NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Auction Sale of Household Furniture—Richard Bishop.

The New Riddle Book, &c.—J. Durie & Son.

Legal Notice—Walter Sprott.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, OCTOBER 18, 1867.

ANOTHER meeting of the Privy Council was held yesterday.

THE Hon. A. T. GALT arrived in town yesterday.

FROM an article elsewhere published, clipped from the New York *World*, it would almost appear as if Mrs. LINCOLN had been "playing games" upon the sovereign people in general, and the Republicans in particular. The "old clo'" business among pork-eating Christians is not held in the highest esteem, though the scattered remnants of Israel make a very lively trade of it; and if the whilom mistress of the White House should see fit to compete with them in this particular branch of commercial enterprise, we presume, as the world goes, it is nobody's business. But a subscription on behalf of the mendicant possessor of $110,000, whether in greenbacks, bonds, or marble palaces, is a pretty cool notion, even for the Yankees, to entertain with equanimity; and an appeal to the negro population of the States for a five cent subscription for the widow of the martyred President is alike an insult to the dead, and a mockery of the living. We cannot pretend to understand "the social peculiarities" of American life. If Mrs. LINCOLN had been doomed, as was at first presented, to spend her widowed years on the scanty income of $1,700—and greenbacks at that—we should have thought that our tolerably expressive language had no word strong enough to characterise the meanness of the people who permitted such a scandal. But Mrs. LINCOLN, as the owner of a marble palace, and the possessor of the very comfortable fortune of $110,000, is quite another character, and having once expressed our indignation at the idea of leaving the President's widow poor and neglected, it it should now be that the same lady is rich and a mere Yankee speculator in popular sympathy and camel's hair shawls, all we can say is that the whole affair is intensely American, and utterly beyond the capacity of any mere "Britisher" to fathom. They have a way of their own on the other side of the line 45, and we think there is little danger of Mrs. LINCOLN's suffering for any of the necessaries of life. But it would be gratifying to a very natural curiosity to know whether the proverbial ingratitude of Republics is really an ingrained characteristic of our neighbors. Perhaps the response to the call on behalf of Mrs. LINCOLN may give us some data on which to form a just conclusion.

"X" apparently overlooks the fact that the "Provincial Parliament" of Canada, had functions which are now transferred to the Parliament of the Dominion—that the Local Legislative bodies are but the inheritors of its local powers, while its general—and therefore properly said, its *Parliamentary* authority—over matters common to the whole country, have been transferred to the General Legislature. The fact that in Canada formerly, one branch of Parliament was denominated the Legislative Assembly, cannot supercede the more recent fact that the Union Act expressly declares and enacts that "there "shall be ONE *Parliament* for Canada, consisting of the Queen, an Upper House "styled the Senate, and the House of Commons." This ought to be conclusive evidence that the term "Provincial Parliament" has ceased in Canada to have any true significance, and if the people will continue to use it, then all we have to say is that the people will be wrong. To call a man a "member of the "Provincial Parliament," is to call him a member of a non-existent body—an honor of which no man should be envious.

Our correspondent's argument is founded on an entire misconception of the titles of the several legislative bodies created by the Union Act, as a reference to its text will at once convince him. Men were designated "M. P. P." in Canada, formerly, really because there was a Provincial Parliament of which they were members. But the Union Act has supplanted the Constitution under which that body existed, and substituted therefor "*one* Parliament" and several "Legislatures." The Act says "there "shall be a Legislature (not a Parliament) "for Ontario," &c., &c., and, manifestly, if we are to conform to the new usage consistent with our new institutions, we must forever drop the "M. P. P." and bring "M. L. A." into use as the initial affix due to the elected members of the Provincial Legislatures. With respect to what our correspondent says about "M. H. C.," it will readily be seen that his analogy completely breaks down, as the "legal" designation of the body to which members of the House of Commons belong is "the Parliament of Canada," while as a matter of additional distinction the members of the Upper House are called "Senators." It would certainly be no breach of etiquette to call any elected member of the Canadian Legislature a "member "of the House of Commons," for so in fact he is. But since English usage has for ages sanctioned the shorter title of "M. P.," and since the title of "Parliament" belongs of legal right and *exclusively* to the body of which they are members, it would take more than the ingenuity of a Philadelphia lawyer, either to make a valid objection to its use, or to justify the application of the diminutive title "M. P. P." to the members of a body which has no legal, nor as yet a recognised conventional, right to the name of "Parliament" at all.

