NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Public Notice—A. Driscoll.
American Invoices—Thomas Worthington.
Opening of Navigation—Capt. A. Bowie.
House to Let—Apply at this Office.
Rock Oil—D. R. Leavens.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, APRIL 29, 1867.

The Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau and the Hon. H. L. Langevin left on Saturday for Quebec, by the 1:45 p.m. train.

La Minerve says, that the Hon. Mr. Cartier may be expected in Canada early in the second week of May; and that the Hon. Mr. McGee had been appointed a member of the Board of Judges of natural products at the Paris Exhibition. The correspondent of *La Minerve* adds that Mr. McGee desired to resign his place on account of his official position, but the Imperial Commission overruled his objection. Mr. McGee is thus brought into judicial association with many of the most eminent men of Europe—among others, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, who is one of the Judges for porcelain work, &c.

The Financial Secretary of Nova Scotia, in bringing before the Legislative Assembly the estimates for the current year, stated that: "owing to the passage of the bill for Confederation, and the changes consequent "thereon, the estimates had been made up "only to the 30th June, for those services "which under the Union Act would be transferred to the charge of the General Government, it being understood that on or about "that date the proclamation of her Majesty "giving force to the act would be made." We notice this statement because it is to a certain extent an official confirmation of what we stated some time ago, that as the Canadian financial year ended on the 30th of June, the new Constitution would in all probability go into effect on the first of July.

The course of the Nova Scotian Government in thus limiting the appropriations to the 30th of June, practically illustrates the erroneousness of the supposition entertained by many that the existing Parliament of Canada should be called together to vote supplies. Rumors have been periodically started that another session would be held before Confederation took effect, and for a while we took trouble to contradict them; but any one reflecting on the fact that the Parliament of this Province can have no possible control over the revenues of the Confederacy must see that to hold another session would be a needless expense, unless some extraordinary emergency, as yet altogether unforeseen, should occur. Under any circumstances the voting of supplies for a year from the 30th of June would be utterly useless if Confederation goes into effect in July, as from that time the revenues of the country become the property of the Federal Government.

It is stated on the authority of the London correspondent of the Montreal *Minerve*, that the members of the Colonial Conference will form the first Privy Council of the new Dominion, and that these gentlemen, before separating, had offered the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Province of Quebec to the Hon. Geo. E. Cartier, who, however, had declined the honor, preferring the more active duties of parliamentary life.

The offer thus made to Mr. Cartier, whose first claim to the proud distinction no one will dispute, may with great propriety be tendered to the Premier. Sir N. F. Belleau, though called upon to fill the honorable position he now occupies in the Cabinet by a combination of circumstances almost, if not altogether, exceptional in political life, has given ample proofs of his qualification for the discharge of the important and delicate duties appertaining to the office of first Governor of the Province of Quebec. In conducting the business of the Government in the Legislative Chamber, Sir Narcisse displayed a courtesy and moderation in debate which well comported with the dignity popularly believed to be an essential characteristic of proceedings in that House, but which, as a matter of fact, were considerably encroached upon by some of the elected members. During the absence of the Delegates a large amount of official duty has necessarily fallen to his lot; and while at the Capital, Sir Narcisse has rivalled the Hon. Mr. Blair in punctual attendance at his office.

He has given abundant evidence of administrative talent of a high order, and though he did not rise to his present position as Prime Minister of the Province by a long and—as sometimes happens—tortuous career of political agitation, he enjoys no less the confidence of the public in everything which would render his appointment to the Governorship of his native province acceptable to his fellow-countrymen, whether of French or British origin. That he would fill the office with judgment and dignity no one will doubt, and the fact of his never having been hotly engaged in the political disputes of former years bars any objection on partizan grounds. He came into office to preserve the union of parties which had been formed under his lamented predecessor, the late Sir E. P. Taché, who, had he lived, would unquestionably have been offered the position which we think cannot now be tendered to one better qualified to fill it than his successor in the Premiership.

We have reason to believe that Sir N. F. Belleau never coveted Ministerial responsibility, and that he will be rejoiced at the opportunity which the accomplishment of Confederation will give him of casting it aside. His age, his ample means, and it may be, his own personal tastes would counsel retirement from official life; but we think his association with the great scheme of Confederation points him out as the one whose appointment to the office named would give the most general satisfaction.

