties of 1815.

The *Cologne Gazette* speaks as follows of the neutralism of Luxemburg as a means of averting war between France and Prussia. Rather than unchain the pest of war it would be better to come to a compromise which would satisfy all parties. We hope that this compromise will be made in the following way: The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg to be declared an independent State, France on her side to abandon her project for the purchase of the Duchy, and Prussia to give up her right to garrison the fortress. A compromise might also be effected by ceding the Duchy to Belgium.

—The Faber family have been making lead-pencils since 1570, and have made many fortunes out of it.

—A Paris correspondent of the New York *Express*, says Head Centre Stephens is flourishing here as luxuriantly as an Emperor. He is the observed of all observers on the Grand Boulevards and on the fashionable drives of the Bois de Boulogne.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Indian War in the Far West.

Junction City, Kansas, April 24.—On the 19th inst. a squad of cavalry killed six Cheyenne Indians, at Cimerone Landing, 36 miles west of Fort Dodge. This is the first blood spilt in the war of 1867. One soldier was killed.

Another Fight with Indians—23 Killed.

St. Louis, April 24.—The Prescott papers of January 12th says: Fourteen members of Captain Hodge's Rangers, surprised a camp of Indians about 100 miles from Prescott, December 31, and killed 23 of them; one of the rangers was killed and 3 wounded.

The Earthquake in the West.

New York, April 25.—The *Herald's* Leavenworth, Kansas, special says: The shock of an earthquake felt at Kansas City, St. Louis, and Junction City, was felt here about the same time, lasting about 70 seconds.

Social Affairs in Paris—Strikes—The Exhibition.

New York, April 25.—The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says: The social condition of the city is unhealthy; prices of rents and food are very high. Ten thousand tailors were on a strike for higher wages, with numbers of men belonging to other trades. The French government is pushing forward the development and completion of its iron-clad fleet at Cherbourg with great activity. The Exhibition building was gradually assuming a better appearance. The Emperor paid a second visit to the grounds and expressed his interest in the progress of the American Departments.

A Convention of Conspirators.

The red revolutionists were in council in Brussels. General Prim appears as the animating spirit of a grand revolutionary cause, attended by representatives from France, Spain, Italy, Rome and Ireland. The brother of Felix Orsini appeared for a moment, and the plans of immediate republican movements in Rome, Spain and Great Britain were discussed.

The Spanish Senate—The "Tornado."

The Spanish minister of foreign affairs in reply to a question in the senate relative to the *Tornado* affair, stated that the government would cause the rights of the nation and the decision of Spanish tribunals to be respected.

The War in Mexico—Horrid State of Affairs.

New York, April 25.—The *Herald's* Vera Cruz correspondent says: Marques, who escaped from Queretaro arrived from Mexico City at Puebla, with 4,000 armed men. After its capture by the Liberals, a fight ensued, in which the Imperialists were defeated. The situation of the Imperialists at Queretaro was simply horrible. They hold only two sections of the place; Maximilian was still there. Persons found out of the city, to get food, were shot down—the dead Imperialists are left unburied.

Maximilian Going Home—If he Can.

New York, April 25.—The *Herald's* Havana correspondent says: Commander Manta, of the Austrian frigate *Dandolo*, at a banquet on the 14th inst., is reported to have said, that he had received orders to send his executive officer to Vera Cruz, to take command of Maximilian's yacht, and convey the Archduke home.

Surratt not to be Tried—His Testimony not Wanted.

New York, April 25.—The *Herald's* special says: It is probable the trial of Surratt will not come off, as a deep impression prevails among the adherents of the administration, that his mother was innocent of the crime for which she was executed, and the trial of the son will only make the fact more apparent.

Arrived.

New York, April 25.—The steamers *Louisiana*, from Liverpool 3rd, and *Cuba*, from London 31st March, have arrived.

—Rev. B. P. Stone, M. D., Concord, N. H writes:—"Having made an experiment of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I can truly say it is successful. My hair, which was *quite gray, is now restored to its original color.* I recommend them to the public as the *best articles yet discovered for the hair.*" Sold by all druggists. Depot, 198 Greenwich Street, N. Y.