From these remarks "X" will understand that we hold his favorite affix of "M.P.P." as righteously doomed to immediate disuse, and we do not think the spirit of true reverence for "time honored" institutions should regret the fact. "M.P.P." is, or ought to be, the exclusive property of a past period in our history. It marks the distinctive feature of a very important era in our political progress, and this very title, if reserved for that particular era, will have in future ages a certain chronological significance and a distinctive meaning, both of which would beutterly lost were it now applied under a totally different condition of affairs. On the other hand the use of "M. L. A." marks the introduction, and will testify to the continuance, of our new political system, so that each with their respective associations ought, by every consideration of regard for the "fitness of things," to be scrupulously respected. This much we say, in order that we may reconcile "X," and those who think with him, to the laying past of an honorary distinction, the use and the significance of which belong to a former period of our history.

THERE is something dramatic in the parting words of Sir JOHN MICHEL. "Fortify—"arm—open the great water route to the "West.....Men of Montreal, open "your canals—develope your resources—"fortify and arm, and peace and plenty will "be the result." We hope these words will be duly weighed. Sir JOHN MICHEL has ever been the warm advocate of the Ottawa Ship Canal—not as a source of local advantage, but as a great work in the construction of which the future peace, progress and prosperity of the Whole Dominion are very largely and intimately concerned. As a matter of interest to the people of Ottawa, or to the people of the counties in this neighborhood, this great work will be, in our judgment, of very little, if any direct advantage, beyond the incidental profits which may be derived from the increase of trade consequent upon its construction. But as a work of national importance, in which every part of the Dominion will incidentally benefit, and in which the great centres of trade will very largely profit, we believe it ranks second to no other project yet laid before the public. Sir JOHN MICHEL appreciates truly its commercial importance when he appeals to the "men of Montreal" to see that it is not delayed; and he appreciates also its importance in a military point of view, when he urges its construction as an important adjunct to any organised plan of national defences.

We are glad to notice that the press of Montreal fully appreciates the nature, as well as the importance of the Ottawa Canal. The *Gazette* speaks on the subject with becoming emphasis, and without at all disguising the fact that Montreal City has a very direct commercial stake in the enterprise. Our own view is that Montreal will benefit to a greater extent, and more directly, than any other city in Canada by the trade which would pass through this canal, next to which the city of Quebec and the Atlantic ports of the Maritime Provinces would reap unfounded advantages. The following extract from the *Gazette* shows very plainly how the project is regarded by that journal:

"Sir John Michel's allusion to the Ottawa ship canal will not, we hope, fall on barren ground. The time is rapidly approaching when the project will again force itself upon the attention of the merchants of the Province of Quebec, and they will be wise in their generation if they can rise to the great eminence of the question, and clutch at the glittering prize which the mighty West is about to place within their grasp. They now stand in the position which the far seeing Clinton occupied in 1815, when he called the attention of the people of his state to the desirability of building the present Erie canal, prophetically predicting the enormous traffic which would soon frequent its waters. Fortunately for themselves they concurred in his views, and the city of New York dates its prosperity from the completion of the Erie canal. We forget how many millions it cost, but we are certain of this: That the enterprise was a far greater and less promising one to New York in 1815, than the Ottawa Ship Canal would be to Montreal and Quebec in 1867. A few years ago we happened to see an estimate of the cost of the proposed canal which had been drawn up for the inspection of Earl Grey, then British War Minister. It amounted if we remember rightly, to twenty million dollars. Could we unaided raise that great sum, and carry out that great work? Discussion could establish this, and we therefore hope to see the Ottawa Ship Canal again on the orders of the day of the Boards of Trade of Quebec and Montreal."

That the other leading idea in Sir JOHN'S parting address—that of arming and fortifying—will engage the early attention of the Canadian Parliament, there can be no reason to doubt. A new Militia Bill will undoubtedly be among the measures which the Government will submit to the consideration of the Legislature at the first convenient opportunity; and though, fortunately for the country, there is every reason to believe that LORD MONCK's conviction—as stated the other day—that it would be long before the Volunteers of Canada would be called upon to defend their country, has every appearance of being well founded, the obligation of being prepared for the alternative is none the less pressing upon the people; nor did HIS EXCELLENCY by any means belittle the importance of defensive preparations when he gave the comforting assurance. In fact, Sir JOHN himself had this very idea in view when he said "fortify and arm," for immediately thereafter he added, "and peace and prosperity will be the result." We earnestly hope that the words of the gallant soldier, who has evinced so deep an interest in the welfare of Canada, will be deeply pondered, and that the suggestions he has made will be acted upon as rapidly as the means of the country will reasonably permit.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following defence of the retention of the title "M. P. P." in designating members of the Local Legislative Assemblies:

To the Editor of the TIMES.