In Upper Canada there does not occur to us a name enjoying such a general fitness for the office, though there are as in Lower Canada many whose abilities and character render them unexceptionable. From the Premiership of Canada to the Governorship of a province would be a step calculated to dignify the office. But our leading men in the West cannot be spared from the turmoil of politics. Had Mr. Brown remained faithful to the Coalition compact we could have conceived nothing more graceful, more complimentary to the men themselves, or more gratifying to the country at large, than that either the Hon. George Brown or the Hon. John A. Macdonald should have become the first Governor of Ontario, and that the other should have gone into the Canadian Commons as the leader of the Federal party, to set in motion and work the constitutional machinery they had jointly framed. But Mr. Brown's course has put his appointment out of the question; he could not accept it with self respect, nor could the Privy Council offer it to him without degradation; nor can Mr. Macdonald himself retire with credit at the present juncture from the political affairs of the Confederacy. Speculation has, therefore, assigned the office to Chief Justice Draper; just as the name of Judge Canox has been mentioned for Quebec, and if the Bench, instead of the Cabinet, is to supply the first Governors there can be no doubt that speculation has hit upon excellent names. But in Lower Canada, there is no need of going to the Bench, whatever may be the necessity in Ontario; and even there, there are men still in political life whose appointment would be accepted with very general satisfaction.

However, if it has been decided by the Delegates who the Governors are to be, the secret has been pretty well kept, for nothing is known of the matter beyond the statement of the *Minerve's* correspondent, and it must have been believed, or at all events expected, by the Delegates when they made the offer to Mr. Cartier that he would decline it.

The Mount Forest *Examiner* states that Mr. McKellar, fearing defeat in his own constituency, is reported to be casting longing eyes on South Grey. If the Missionary of Britism runs for that constituency, he will make sure of at least one defeat.

Sanford Conover, the witness against Jefferson Davis before the Investigating Committee of Congress, has been convicted of perjury and sentenced to ten years imprisonment at Albany.—*New York Tribune.*

No doubt! Why don't Judge Holt get his share of the punishment due to these trumped-up trials. Mr. Conover was a nice witness truly. Perhaps Sr. Marie, the informer on Surratt, is a chip from a like block.

LOCAL NEWS.

Opening of Navigation.—The steamer *Queen Victoria*, Capt. Alex. Bowie, leaves Ottawa with mails and passengers for Montreal, at half-past six o'clock this morning.

Other Steamers Going.—The steamer *City of Ottawa*, Dickinson's line, will probably leave on Thursday next for Kingston, and on Friday another is expected to leave for Montreal.

Auction Sale of Drugs.—In our advertising columns will be found the particulars of the sale by auction of portions of the surplus stock of staple drugs of Mr. Gardener, of Montreal. The sale will take place to-morrow (Tuesday), commencing at eleven o'clock.

Auction Sale of Furniture, &c.—This morning at ten o'clock, Mr. McLean will sell by auction all the furniture and household effects of Mrs. Sutton's Boarding-house, Metcalfe-street, opposite the Methodist Church. The sale is positive, and for cash. For particulars see advertisement.

Sudden Death of a Stranger.—On Friday last an elderly man, named George Burke, died suddenly at Gorman's hotel, Clarence-street. In the evening an inquest was held on the body by Dr. Riel, Coroner. After hearing the medical and other evidence, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from general debility.

Reopened.—Mr. D. R. Leavens, who was one of the sufferers by the recent fire on Sussex-street, has reestablished his Lamp and Coal Oil Depot at 73, Sussex-street, near Mr Sparrow's Grocery Store. His stock of Lamps comprises all that is new, novel, and beautiful in design. Of non-explosive oils, he has a large quantity just received direct from the manufacturers, and which he offers at the smallest advance on cost price.

Civil Service Drill.—A full battalion drill of the Civil Service Volunteers took place on Saturday afternoon, under command of Lieut.-Col. Wily, Adjt. Ross being also present—Company No. 1 commanded by Lieut. Braun, present 42; do. 2, do. Lieut. Cambie, do. 38; do. 3, do. Capt. Meredith, do. 39; do. 4, do. Capt. Lindsay, do. 41; do. 5, Capt. Desbarats, do. 46; do. 6, do. Capt. White, do. 37. The movements were executed in admirable style, especially the advancing and retiring in line by the whole battalion. Some officers of the 100th were on the ground, who were understood to say that the movements could not be surpassed. In future the regiment will turn out on Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m., and on Saturdays at 2 p.m., until the Queen's Birthday, when they will have completed their sixteen days' annual drill.

Police Court.—Duncan McMasters was charged with assaulting Patrick O'Conners, on the 23rd inst. Sergeant Davis said he was sent for on the 23rd, to see a man who had been badly beaten. He proceeded to the place indicated, and found Patrick O'Conners, whose head showed signs of his having been very severely beaten, and he was then bleeding. He learned that he had received his injuries at the hands of the defendant. He then went to Mr. McMasters, who said he had done it, and that O'Conners might feel himself safe not to get any more of it. Witness was satisfied that O'Conners was being kept out of the way. He had served him with a summons to appear, and would have gone for him, but he was told that he had gone up the Gatineau. It was urged by Mr. Mosgrove, in defence, that his client inflicted the punishment on O'Conners in self defence, he being the aggressor. Fined $3.00 and costs.—Frederick P. Austin was charged with shooting snipe contrary to law. Mr. Witcher, Superintendent of the Game and Fishery Department, stated that he had brought this suit for the purpose of testing the legality of shooting snipe, because many believed, and there were several gentlemen present who were under the impression that there was no law to prevent the killing of such birds; he wished therefore to have the matter decided. He was satisfied that the gentleman who was the defendant had acted in perfect good faith in the matter. The questions seemed to be, whether taking the snipe altogether out of the category of game, it was not still under the protection of the law as an insectivorous bird. He did not see any naturalist in court to whom the question, as to its being an insectivorous bird, could be referred, but if his Worship would adjourn the case until Monday he would get a witness to prove whether it was or not. The case was adjourned accordingly.