Cotton in Illinois.—It is estimated that Illinois alone will produce five hundred thousand bales of cotton next year, and we understand that the Government of the United States have given instructions to their General in command of the army in the South to have all the seed saved that is possible, for planting in that and othern Western States, but should their expectations not be fulfilled it is gratifying to know that we have a sovereign remedy for coughs, colds, cramps in the stomach, cholic, cholera morbus, and all complaints of the like nature, in the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," sold by all medicine dealers, 25cts. per bottle.

—The *Bombay Gazette* of the 14th March contains the following:

We understand that government had received a communication from Zanzibar, stating that Dr. Livingston had been murdered in the interior of Africa. The information was brought to Zanzibar by one of the doctor's Arab followers named Moosa, who states that his master was at the time he met with his death a short distance in advance of his party, when he was suddenly set upon by a number of savages belonging to the Mafite tribe. It is said that some of the doctor's people (after their master was attacked) fired upon his assailants, and that he was then cut down with battle axes, a blow from one of which inflicted a mortal wound in the neck, which is believed to have caused instantaneous death. The attendants of the murdered traveller, with the rest of the party who were near—excepting Moosa, who managed to secrete himself behind a tree—shared a similar fate to their leader. It is also stated that Dr. Livingston, when the savages first came upon him, fired two shots into them from a double-barrelled gun.

Explosion of Gas.—An extraordinary explosion occurred at an early hour on Saturday morning in the Rev. Mr Scovil's house, Duke-street. Mrs. Simonds, who lives in the house, found a strong smell of escaping gas, and proceeding to the back parlor lit a match in order to discover where the escape was. An explosion followed immediately. The door by which Mr. Simonds entered was shattered completely; the heavy sliding doors which divided the rooms were torn from their place, and the front of the house, which is of wood, was burnt out, one of the main posts being completely shivered. The front wall is much injured. Strange to say the windows are little damaged. Only three panes of glass were broken, although all the others show signs of severe pressure—blinds, &c., were scattered in all directions. Mrs. Simonds had one arm slightly scorched, and was somewhat hurt by the fall caused by the explosion. Her escape from serious injury is one of the most remarkable circumstances of this strange accident. It was found that the escape was from a gaselier in the back parlor, and the probability is that only the upper part of the room was filled with the gas, and that the explosion expended its force mainly in the one direction. Savans may try to account on scientific principles for the fact that while the front wall was so shattered, the back wall was not damaged.—*Freeman, St. John, N. B., April 16.*

Drunkenness in Congress.—The *Evening Gazette*, in a despatch from Washington, says that "Mrs. Saulsbury appealed personally to Senators not to press the resolution expelling her husband, promising to take him home to Delaware." No man could resist such an appeal. It is impossible to think of such an incident without emotion. Mr. Saulsbury is a man of very marked abilities—one of the ablest, most cogent and effective speakers, in the Senate; of fine personal appearance, tall, erect and dark complexion, with piercing black eyes and jet black hair, courtly and impressive in his manner, and of noble and generous impulses. But for the disease which afflicts and overmasters him, he would be one of the most influential public men of the Senate and the country. Yet he is saved from ignominious expulsion only by the sympathy felt for his noble and devoted wife. Another Senator, whose term has just expired—a man of clear intellect, finished culture, and fascinating manners, but cursed by the same affliction—was tolerated in the Senate only from a similar motive. One of the most touching sights to be seen in Washington during the session was the presence in the gallery of his wife and daughter, waiting night after night, often till long past midnight, anxious and distressed to accompany him to their home. It may be said to his credit that, whatever he may have been to the rest of the world, he was never anything but respectful, obedient and tender to them.—*N. Y. Times.*

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

Coal Superseded as Fuel for Steam Engines.

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin, April 20.]

During the last twenty years, as steamers have constantly increased in number, and have been steadily taking the place of sailing vessels on coastwise and other short voyages, and to a great extent for the transportation of passengers and freight to and from Europe, most earnest efforts have been made by engineers and other scientific men, to discover the best method of economizing fuel. For this purpose, propellers are superseding sidewheel steamers, and the merits of all kinds of boilers have been tested and discussed.