SIR,—In the article in your issue of the 16th instant, respecting the designation of the members of the National and Provincial Parliaments respectively, you say that M. L. A. should be the initial letters used after the names of the latter gentlemen. I think, in forming your opinion, that you have overlooked one or two important circumstances. 1st.—The proper legal designation of the Lower House of the old Parliament of Canada was "The Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada," and yet from its being in popular language known as the Provincial Parliament, its members were always designated as M. P. P. The new Local Legislatures are also known legally as Legislative Assemblies, but as they will certainly be popularly termed Provincial Parliaments, which in point of fact they are, it occurs to me that their members should be known as M. P. P.'s. 2nd.—If it is right to take the initial letters of the *legal* name in one case it must be right in the other, and then M. H. C. would be the proper designation for a member of the House of Commons.

These new designations will not please the popular ear. As the *Leader* says, they are "clumsy."

As Members of Parliament, and Members of Provincial Parliament those gentlemen will be known, and the time-honored M. P. and M. P. P. are in my opinion in every way the fittest.

Yours, X.

October 16, 1867.

THE Members of Parliament, either personally or by proxy, are having quite an interesting time of it, hunting up quarters for the Session. We understand that the Nova Scotian members have engaged one whole flat of the new wing of the Russell House for their special accommodation.

—The Montreal *News* says: "Fortify—arm—open the great water route to the West." These words will become a favorite motto at many a gathering throughout the land, because the dullest intellect can gather their meaning, and our greatest statesmen must accept them as solemn and important truths. We predict for Sir John Michel's parting reply a celebrity never before attained by any similar document. It is argumentative, logical, practical. It is so applicable to the actual situation of affairs; it deals so vigorously and judiciously with questions agitating colonial society, and it points out so lucidly our nationality in safety, that it will often be referred to. His words will often be re-echoed in our Legislature, and his high authority quoted there.

LOCAL NEWS.

PERSONAL.—The Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Senator, was in town yesterday.

POLICE COURT.—There was no case for His Worship to adjudicate upon yesterday.

CRICKET MATCH.—The Ottawa Cricket Club will play a friendly match with the Rifle Brigade on Saturday next, on the Rideau Hall ground. Wickets to be pitched at 12 o'clock. The band is expected to play on the occasion.

THE P. C. O. BAND.—The ladies of Ottawa would feel under many obligations to the Col. and officers of the P. C. O., by allowing the band to play once or twice a week for the remainder of the season, opposite the Parliament Buildings, that place being better sheltered, and consequently warmer than the Major's Hill.

INQUEST.—The inquest held by Dr. Riel on the body of the unfortunate woman Ellen Foron, continued its sitting until half-past two o'clock yesterday, when the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to her death by strangulation, caused by falling down stairs while in a state of intoxication, and catching her neck between a post and the stairs.

ANOTHER RIFLE MATCH.—A rifle match was concluded, and the stakes put up yesterday, between the Ottawa Garrison Artillery and the Military School Association, for fifty dollars a side, to come off on Monday afternoon next, at three o'clock. The shooting is to be done by five from each side as follows: *Ottawa Garrison Artillery*—Captain Parson; Sergeant Haycock; Sergeant Harris; Gunner McDonnel; Gunner Morrison. *Military School Association*—Mr. A. C. Irvine; Mr. Falls; Mr. H. Cotton; Mr. F. Cotton; Mr. F. Walsh. The ranges are 200 yardsand 400 yards, three shots at each. Major Forrest and Captain Stewart have consented to act as referees.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE, YESTERDAY—J. Reardon, St. Catharines; Lewis Rose, Toronto; R. J. Cartwright, Kingston; L. Cowell, St. John, N. B.; G. T. Webster Brantford; James Hall, Peterboro'; S. Baines, Burlington, Vt.; D. N. Skellog, Boston; A. C. Amy, Portage du Fort; Dr. and Mrs. Marsden, Quebec; J. P. Davidson, W. M. Ramsay, Montreal; J. G. Penefather, Chatham; Chas. T. Thorne, Montreal; M. McLeod, Buckingham; S. C. Couverette, Lachine; G. B. Ferguson, Thomas W. Higginson, Montreal; J. B. Auger, Montreal; M. McCauly, Sorel.

ANOTHER MAN TRAP.—There is an open drain on Slater-st., with neither lamp nor proper guard to warn the unwary traveller, and as last night was particularly favorable to a "catch" in the many civic man traps set about the streets we are curious to know whether any luckless victim fell into this particular one, as we have been assured that it was planned with more than ordinary care. We may add, that the ghastly "gash" at the junction of the street and the sidewalk near the Sapper's Bridge, to which we called attention some time ago, is now almost large enough to let a small man drop through to the canal bank below. When will our city fathers mend their ways?

FATAL ACCIDENT WITH A GUN.—On Sunday last a boy named Champagne, residing with his friends in Gloucester, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun while out to shoot partridges. From what we learn respecting the sad accident, the mother had gone to church, leaving the deceased with a younger brother in the house, and enjoined them not to leave it. It would appear, however, that they did leave, taking with them a gun and a dog. By some means the loaded gun, which was cocked, became entangled, or struck against something and went off, lodging its contents in the boy's head, from the effects of which he died almost immediately. The faithful dog took his place by the body and would not allow a stranger to come near it.