The Weather.—Saturday last was a very cold day, with a sharp wind blowing the entire day. Overcoats, which had been left off, were resumed, and winter had come again. The self-registering thermometer was found in the morning to have marked 32 above zero as the coldest during the previous night, which was two degrees above that of the preceding night, but at 9 a.m. it was 57, being six degrees colder than at the same time on Friday; at noon, 33, being 22 below that of noon on Friday; but at 4 o'clock it had gone up one degree, and the sun shone out more brightly.

Burnous Room.—Amongst our advertisements it will be seen that Mr. Hearn, of the Market Drug Store, York-street, has imported a great variety of beautiful bulbs, which he must sell immediately. Those who delight in the culture of beautiful flowers have now a fine opportunity to gratify their taste. Bulbs are easily cultivated, and those acquainted with their nature need not be told that for every one now planted they may have three or four in the fall for the next spring. These have been imported direct from the celebrated nursery of Vandershut, near Haarlem, Holland, a place long famous for the production of bulbs. We learn that they are selling below the prices of Montreal or Toronto. Mr. Hearn has also a great variety of other seeds for the flower and vegetable garden and for the farm.

A VISIT TO OTTAWA.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir,—Two gentlemen named Ned Campbell and Joe Grosser, after visiting the Parliament Buildings, stood on the green sward amid the old trees on the Major's Hill, on a bright afternoon in September last. After peering through the trees on the majestic river at the foot of the steep hill; the large rafts of timber; the little steamers, and numerous row boats; the piles upon piles of sawed timber on the island; the Suspension Bridge; the Chaudiere Falls, and the wide river with little islands and inlets beyond the Falls, the rising grounds and houses on the opposite side of the river; the numerous turrets of the Parliament buildings on the summit of the high bank, and the deep intervening inlet to the canal locks, they sauntered amid a fashionably dressed promenading assembly, over the green, and around the ruins of the mansion of the founder of the city, and while listening to the echoing music of the military band, as the performers were arranged in a circle close by the old walls, Ned addressed his friend thus:

"What a charming spot this is? Art and nature have combined to render it a living panoramic scene, unsurpassed for beauty and extent, calculated to dispel gloomy thoughts, and make the heart light and happy, reminding us of the halcyon days of youth in the Phœnix Park of old Dublin, the Lee in Cork, and the Botanic Gardens in Belfast."

"This city," replied Joe, "is likely to become one of importance—I would like to see a little more of it; come along," so saying, and as the band played the national anthem, the two friends wended their way down a sloping path to the bottom of the hill, crossed the river in one of the small ferry boats, walked past the pleasure grounds and through a grove of trees on rocky soil to the Village of Hull, visited the match and pail factory and saw mills of Mr. Eddy, and stood on the elegant and durable Suspension-bridge; after viewing the foaming river falling 40 feet over the rocks and throwing a cloud of spray in the sunny air, they turned about and looking down the river, at the wood lands on the left, the city and magnificent Parliament Buildings high up on the right, Ned remarked, as he looked through his pocket telescope, that he never saw a more enchanting prospect. "This is the spot," said he, "to sketch a landscape fit for a royal picture gallery."

They then visited the foundries, grist and saw mills and timber slides, and on enquiry were astonished at the vast amount of business done in those saw mills in one year. Proceeding past the residences of Hon. J. Skead and R. Bell, Esq., M.P., to the Richmond road and Ashburnham Hill, they took notes of the handsome residences of various architectural design, as well as the substantial houses of brick and stone, and places of business on Wellington, Sparks, Sussex and Rideau-streets. After visiting Sandy-hill they took a small ferry boat at the foot of Sussex-street, and passed the Rideau Falls (Niagara in miniature) falling 30 feet into the Ottawa. On landing, they ascended the hill, visited Rideau Hall, and its picturesque grounds (the residence of the Governor-General), from which they had a good view of the city. They next visited the extensive factory of Mr. Currier, M.P.P., and returned by the east bank of the Rideau, crossing the Broad and Rideau-bridge near Mr. Yielding's. "What an admirable place," said Ned, as he pointed to the Besserer heights, "for villa residences and business streets, so near this fordable river?"