To the present Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the United States Navy, B. F. Isherwood, the commercial world owes much for very valuable information on this point. Quick of apprehension, clear of thought, prompt to act, he has kept a watchful eye upon all matters affecting steam navigation, and has demonstrated by experiment the value or worthlessness of hundreds of claims. That he has made some mistakes, is true, but that he has developed more facts in engineering than almost any other man now living, is also true.

But all the researches of talent and experiment have failed to so reduce the amount of fuel required as to enable steamers to make long voyages without frequently coaling, or to distant parts of the globe, without transporting coal by sailing vessels, to various points along the route, where the steamer can call and take it; and thus all commerce around Cape Horn, and the Cape of Good Hope, is practically left to slow sailing vessels. The difficulty is not so much in the expense of coal, although its increasing scarcity and cost cause grave apprehension, as in the great bulk and tonnage occupied. In fact, nearly one-half of the carrying capacity of European steamers, and more than that on longer voyages, is taken up by the fuel transported.

The high price of all vegetable and animal oils, of course, prevented any efforts to introduce them into use. But soon after the discovery of large amounts of petroleum in this and other countries, attention was called to its great caloric power, and constant efforts have been made to utilize it as a heat generator in steam boilers. It is generally agreed that the heating power of petroleum is about four times as great as that of anthracite coal, of equal weight and bulk, it both could be wholly burned, and all the heat utilized. But experiments have shown that in coal, after deducting ashes, clinker, dust and the gases lost in smoke, only about one-half of the heat therein can be practically used; so that if any expedient can be devised whereby all the heating power of petroleum could be saved, a gain of some eight or ten to one would be effected.

With this view, experiments are now being made in the dock yards of England and France, also in the Navy Yard at New York, and by private individuals in various parts of this country. We have watched these experiments with great interest, but have refrained from expressing any opinion because in all the reports of the trials, both in Europe and here, the results have been unsatisfactory. The fires have been imperfect, have smoked and been dangerous and difficult to manage.

The difficulty which has so long troubled merchants and engineers, seems now in a fair way to be solved, and it has been demonstrated almost to a certainty, that another great discovery has been made, which will be of vast importance to the world, and create an entire revolution in the method of heating marine and locomotive boilers—a discovery which has amazed us by its simplicity of action, and the great advantages it possesses over all the methods now in use for safety, economy, volume of heat and tractability.

Last Fall, Col. Henry R. Foote, of Tennessee, who commanded a Union regiment in the late war, patented an invention for burning petroleum in steam boilers, upon which he has been at work some two years, and on which he has spent many thousand dollars. Col. Foote associated with him Mr. J. H. Winsor, of Pennsylvania, and they came to Boston, and set up a locomotive boiler in a little building on Chardon-street, and for several months ran an engine with this new fire. During this time they made the acquaintance of Stillman B. Allen, Esq., of this city, who is well-known as having energy and determination, which rarely fail to accomplish whatever he undertakes, and he became a joint owner with them in the invention, and has entire charge of all the business arrangements of the concern. He called the attention of the Navy Department to the subject, and forwarded certificates from Alban C. Stimers, of New York, a well-known Engineer of high standing; of George B. N. Tower, late Chief Engineer U. S. N., and Chief of Marine Engineering Staff at Charleston, and of unquestioned ability; of Capt. Anderson of the Cunard steamer *Africa*, and of Gov. Andrew, Prof. Rogers, and several engineers who had examined the fire on Chardon-street.

Mr. Isherwood at once ordered a board of three chief engineers to examine the apparatus. They did so and reported most favorably and recommended that it be at once placed on board some steamer in the Navy. An order then issued to fit up the iron steamer *Palos*, a beautiful little gunboat of the fourth class, at the Navy Yard here, for full and complete experiments, and Alexander Henderson, Chief Engineer of this Navy Yard, an energetic, accomplished and skillful officer, was appointed President of a Board for Experiment, consisting of himself and Chief Engineers Moore, Baker and Kellogg, and eight Assistant Engineers.