COUNTY OF RUSSELL PLOUGHING MATCH.—The ploughing match of the County of Russell Agricultural Society, yesterday, was a very successful affair. The day throughout was fine, the earth in good condition, and in viewing the ground at the conclusion of the match, it required men of practical experience to decide upon the merits. The following gentlemen, who reside in Nepean, were appointed judges:—Wm. Scobie, Esq., Robert Moodie, Esq., and John Dawson, Esq. In the senior match there were twelve entries and in the junior five. The competitors in the *Senior Class* who obtained prizes, were Mr. P. McDonald, 1st prize, by William Craig, M.L.A., gold medal, value $50; 2nd do., Allen Paul, $7; 3rd do., W. Henderson, $6; 4th do., D. Hall, $5; 5th do., D. Keenan, $4; 6th do., R. Cameron, $3; 7th do., D. Campbell, $2. *Junior Class*—J. Kettles, 1st prize, by Dr. Grant, M. P., silver watch and chain; 2nd do, W. Rathwell, $6; 3rd do., A. G. Ronan, $5; 4th do., Jas. Watson, $4; 5th do., T. G. Campbell, $3. *Special Prize*—$20, by J. B. Taylor, Esq. For this prize there were but two competitors, Mr. Thos. Gray and Mr. J. Thompson, to whom the judges awarded prizes.

FROM MONTREAL.

Special to the TIMES.

MONTREAL, Oct. 17, 1867.

A lacrosse match for the championship of Canada, between the Montreal club and the Iroquois Indians, comes off on Saturday.

Mr. Johnson, of the Howard Association, of New Orleans, appeals to the benevolent for help for the people of the Gulf States; now scourged with yellow fever.

A *Gazette* and *News* call attention to Sir John Michel's parting speech with regard to the defences of Canada and the duty of the Canadian people, as a practical, logical statement of the position of affairs.

FROM TORONTO.

Special to the TIMES.

TORONTO, Oct. 17, 1867.

A letter from Bishop Lynch appears in today's papers to the effect that the Hospital being closed, cases of accident will be admitted to the House of Providence, and accommodation provided for about twenty sick.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

(Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.)

FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, October 17.—Just before the departure of the Emperor from Biarritz on his return to Paris, he summoned a general council of the the Ministers of his Cabinet to meet him at St. Cloude, to consider the condition of affairs in Italy and decide what action France should take in the matter. The council was held yesterday, and the Emperor presided. The result of its deliberations was a resolution that France should immediately intervene for the settlement of the Roman question, but without acting any longer in conjunction with the Italian Government to that end.

The *Moniteur* in a leading editorial reproaches the Italians for violating the law of nations, disregarding the allegations of solemn treaties, and fostering a dangerous spirit of republicanism in Italy, referring to the continued disturbance in Italy, and a prospect of a French intervention.

VIENNA, October 17.—The Emperor has referred to the council of Ministers for their consideration an address received by His Majesty from the congregation of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Austrian Empire, which recently assembled in Vienna. The address protests against the adoption of a new Concordat, and strongly urges the Emperor not to make any revision in the sacred treaty now established between Austria and Rome. In his communication to the Ministerial Council the Emperor reproves the Austrian Bishops for adopting a paper so liable to create public excitement, at a time when tranquility is indispensible for the restoration of the country, and he takes occasion to remind them that the Emperor of Austria is a Constitutional Prince, as well as a true son of the church.

FLORENCE, Oct. 17.—News from the South continues to be favorable to the hopes of the "party of action." The Garibaldians have taken possession of the town of Vorela in the Papal States, where they have entrenched themselves, and await the arrival of other bands to increase the numbers sufficiently to enable them to make a further advance. One of the Deputies of the Italian Parliament is Commander-in-Chief of the insurgents in that quarter of the Roman territory.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The *Moniteur* this morning asserts that the inhabitants of Rome and the Papal Provinces are loyal to the Pope, and only need assistance to drive the Italian invaders from the soil.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The *Times* to-day says in regard to the Roman situation that Prime Minister Ratazzi must order the national troops to Rome, and anticipate the arrival there of both the volunteers of Garibaldi and the national troops of France. The article concludes by declaring that the boldest policy is the best for Italy, and advising her to seize Rome and then treat with France.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Mortality in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—There were twenty-eight deaths from yellow fever to-day. At the present rate the disease will soon cease to be epidemic.

Opening of Harlem Bridge.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Harlem bridge is completed and was to-day thrown open to the public. The structure is nearly 1,000 feet in length, cost a little less than $1,000,000, and has been about seven years in building.

Progress of the Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, October 17.—Ground was broken and work commenced yesterday on the Southern branch of the Union Pacific Railway.