"None more so," replied Joe. "It is to be regretted," he continued, "that in rising cities in a new country such as this, building ground is not cheap enough to induce capitalists to invest in building." "High taxation," said Ned, "is a more short-sighted policy, as it retards the growth of a city by driving working people (the bone and sinew of a city) away from it, whereas low taxes would induce wealthy people to invest in buildings and manufactures, which would give employment to numbers who would draw people of various avocations after them, and consequently increase the city revenue, and improvement in streets, public buildings, &c."

In the city of Ottawa, where there is a very small police force, few Corporation officials and very little public works to maintain and repair, I do not understand why property is assessed so high. It must be very burdensome, and cannot fail to impede the progress of the city.

"You must bear in mind," replied Joe, "the great extent of the city limits for its population, that streets, sidewalks, sewers and other works must be made, and kept in repair on large spaces of unremunerative vacant ground, and that according as buildings are put up taxes will become lighter. The principal cause of the present high taxes in Ottawa seems to have arisen from the corporation taking stock in the railroad to the city, although it was not a profitable investment. I question whether the citizens would dispense with the railroad for the sake of being reimbursed the taxes which it cost. I believe the assessment act of last Session of Parliament will have a beneficial effect on cities and towns; placing a high assessment on vacant land it will induce holders of vacant lots to dispose of them at moderate prices, and give an impetus to building, by which everything is improved."

"I wonder," said Ned, "that they don't build a City Hall, the present one, which is a very mean structure for the capital of this great country, would make a very good Temperance Hall, but the site is too valuable for such a building to remain on it."

"You must take into consideration," replied Joe, "the rapid growth of the city; that the present Hall was quite good enough until lately; some people expect too much from the corporation of a new city, and are too ready to compare what they see with older cities. I dare say Ottawa is not a whit behind any city on this continent as to buildings and improvements, considering its age and enterprising settlers. I understand, however, that a splendid City Hall, in keeping with the Parliament Buildings, is under consideration, as well as a spacious Music Hall and House of Industry, and will be the first public buildings erected in the city."

"I am of opinion," replied Ned, "that they should improve their streets before they begin to build, to prevent the deep soft mud from lying on, and wearing the streets, spattering vehicles, horses and passengers, soiling ladies' trains, blinding people, and filling the stores with dust in the summer; and to keep such streets clean and in good repair at half the present cost, several hundreds of cart loads of earth require to be taken from the sides of the streets, boulders paved in its place, the water courses kept clean and the streets high in the centre. I am astonished that the energetic business men of Ottawa are so long without such an essential improvement, at least in the business parts of the principal streets."

"I never saw a more eligible site for a city," said Joe; "taking the limits between the rivers Ottawa and Rideau from their convergence at the Rideau Falls to Mr. Rochester's brewery on the Richmond road, I have no hesitation in saying that in a comparatively short time the city will be built up within such limits, with business and private streets and squares, including handsome public buildings and churches with towers and bells (by the way, Ottawa has nothing to boast of in the way of church spires and bells at present, if we except the French Cathedral); then what valuable acquisitions those rivers will be, and the canal, like the Thames, the Liffey, the Clyde, the Lee, &c., will be spanned over with elegant bridges; every foot of cultivable land between this and Prescott and for miles around the city, will be part of flourishing farms and market gardens."

The City of Ottawa—distant from Quebec 296 miles; from Montreal 126; from Kingston 55, and from Toronto 233—with its grand navigable river, steamboats and other crafts, its commerce by canal and railway; its extensive lumber trade and general business, its resources in inexhaustible forests and millions of acres of fertile land, and its prospect of a ship canal to the Georgian Bay, which will make it the depôt for the teeming products of the great west, and place it beyond doubt in the most eligible position for becoming at no distant day the most flourishing city in Central Canada, irrespective of the seat of Government. These statements will appear plain by contrasting the present position of Ottawa with what it was 50 years ago, with its present population of about 20,000, comprising English, Irish, Scotch, French and others, the large extent of ground it covers, the trifling amount of business done at the Police Court (which is, in a great measure, attributable to the vigilance of its active and efficient Chief of Police, who, until lately, did the whole business with the aid of one detective and two or three special constables), its freedom from sectarian strifes and outrage, and its strict observance of the Sabbath. There is not, on this continent, a more orderly, industrious and moral people than those of the City of Ottawa."