Their experiments are now in progress. Having heard very wonderful accounts of the success of several preliminary trials there, we made a visit to the yard a day or two since, went on board the *Palos*, and made a personal examination of the whole apparatus and all the machinery of the boat which was in motion, with a full head of steam.

The apparatus is simple and inexpensive, consisting of a small iron box or retort located in the place of the grate bars, and having burners all around it. Its bottom is kept hot by burners beneath. The oil is carried into it by a small iron pipe and vaporizes as soon as it enters. Steam is then introduced through a coil of iron pipe filled with filings and located over the burners, where it is intensely heated and decomposed, and its gasses enter the retort, into which air is at the same time forced, and the whole forms a gas which escapes from some nine hundred burners, where it burns with a clear intense blue flame, completely filling the furnace and extending into or through the flues. The heat is very great. It emits no smoke, can be increased or diminished in a moment, or be entirely extinguished by turning a stop-cock.

The apparatus is very simple, and any part of it, if broken, can be repaired or made anew by any mechanic. No alteration of boilers is required. It will burn wherever coal will, and the fire can be run by any man of ordinary intelligence after an hours instruction.

It dispenses with all coal heavers, and requires but one man to every two or three fires, to keep them in perfect order. It is clean and convenient, and saves the time and trouble of taking in coal and disposing of ashes, and (there being no sulphur in the oil, as there always is in coal) the boilers and flues will be more durable, notwithstanding the greater intensity of the fire. But the great value of this invention in steamers is the gain in space and tonnage. The amount of fuel required is only one-seventh of the weight and bulk required of anthracite coal, and the inventor is satisfied that after perfecting his apparatus it will take less one-tenth, leaving all the remainder for freight or passage room. It this fire succeeds, as we believe it must, it will enable ships to steam from sixty to one hundred days, and to visit ports in all parts of the world from which they are now excluded, while the direct gain will be immense. For instance, the Cunard steamers take 1,200 tons of coal on every passage and burn about 1,000. Now, two hundred tons of petroleum, costing about the same as the coal, will do the work better, saving one thousand tons freight. This at eighteen dollars a ton would amount to thirty-six thousand dollars on each trip, and in the eight trips made in a year to nearly three hundred thousand dollars, to which must be added the extra expenses of wages and food, of coal heavers, wear of machinery and journals by coal dust, wharf room for coal, &c. The enormous saving which this method makes in freighting vessels is a consideration of the first importance, and must cause its immediate introduction into nearly all steamers as soon as its utility becomes generally known. It is equally applicable to locomotives, an important desideratum in localities where wood and coal are scarce, as for illustration upon the new Pacific Railroad, which, when completed, would require fuel trains in constant operation to keep wood and coal stations supplied; while, with this invention, the tender of a locomotive can carry a sufficient supply for three to five hundred miles.

—The planting season in Tennessee is unusually backward.

—The weather on the plains has recently moderated very much. The grass is coming up finely.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mitchell's Dandruff Embrocation

—AND—

HIGHLY APPROVED HAIR DRESSING.

This preparation for the Hair has received from numerous gentlemen and ladies of this city very flattering recommendations. They testify that DANDRUFF and SCURF have been removed with but few applications; that it imparts to the hair that *softness and brilliancy*; and to the skin that *coolness and flexibility* not experienced in the use of any other dressing. It prevents the hair from falling, gives it a richness of color, and removes all obstructions to its growth. It should be on every lady's and gentleman's toilet both as a *dressing* and *renovator.*

To be had of the following Chemists and Druggists of this city: Messrs. Jos. Skinner, Henry F. McCarthy, Jas. Brown, John Roberts and George Mortimer. Also, of the Proprietor

W. H. MITCHELL,
Hair Dresser, Wellington St.,
Opposite Montreal Bank, Upper Town.
Ottawa, Jan. 1, 1867.

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

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

Each box contains the fac-simile signature of Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., who are the sole proprietors.