The Indian War.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The *Herald's* special says the Peace Commissioners have arrived at Medicine Lodge Creek, Kansas. Five thousand Indians are assembled. They talk well, but insist upon arms and ammunition. The council will continue eight days. The prospect of peace is good.

Gold in Demand.

To pay the interest on the 5-20 bonds, which falls due on the 1st of November, $24,000,000 in coin will be required. At New York over $17,000,000 will be disbursed.

More Lincoln Denouements.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The *Tribune's* special says the man who held the position of gardener at the White House during a portion of the late President Lincoln's administration, and who now keeps a rum mill in this city, has been trying lately to sell to newspaper correspondents here, letters which he asserts to have been written by Mrs. Lincoln, in which she requests him to commit forgery and perjury for the purpose of defrauding the Government. He also promises, for a consideration, to give a full history of the secrets of Mrs. Lincoln's domestic affairs, upon which he claims to be well posted.

GARIBALDI'S SON MAKES A SPEECH IN LONDON.

At St. James's Hall, London, on the 1st inst., a public meeting was held and an address adopted to be presented to Garibaldi Signor. Ricoitti Garibaldi then came forward and was received with enthusiastic cheering. He said:

"I will not trespass on your kind attention in speaking on the subject which the speakers who have gone before me have treated so eloquently. I will simply thank you in a few words. To-day is the anniversary of a battle which decided the freedom of the Southern province of Italy; it is the anniversary of the battle of Volturno, fought between 20,000 volunteers and 40,000 Bourbonists, and it was mainly through the aid of the English that the battle was won. I have my father's authority for this, for he said in his speech at Southampton, "I have known the sympathy of England on many occasions, but I have specially known it on an occasion when without it we should not have been able to have accomplished the end for which we had lost so much blood in the southern provinces." You know well he has declared many times in England when he was here that had it not been for the English people he would not have succeeded in the expedition of 1860. I might have had now to lament my father, and I should not have been here, perhaps, to thank you, not only in his name, but in the name of all my countrymen. (Cheers.) You have raised a great land, I say it though I am an Italian—a land that has a great ancient history, a great history in the middle-ages, and will have a great history in the future, when it has cast aside the incubus that weighs upon it—the Papacy. We were unfortunate in the choice of our king. My father in 1860 called him *Il re galantuomo*. I do not know my father's thoughts on that subject, but I know that every Italian thinks my father made a mistake at that moment. I thank you again for what you have done for us. You have raised my native land from the depth of degradation to which she had fallen. You have done what is perhaps still better than this: you have begun the work which is called the brotherhood of nations. This is the proudest moment of my life, that you have entrusted me to carry your real sympathies to my father. I know how he must feel it this moment; he who calculated on the possession of Rome as the crowning finish of the whole work, has been sent to prison—they say he is liberated—by men whom he has trusted. I know it will be like pouring balm into the wounds of his soul, therefore I do it with pleasure. I thank you personally for the kindness with which I have been received in England, fulfilling a difficult mission. To-morrow I start for my country, and in three days I will deliver into his hands what you have entrusted me with. (Great cheering.)

—Mackerel are working up off the Cape, and some of the shore fleet have done pretty well the past week. Yesterday morning there was quite a large fleet in Ipswich Bay, but the wind breezing up fresh, most of them put into this port for a harbor. This is the first fleet that has visited us this season, but as the mackerel are now working up this way, we shall undoubtedly receive visits from the vessels pretty often during the month.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, Oct. 4th.*

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.—The season has now arrived when from the use of new vegetables and the weakening effects of heat on the system, people have reason to fear attacks of dysentery, and predisposition to cholera. On the first symptom of either affliction, proper medicine should at once be taken, and no more safe and efficacious remedy can be kept on hand than Mortimer's Cholera Mixture. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Testimonial.—We, the undersigned, having had occasion to try Mortimer's Cholera Mixture, have no hesitation, but much pleasure in recommending it, because of the immediate relief we experienced by its use. A few bottles of it should be in every household.

MRS. LINCOLN.

Opening of the Subscription-Book at Brady's—An Appeal to be made to American Citizens of African Descent—Life at the White House—Interesting Reminiscences.