"I apprehend," said Ned, "that you have drawn a picture of the future of Ottawa with a rather bright perspective; are there any places of interest contiguous to the city worthy of a day's recreation?" "Come with me," replied Joe, "one of those fine early mornings to the foot of Sussex-street, and we will step on board the commodious steamer *Queen Victoria*, commanded by the intelligent, obliging and conversable Captain Bowie; there we will find every comfort and convenience, and an excellent table covered with provisions to gratify the appetites of all ages and tastes, and as we sail about 60 miles to Grenville, we will see beautiful islands and inlets, a well-settled fertile country on both sides, with here and there neat cottages, and handsome romantic villas nestling among the trees. The shadows of the sky and flecky clouds, the trees, fences, and houses, are reflected in the clear water of the expansive river in as bright and varying colors as the originals, and pleasant conversation and introduction to new acquaintances will beguile the time. The whole scenery to and from Grenville is of the most picturesque and varying description. I understand the proprietors of the steamboat have arranged to issue tickets at half fare to and from Grenville during the summer season, which will be a great inducement to the citizens to take their wives, children, and visitors occasionally on this beautiful trip for fresh air, change of scene, and recreation, while it will be a benefit to the owners, as hundreds will take advantage of the cheap fare who would not otherwise think of it. Such issuing of half fare tickets has been found to work well on railroads and steamboats in Great Britain and Ireland, and other places."

"Are there any other places worthy of a day's visit in the neighborhood?" inquired Ned. "Several," replied Joe; "You can have a sail in a neat little steamer 30 or 40 miles up the canal and return same day, or you can come in one of the stages which leave Ottawa daily." We cross the Suspension-bridge, and over a good macadamized road to Aylmer, 8 miles. The country all the way is well settled with substantial dwelling houses, neat cottages and good farms. From the road most of the way, there is an extensive view of the River Ottawa. The scenery of the Upper Ottawa is more varied and romantic, and the banks considerably higher than those of the lower part of the river. Aylmer, the capital of the county of Ottawa, is built on a very eligible site on the shore of the Chaudiere Lake (an expansion of the River Ottawa.) It is a thriving place. The principal business is in lumber and square timber. Population, about 2000. The Union Forwarding and Railroad Company (Upper Ottawa route,) have four first-class passenger and three freight steamers, which run daily between Aylmer and the head of navigation.

The planked walk in the square in front of the Parliament Buildings, the heights in their rear, the high green mound next the Rectory, on Sparks-street; Major's-hill, Besserer and Rideau Hall grounds, are beautiful places for evening promenades. The views of the Ottawa river and surrounding country from most of them are unsurpassed for variety and extent.

J. M.

Ottawa, 1867.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

To the Ottawa Times.

FROM TORONTO.

Toronto, April 27, 1867.

The perjury case of Davis *vs.* Barnett was tried before the Assize Court to-day. The Judge ruled in favor of the prisoner, and the jury acquitted him.

An immense number of appeals have been sent in to the city clerk against this year's assessments, which in many cases are out of all reason.

Over a hundred light-weight loaves were seized at various bakeries by the Inspector this forenoon.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 27, 1867.

It is stated that Ministers did not sail by the *Cuba*, as expected.

The Bank of Montreal has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half year.

Despatches from below describe the whole country lining the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec, as being under water. Much mischief has been done at various places. The ice bridge at Quebec is of enormous strength, and may hold on for a fortnight longer. The attempt to blow it up was a complete failure.

The ceremony of presenting the Victoria Cross to private Shea, of the Rifle Brigade, at Quebec, for extinguishing a fire in an ammunition car, came off yesterday. The volunteers were not on the ground, but the whole garrison, and a large number of spectators were present. The Colonel made a suitable speech on presenting the cross.

A despatch from St. John, N. B., says the following gentlemen have been appointed Senators from that Province to the Confederate Upper House:—Hon. John Ferguson, Hon. Francis Rice, Peter Mitchell, David Wark, E. B. Chandler, A. E. Bateford, W. H. O'Dell, Wm. Todd, B. D. Wilmot, C. Connell, John Robertson, R. L. Hassen and W. H. Stevens.

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 others 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.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

(Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.)

FROM EUROPE.

Arrived Out.

Queenstown, April 27—Noon.—The Cunard steamship *Java*, from New York 17th, arrived to-day.

Trial of Massey, the Fenian.

Dublin, April 27.—At the Fenian trials, in this city to-day, Col. Massey was brought on the stand. He made a clean breast of it, and told the whole story of the Fenian plots.

The Luxemburg Question.

Berlin, April 27.—The Wezer *Gazette*, in a leading article to-day, intimates that Prussia may evacuate the fortress of Luxemburg.

Amsterdam, April 27.—The Dutch government officially denies that there was any offer to sell Luxemburg to Napoleon.

Decline in the French Money Market.

Paris, April 27—Noon.—There was a still further decline in French rentes late last evening.

London Money Market.

London, April 27—Evening.—American securities closed this evening as follows: Erie, 38¾; Ill. C., 75¼; U. S. bonds, 70¾; Consols, 91¼.

Epitome of European News.