N. B. Ask for *Holloway's Worm Lozenges*, and take no other. Sold by all the druggists in Ottawa, and medicine deals everywhere. 350y

COMMERCIAL

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.—Return of traffic for week ending April 13, 1867:

Passengers,	45,787
Express Freight, Mails and Sundries,	4,800
Freight and Live Stock,	94,136
Total,	$144,723
Corresponding week of 1866,	144,438
Increase,	285

JOSEPH HICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MARRIED.

On the 23rd inst., at Rockbridge, Township of Hull, Arthur Hamilton, Esq., P. L. S., to Jessie, youngest daughter of the late James Blackburn, Esq.

DIED.

At his residence, Wellington-street, adjoining British Hotel, Charles Herda, aged 41 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend the funeral to-day (Friday, 26th inst.) at 3 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Wanted,

At the "City Hoop Skirt Factory," Two young Girls to learn manufacturing. Apply at once.

April 26. DAVID MILLAR. 419-2

GATINEAU MACADAMIZED AND GRAVELLED ROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the Gatineau Macadamized and Gravelled Road Company have made a

Call of Ten per cent.

Of the Capital Stock of the said Company, which call Shareholders are required to pay within two weeks from this 19th April, 1867, to H. V. Noel, Esquire, the Treasurer of the said Company.

JOHN AYLEN,
Secretary of Gatineau Macadamized and Gravelled Road Company.
April 26. 419a

Court of Revision.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the court for the

Revision of the Assessment Roll

For the Village of NEW EDINBURGH, will be held on

Thursday, the 2nd day of Ma

Next, at the hour of 7 p. m., when all persons aggrieved are required to attend.

T. TUBMAN,
Clerk.
Village of New Edinburgh,
April 26th, 1867. 419-3

WANTED—A situation as Nursery Governess, by a young lady who can teach the usual branches of an English education, and Piano-Forte. Apply at the office of this paper.
April 23. 416-5

UNION FORWARDING AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

1867 1867

Upper Ottawa Route.

Consisting of the following first-class steamers:

ANN SISSON,	Capt. Bocker.
EMERALD,	" Leitch.
ALLIANCE,	" Findlay
OREGON,	" Hilliard.
SNOW BIRD,	" Toner.
JASON GOULD,	" Overnan.
PONTIAC,	" Duggan.
PEMBROKE,	" Couvrette.
CALUMET,	" Blondin

On the opening of navigation (until further notice) the steamer *Ann Sisson* will leave Aylmer every day, for the Upper Ottawa, at 8:30 a.m., connecting with the *Alliance* at head of Railroad at 12:30, touching at Arnprior, Sand Point, Bristol, Bonnechere, Farrell's Wharf, Gould's Wharf, and Portage du Fort. Stages will leave Gould's Wharf immediately after arrival of *Alliance* for Cobden, connecting with steamer *Jason Gould*, and arriving at Pembroke same evening.

The *Pontiac* leaves Pembroke at 8 a. m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for Des Joachims, calling at all intermediate ports, returning on same days, leaving at 2 p. m., connecting at Pembroke with steamer *Jason Gould*, which leaves daily at 5 a.m., and arriving at Portage du Fort at 10 a. m.

The steamer *Alliance* leaves Portage du Fort every morning at 9:30 a. m., touching at Gould's Wharf, Farrell's Wharf, Bonnechere, Bristol, Sand Point and Arnprior, and arriving at head of Railway at 12:45, and connecting with *Ann Sisson* at Pontiac. Passengers reach Aylmer at 4:30 p. m.

The steamer *Calumet* leaves Chapeau Village on Monday mornings at 10 a.m., and returning leaves Havelock same day on arrival of passengers from steamer *Alliance*.

A connection is made daily with the Brockville and Ottawa Railway on the up trip at Arnprior at 1 p.m.; Sand Point at 1:40 p.m.; and on the down trip at Sand Point at 11:30 a.m.; Arnprior at 12:15 a.m.

Passengers for Des Joachims leave Ottawa every Monday and Thursday.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the Company at Ottawa City or Aylmer.

R. S. CASSELS,
President.
Ottawa City, April 25, 1867. 419-a