The proposition to raise a subscription for Mrs. Lincoln's benefit has received the sanction of that lady, and about five hundred letters have been addressed to prominent politicians and colored clergymen, calling upon them for donations. A book has also been opened in Mr. Brady's rooms on Broadway, where her wardrobe is on exhibition, for the same purpose. The stream of visitors still continues, although but few purchases are made. Among those daily to be seen in the establishment is Mrs. Elizabeth Keckley, a Washington *modiste*, who was also the milliner of Mrs. Lincoln, when that distressed and ill-used person was the Lady of the White House. She remarks rather plausibly that no such outcry is made in France when the Empress of the French sells her wardrobe, and as Eugenie never wears the same court dress twice, and being the acknowledged leader of the fashions, her cast-off raiments fetch enormous prices, and on the day appointed for the sale extravagant bids are offered, so in reality she rather makes than loses by these rapid changes of toilet. Mrs. Lincoln, however, is under a number of disadvantages in selling her wardrobe, as she neither was nor is a leader of fashion, and in addition her dresses were bought at a period when gold was 2.50, and everything selling at double its value even in greenbacks. Now, dry goods are worth about a third of what they then cost and in addition to that, being second hand, people expect to get them for less price. She also remarked that people here had not that reverence for loyalty and former greatness as in Europe, nor do they pay particular respect to relics, and a new dress has in their eyes much more value than the old raiment of the widow of a martyred President. She said the politicians used to besiege Mrs. Lincoln, and that presents would be sent to her from people whom she had never seen. She was courted for her supposed influence with the President's wife, and they would even come to her after trying every means in their power to get into the White House. As a last resort they would call on reception days, and Mrs. Lincoln would often be surprised to be asked by a perfect stranger, "*Mrs. President* Lincoln, I hope you admired that set of furs I sent you lately." "Oh, was it you sent them," she would reply; "really I am at a loss to thank you for your kindness." "Not at all, madame, it was but a slight and worthless token of the deep esteem I have for the talents of one whose intrinsic merit would, irrespective of your present exalted position, make you an ornament in the highest circles of the most civilized society." Thus bespattered with fulsome flattery from a vile politician, who would insidiously ask for a favor, she, after receiving his present and believing his flattering, would find it difficult to refuse. This was the case for the first few months, but Mr. Lincoln (to use his own phrase) "shut down on it," and many scenes, when his wife was goaded on to ask for place by office-seekers, took place.

The following subscriptions for the relief of the family of Mr. Lincoln were yesterday entered on the book kept for that purpose at Mr. Brady's rooms:

John M. Harrington	$50.00
To save National Disgrace	50.00
Thomas H. Bradley	25.00
Cash	1.00
John Smollett	1.00
John H Evans	50
E. Johnson (colored)	25
Mrs. Quimby	1.00
Cash	20
Q. Satterle	1.00
Wife	50
Son	10
Mrs. W. W. Hall	25.00

An appeal of a more general nature is to be made to the colored people throughout the Union, and it is estimated that if each would give but five cents, a handsome sum would be realized, amounting probably to $200,000. The following

LETTER FROM CHICAGO

gives a statement of Mrs. Lincoln's estate, and the amount she has, or ought to have, in ready money and real estate:

[Correspondence of the World.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.

Mrs. Lincoln was the owner of a fashionable four story marble front house, bought two years ago at a cost of $16,000, which could be sold to-day for $25,000. This dwelling is said to have been completely furnished in the most elegant style, which furniture was sold at auction, realizing almost their full retail value when Mrs. Lincoln discontinued housekeeping last summer. At the same time she parted with a valuable carriage and span of horses, besides the usual appropriate accessories of a first-class equipage, so that at the beginning of the summer, or rather late in the spring, Mrs. Lincoln must have had at least $10,000 in ready money. She spent the summer very quietly and economically at Racine, situated a few miles from Lake Michigan. It was pretty generally published that Mr. Lincoln had accumulated $85,000, which were invested in government bonds on deposit in Washington. This, with the addition of Mrs. Lincoln's personal estate and the $25,000 appropriated by Congress, makes the value of the personal estate inherited by Mrs. Lincoln to be about $110,000, to say nothing of the real estate described in the inventory of the Lincoln estate recently published.—*N. Y. World.*

FATHER HYACINTHE ON THE ENGLISH SUNDAY.

At the late Roman Catholic congress at Malines, Father Hyacinthe spoke on the education of the working classes. The following is a passage relating to the mode of observing the Sabbath in France as compared with Protestant countries:

"Often on Sunday, passing through our great towns, whither I am called to bear the word of God, I see the smoking pavements, the dust that rises, I hear the thousand noises of toil, and I say to myself, 'It is France that least observes the Sabbath.' They reply to me, 'respect liberty, respect conscience.' I will say no harm of liberty; I love it, but I do not confound it with license. * * * No, we do not desire to impair liberty. But there is another objection—the interests of industry. Let us examine two industrial powers which are fully our equals, if they do not surpass us—England and the United States. In London, in the great city where floods of busy men fill the streets in the midst of the repeated and incessant sound of all the echoes of labor, there occurs every week a day which recall to me those of my childhood. The gigantic machine which on the eve of that day, puts all in movement, stops; everywhere repose and silence; the bells alone—Protestant bells, I know, but they so well remember to have been Catholic while awaiting the hour to become so again—that they send their sweet melodies heavenwards. It seems as if the very fogs of the Thames and of the ocean had grown lighter.