New York, April 27.—The Paris journals assure the public that there will be no war about Luxemburg, as a peaceful solution of the difficulty was about to be found.

The *Etandard* says it was not to be effected by the neutralism of the Grand Duchy, as such a proposition would not be accepted on either side of the Rhine.

On the other hand foreign correspondents to London journals say, though war may be arrested for the moment, it is certain to come. It is said Bismarck is anxious for peace; but Count Moltke prefers immediate war, as Prussia is quite prepared, and has three chances to one over France. In case of postponement, France will be made ready, when the chances would be reversed.

It is rumored that Russia and Prussia are in negotiation for the transfer to Prussia of all Poland to the Vistula.

In the Bohemian Diet ninety of the members formally protested against the irregularities with which they declared the present elections to have been attended, and throwing up their posts as deputies quitted the Chamber.

A proclamation has been published in Rome calling upon the population to rise against the Papal Government, and promising the support of Garibaldi.

Omar Pasha had left Constantinople for Crete with fifteen hundred picked men, and two frigates, determined to strike a decisive blow at the insurrection.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, says that no ultimatum has been sent to Prussia.

A telegram from Athens says the Greek steamer *Arcadia* had made her third successful voyage to Candia, and landed provisions and munitions of war and clothing for the insurgents.

The National Assembly has proclaimed religious toleration, the equal rights of Turks and Christians, and security for the property of both.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

The Case of Surratt.

New York, April 27.—The *Tribune's* special says: To correct a general misapprehension, it may be stated that the case of Surratt is not under the control of the national government. He is now held by the Marshal of the District of Columbia, and is solely under the control of the Supreme Court of this District, and when the trial shall take place he is exclusively within the discretion of that court.

Prize Fight.

New York, April 27.—A prize fight occurred at Fort Lee this morning between Joseph Denin and Charles McCusick, which lasted an hour, the former winning.

Death of Capt. Geo. G. Stoddard.

Boston, April 27.—Capt. Geo. G. Stoddard, of the United States Marine corps, Charlestown navy yard, died yesterday after a short illness.

A Banquet to DuChaillu.

New York, April 27.—A banquet was given to DuChaillu, the African explorer, in Brooklyn on Friday night.

A barn owned by J. B. Jones, Maroneck, Westchester County, was destroyed by fire on Friday night, and a number of valuable horses burnt—loss $10,000.

Parson Brownlow on Reconstruction.

Augusta, Ga., April 27.—Gov. Brown addressed a large meeting of citizens here this evening. He advised the people to accept the terms offered by Congress, as being the best and the only hope of Southern restoration. Persistent opposition will exasperate the Northern people, and may lead to confiscation. On the other hand a speedy acceptance of the terms offered will lead to speedy restoration. His address was favorably received.

Bank Robbers Found Guilty.

Boston, April 27.—The trials of Syms, Bartlett and Maguire, the Bowdoinham bank robbers, has concluded and a verdict of guilty rendered; sentence postponed.

Subscribing of Railroad Stock.

Belfast, Me., April 27.—The town of Unity has voted to subscribe $30,000 to the non preferred stock of the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad. The town of Brooks has also voted $20,000 for the same purpose.

The "Great Eastern" Enterprise.

The *Great Eastern* enterprise between New York and France, incident to the Exhibition, presents a lamentable financial failure. As it has been said, but 191 passengers left with her on Wednesday, the total of fares paid being but $20,628, U. S. currency. As the ship took out no freight, not a single pound weight, this is her only source of revenue this trip. Against these figures are heavy and exceedingly unpromising liabilities for the charterers. The vessel's expenses at New York for port dues alone exceed a third of the entire amount received by passengers. The following are the items from the custom house records. Her register tonnage is 20,152:—

Tonnage duty, at 30c per ton	$6,045 60
Health Officer's fees	6 50
Harbor Master's fees	302 58
Entry fee	5 50
Permits	1 20
Stamps	5 50
	$6,366 88

To the above add expenses of tugboat chartered four days before her arrival, and since attending upon her; consignee's expenses, commissions, printing, advertising, pilotage (no doubt a heavy bill), clearance dues, and the hundred and one other less important items of expenditure, but heavy in the aggregate, and there can be little question that at least $10,000—one-half the amount received from passengers—was absorbed in expenses in New York. There would, therefore, remain but $10,000, and this would go a very short way indeed toward covering her enormous running expenses, and her charter of £1,000 sterling per month. The assumption is, that no less than 1,000 passengers will pay. If this be so, then it may be concluded, in round numbers, that the charterers, to make ends meet this trip, will be short from $30,000 to $100,000.

—The Ohio Legislature passed a bill to prohibit the publication of advertisements of secret drugs and nostrums, purporting to be for the exclusive use of women, and also the sale of the same.