"Let me not be told that the Sunday rest in England is a remnant of feudality and aristocracy, soon to be swept away by the breath of liberty. Behold in America that strong and young Anglo-Saxon race, which certainly is not of the middle ages, and which has in its constitution the most complete liberty. It also observes the Sunday, whilst waiting to redecome Catholic, and sends us across the ocean the same answer as England—the silence of God at the blasphemies of men. No, we do not ask that the Sunday should be imposed upon the people by laws of which the application would offer more inconvenience than advantage. We ask the liberty of the Sunday, and Sunday by liberty. We only ask that the public works shall scrupulously respect the Sunday, and force the individual to blush before the state; that the princes of industry, of thought, of eloquence, shall act in concert; that they shall create fruitful currents in the public mind; and little by little things will change their aspect, noise will die away, work will be suspended, and God will have His day, and the people likewise."

—The council of the Irish Reform League having asked Earl Russell to receive a deputation from their society during his stay in Ireland, his lordship has replied that his time does not permit of his conferring with them, as he would desire to do, respecting "the extension of the franchise, consistent with the privileges of the constitution." With regard to the other point they had mentioned, equality, he considered that "would be contended for by all Liberals: an Irishman ought to be admitted to the franchise on the same qualification and with the same conditions as an Englishman."

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

A Convention with Bismarck.

The special correspondent of the London *Telegraph* at Berlin publishes, by permission of Count Bismarck, the following minutes of a certain conversation he had with that distinguished statesman lately:

The absorbing topic of the day being the probability of a European war, it was very natural that I should ask Count de Bismarck what he thought upon the subject. He replied that he believed, almost without qualification, in peace. "Prussia," he said, "will never attack France; and France, when she has got over the startling surprise that a prospect of German unity has been to her, will speedily comprehend that such a consummation, suppose it realized to the utmost, in no way menaces her national pride or her continental position. Meanwhile, our attitude is almost a passive one—we are threatening nobody, coercing nobody, not even persuading anybody. If Southern Germany gravitates towards us, be assured the gravitation is a natural one, not one brought about by manœuvres on our part. We shall not repulse our brothers if they come to us with open arms; but we do not yearn for anybody's property, and can remain as we are for ten years or twenty, if Germany will let us. We have even held back where we could have precipitated agglomeration: we are content to be as we are; the pressure must come from those who feel the want of change."

I inquired what impression the meeting at Salzburg had upon the Minister President, and whether the inferences and inventions of an excited journalism had had any effect upon him. "None whatever," he answered; "what I have thought and think of the Salzburg affair is embodied in my circular of the 7th; and neither I nor any other reasonable man believed in the feasibility of an Austro-French alliance, nor feared its consequences, if effected, to Prussia. Austria cannot be the ally of France against Germany; it is the German element in her that is the good cement binding the bricks of her enormous house together. We wish well to Austria, and hope to see her reconstruct her might round an intelligent free German nucleus. I, for my part, desire for Prussia nothing better than a firm alliance with a constitutional King of Hungary, who, as Emperor of Austria, allows the German element in his other provinces full play. If Salzburg had been a French failure, as some ill-natured people chose to say it was, it could not alarm us; being what it was, we attached no political significance to it whatever." Touching upon the chances of proximate war in the East, His Excellency said, very positively, "I do not believe in it. People do not know what Russia's real condition is. I do. Russia has Eastern proclivities, and would like perhaps to assert them, but she can only do so in a great manner. Her position precludes her from half-measures, and she is really not able to commence a long and costly war. Russia has a great future before her; she has elements of strength far surpassing those of any other empire or kingdom. She is almost unassailable, but she is like a strong and healthy man attacked by indisposition. If he will only lie up for three days, and keep quiet, the native vigor of his constitution will triumph over his illness, and he will rise as strong as ever. But if he will insist upon going out, walking about and transacting business abroad just as if he were well, his malady will probably lay firmer hold upon him and bring him to serious straits. Two or three days in the life of a man mean ten, twenty, or thirty years in the life of a nation."

As to the amalgamation of the new Provinces with Prussia, and their ultimate reconciliation with their new conditions of existence, Count de Bismarck seemed not only hopeful but confident of success. "In Hanover," he remarked, "we are going on as well as we can be. The intelligence and commercial elements of the Province are on our side—only the Ritterschaft and the dependents on the late Court are against us. The King has sent them an excellent and honest gentleman (Count Stolberg) as Governor, and they have just opened their Provincial Diet, of which the majority are well disposed towards Prussia. Frankfort has been a little neglected, for more than one reason; but I have given the Frankfurters my word that they shall be put upon a proper footing, and I shall keep it. Prussia has much upon her hands, but as the inheritrix of the obligations legally incurred by the Provinces and towns recently annexed to her, she will honorably fulfil her engagements."

THE PAPAL STATES.

Before 1860—the memorable years when the title of Kingdom of Sardinia was changed to that of the Kingdom of Italy—the Papal States comprised the following divisions:

Civil Divisions.	Area Sq. M.	Population.
Rome (commarca)	1,705	310,233
Bologna (legation)	1,297	384,652
Ferrara (legation)	1,056	218,786
Forli (legation)	683	202,315
Ravenna (legation)	675	168,413
Urbino e Pesaro (legation)	1,353	237,966
Velletri (legation)	632	57,517
Ancona (delegation)	426	116,114
Macarata (delegation)	864	225,615
Camerino (delegation)	311	38,415
Ferino (delegation)	317	104,116
Ascoli (delegation)	462	82,217
Perugia (delegation)	1,452	210,316
Spoleto (delegation)	1,133	121,453
Rieti (delegation)	514	68,018
Viterbo (delegation)	1,046	120,676
Orvieto (delegation)	303	26,141
Frosinone e Pon.Cous (do.)	723	141,930
Civittavecchia (delegation)	374	24,312
Benevento (delegation)	53	23,910
Total	15,429	2,898,115

Three divisions were parts of what were in more remote times the *commarca di Roma*, the *compagna Romagno*, a part of Sabina, the Patrimony of St. Peter, Umbia, the Duchy of Camarino, Marche, the Duchy of Urbino, Romagna, the Bolognese Provinces, Ferrara, the Duchy of Benevento, and the Principality of Porte Corvo. The two last were inclosed in the Neapolitan territory. The whole were politically disposed in six Provinces, each ruled by a Cardinal. The Government was, and is, a theocratic, absolute and elective sovereignty. The sovereign, or Pope, was, and is, elected by a majority of the votes of not only the six governing Cardinals within the Papal States, but the sixty-six additional Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church, who constitute what is called the Sacred College. In 1853 the secular revenue amounted to $11,346,311, and the expenditure to $12,487,319. The army comprised ostensibly 21,059 men, but the effective army was rated at 12,828.

But a disastrous change was inaugurated in 1860. In March of that year the people of the Emilian provinces of the Papal States were called upon to decide by vote whether they would be annexed to the constitutional monarchy of Victor Emmanuel II. or form a separate kingdom. An overwhelming majority was given in favor of annexation. The entire two Sicilies decided on October 4, by a vote of 1,310,000 out of 1,420,000, upon their annexation to the kingdom of Italy. On the 26th of the same month King Victor and Garibaldi made their famous entry into Naples, possessing the Neapolitan provinces. Umbria and the Ward of Ancona had also voted for annexation. Victor Emmanuel found himself, with these accessions, sovereign of Sardinia, the Sicilies, and all Italy, with the exception of Savoy and Nice, which had been ceded to France, Venitia, which has since been surrendered to his goverament through France, and the present reduced Papal dominions, which were occupied and protected by French troops until 1866.

The temporal Papal domain now consists of the *commarca* of Rome, and the provinces or legations of Civitavecchia, Frosinone, Viterbo, and Velletri. These include 4,520 square miles about 700,000 inhabitants. The Papal army is perhaps 13,000 strong, and is made up of foreign mercenaries, principally French, Swiss, and Irish. In 1864, the income of the government was $14,500,000. The expenses were $15,500,000. The chief income is derived from the "Peter pence" contributions levied upon Catholics throughout the world. The public debt amounts to $100,000,000.

The former and present area and population of the Roman States thus present the following contrast:

	Area sq. miles.	Population.
In 1859	15,429	2,898,115
In 1867	4,520	700,000
Decrease	10,909	2,198,115

—*New York World.*

ARREST OF FENIANS IN LIVERPOOL.

Considerable excitement was last evening created in this town on account of the arrest of some of the participants in the Fenian rescue at Manchester. Ever since that unfortunate occurrence the police in this town, as well as in other places throughout the country, have been keeping a sharp lookout both for Kelly and Deasy and those who took an active part in the attack on the police van at Manchester, and who were not apprehended by the Manchester police. A few days since the authorities here were informed that some of the rescuers had come to this town, and a vigilant watch was in consequence kept for them, some of the Manchester police coming over to assist the local detectives. While going about the town yesterday the detectives saw some of the "wanted" men perambulating the principal streets, and following them about managed to find that they had gone to a public-house near the Old Haymarket. The chief-constable having been informed of the discovery, a number of police were held in readiness, in case they should be required, to arrest the men. In the early part of the evening detectives Scaife and Graham went to the public-house where the supposed Fenians had gone, and began questioning them. The suspicion of the men having been aroused they began to make a show of resistance to the detectives, but they were speedily overpowered by the reserve of police that was in the neighborhood. They were at once hand