Horticultural Hints for Everybody, and Always.—Cultivate acquaintance, if desirable; if not, cut them.—Never sow the seeds of dissension.—Weed your library.—Get as much heart's ease as you can.—Attend to wallflowers, and trim cocombs.—Emulate the cucumber: be cool.—Don't peach.—Avoid flowers of speech.—"Bedding-out" is good for plants, but not for friends.—Take the advice of the sage, or you may rue the consequence.

—A traveler one day asked a "lapidary" if the road he was on was the way to Aberdeen. The knight of the hammer, glad of an opportunity to rest himself a little, quietly said, "Now, whar cam' ye frae?" The gentleman, nettled at not receiving a direct answer, asked him, "What business have you with where I came from?" The macadamizer, taking up his hammer, and resuming his occupation, said, "Och, just as little business as with whar you're gaen tae!"

MR. BROWN AND THE REFORM MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

[From the Barrie Examiner—Reform.]

The ground is taken by some leading Reformers that, as the purposes for which the present coalition government was formed have been accomplished, the Liberal members in the Cabinet, Messrs. McDougall, Howland, and Ferguson Blair, should at once withdraw from the compact. We cannot see it in this light. It is true Confederation has been carried; but it appears to us much has yet to be done before the compact should be broken. Without assigning further reasons we hold that the Federal and Local governments should be formed, and all offices filled equally by the two great parties in the country before disturbing the Confederation compact, otherwise an injustice must assuredly be done to the Reform party. Supposing the Liberal members of the Cabinet now left it, what would be the result? A Federal Executive must be formed before the new machinery can be put in motion. John A. Macdonald, as the recognized leader of the Conservative party, would in all probability be called by the Governor-General to form a government. Failing to secure the assistance of gentlemen representing the Liberal party, he would, as a matter of course, not only choose colleagues from his own party, but fill all the offices in the formation of both Federal and Local governments with his own partizans. In this we could not blame him. If driven into a purely party government before the new machinery is properly in operation, it would be perfectly legitimate and fair to build himself up in the way we have indicated.

[From the Montreal Gazette—Conservative.]

The Toronto *Globe* begins to be very anxious about the course which the three Liberal members of the Cabinet will see fit to take as soon as the Ministry is once more re-united by the return of the absent delegates. We can easily understand, if we cannot sympathise with, its anxiety. Mr. Brown has been exhausting every effort for some time past to revive party strife in Upper Canada, to set the Reformers throughout the country in opposition to their leaders in the government; and now it remains to be seen how far his efforts have been successful. The *Globe* confesses that it has never ceased "to regret that Messrs. Howland, Blair and Macdougall did not see it their duty to abandon the Coalition ere this," that is to say, at the same time that Mr. Brown saw fit to withdraw from the government. These gentlemen, however, took a very different view of their duty, and, what is more, their supporters in the House, with two exceptions, gave them a cordial support during the whole of last session, much to Mr. Brown's chagrin. It now remains to be seen whether, should they decide in favor of coalition government under Confederation, the Western Reformers will withdraw their support. We venture to prophecy they will do nothing of the kind, and that Mr. Brown will discover before long that a great party is no longer to be turned about at his bidding. The coolness with which the *Globe* assumes to speak for the whole Reform party and to sit in judgment upon its acknowledged leaders is something amusing; but if the position in which he is now placed Mr. Brown must play a bold game or none.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

The Special Commission in Session at Dublin—The Lord Chief Justice's Charge to the Grand Jury.

[Dublin, (April 9) correspondent Pall Mall Gazette.]

The ceremonial at the opening of the Special Commission to-day for the trial of Fenian prisoners on high treason and other charges was more than usually imposing, the judges wearing their State robes, and Lord Mayor and civic functionaries making a procession to the court. To prevent undue excitement in the vicinity of the court-house, police arrangements of the most perfect kind had been made. When the business opened the galleries were densely occupied, a number of persons being present. Lord Chief Justice Whiteside, after the grand juries of the county and city had been sworn, proceeded with his charge.

The commission just read, he said, was large in extent and almost unlimited in its terms. It included within its language all treasons, felonies, and other serious crimes. The circumstances under which they were met were solemn and painful. Scarcely two months had elapsed since a criminal commission had sat in Dublin, and yet the jails were again full. The former special commissions had failed to restore tranquility. The present aspect of the country was depressed and the retrospect gloomy, but good men never despaired of their country. The ordinary law of the land was sufficient to grapple with the evil. It should be recollected that if for years systematic efforts had been made to poison the minds of the young with disloyalty, if the very liberty the Constitution secures to every man had been perfidiously turned against the Constitution itself, it could not be expected that the seeds of mischief sown broadcast through the land should have produced better fruits. The cases to be tried would be simpler than when it was necessary to establish a conspiracy by letters, speeches, resolutions, pamphlets, seditious journals, drillings, and collections of funds. The charge would probably be not of intending to levy war, but of having actually levied it. While they were there assembled if a party of armed men were to march upon the Castle, shoot the sentries, and try to force the place and make prisoners of its defenders, that would be tolerably good evidence of levying war against the Queen. In like manner, if an attack were made upon a barrack in which her Majesty's troops were stationed in order to overpower them, it would be a manifest levying of war against the Queen. In case of attacks on police barracks, they must look carefully into the motive. Declarations accompanying the acts would be important, as, for instance, if the men were called on to surrender to the Irish Republic. Another test would be the simultaneousness of the attacks on such barracks in various parts of the country; a third the aid given in sums of money from abroad. The design to accomplish a new distribution of property would equally be evidence of war against the Queen, and therefore treasonable. This latter design was the most dreadful, as it would produce an internecine conflict that would only end by one party driving the other into the sea. The overt acts, in case of treason, should be proved by two witnesses. This was the tenderness of the law to the accused. There was sometimes a silly prejudice against the evidence of an accomplice; but the most horrid crimes would have been undiscovered but for such evidence. He had never tried a prisoner for Fenianism, and would be skeptical as to the existence of the conspiracy, save that he was conscious there was scarcely any limit to human credulity, folly, and wickedness. There was an air of improbability in the statement that attacks on the Queen's civil forces were preliminary to a general assault upon all the institutions of the state. The amazing wickedness and prodigious folly of such a design compelled doubt of the possibility of its existence until proved by credible evidence. One item in the black catalogue of crime shocked common sense, and would inflame the indignation of millions; the mind recoiled from the grotesque mockery and horrible absurdity of the project to substitute for the Queen's authority a republic with a teacher of French, or a linendraper's apprentice for a president. Political revolutionists, Irishmen, had lived and tormented mankind with their crimes. Wolfe Tone, who would have landed a French army in the Island to slaughter half a million of his countrymen, compared himself to Washington and Koskiusco, and the assassin who meant to murder his Majesty's Ministers compared himself to Brutus and Cassius. If they could conceive of individuals living amongst them who thought treason no crime and rebellion a school of virtue; who had been frequenting seditious clubs, listening to inflammatory harangues, and pondering over lists of imaginary grievances recounted by factious men in furtherance of their not less treasonable designs, then they could imagine that such persons would think their plan probable. The critics in other countries who discussed or censured the rule of England forgot that Irish and English laws were the same, and that when the people of America changed their form of government they preferred the laws of England, because they breathed the principles of liberty and reason. It was to be hoped that the more moderate punishments awarded to those found guilty under the Whiteboy act would recall many young men to fidelity to their sovereign and their faith towards God. The cattle plague which desolated the fields of England, Scotland and Wales was a terrific visitation; but if there were a repetition of the late disturbances, a moral plague might infest our society and corrupt the minds of our Irish young men—more fatal because more incurable—which would be destructive, not of the beasts that perish, but of intelligent accountable beings, endowed with high faculties and aspirations, and be destructive, also, of the present prosperity and future hopes of a nation.

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.

FROM EUROPE.

The Prussian Ministry Declines to Discuss the Situation.

London, April 26—Eve.—A despatch from Wolf's news agency at Berlin, dated this evening states that the Prussian Government, fearing the introduction in the Diet of interpolations as to its policy, which may lead to further complications in the Luxemburg question, has refused to enter into a long discussion in that body.

A Peace Proposition by Russia.

Berlin, April 26—Eve.—Wolf's news agency reports that King Leopold, of Belgium, takes to the Emperor Napoleon a new plan of peace, which has been proposed by Russia, and which provides for the neutrality of Luxemburg.

Denmark Remains Neutral.

Berlin, April 26—Eve.—It is reported here that the Danish Government has announced its intention to remain neutral in case of war between France and Prussia.

A Royal Marriage.

Berlin, April 26—Eve.—The marriage of the Count of Flanders, brother of the King of the Belgians, took place in this city to-day.

Arrival of the "Arago."

Falmouth, April 26.—The steamship *Arago* from New York 13th, arrived this a.m., and sailed this p.m., for Liverpool.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Revolutionary Movements at Rome.

New York, April 27.—The *Herald's* Rome correspondence shows that the revolutionary movement has given exciting evidence of a revival of action in the shape of posted placards from the national committee, in which the people of the city were duly informed of the programme of the leaders, and advised how to demean themselves while they await the moment to strike. Garibaldi it is thought will assume the command.

Arrival of the "Louisiana"—Sickness on Board.

New York, April 27.—The steamer *Louisiana* from Liverpool, which has been detained at quarantine by the Board of Health since Thursday, will be permitted to come up this morning. Several deaths occurred since leaving Liverpool, mostly children of German emigrants from fever and dysentery.

Wheat Sent from Liverpool to New York.

New York, April 27.—The *Times'*