NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Warning—Perley & Patte.
Life Assurance—Agent Wanted.
New Green House—Robert Curry.
Dwellings for Sale or to Let—R. Perkins.
Boy Lost—Mrs. Emilie Laborde.
Rooms to Let—A. McCormick.
Copper Plate Printer—Geo. Mayes.
St. Patrick's Day—John Kelly.

The Ottawa Times

County Official Paper.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868.

We understand that Mr. Sandford Fleming leaves this morning for Riviere du Loup, to carry out instructions recently received, for further explorations of the Intercolonial Railway route.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the letter of the Mayor of Halifax elsewhere published. Cannot some further effort be made? We venture to suggest that it would not be out of place for the House of Commons to make an appropriation.

The Commons sat but for a few minutes yesterday afternoon. The Minister of Justice and the Minister of Finance gave notice of the introduction of several Bills. Mr. McKenzie called attention to the vacancy in the Privy Council created by the death of the late President, and also to the Office of Secretary of State for the Provinces. Sir John stated that explanations on these matters would be given, when the organization of the Departments was before the House.

Rumor has it—and in this case there is a probability of its being near the truth—that the Hon. J. R. Benson is to be called to the Senate to fill the vacancy created, by the death of Mr. Blair, and that Mr. Glazier, of Sunbury, a member of the Local Legislature, and Mr. Dever, a St. John merchant, are to fill the two vacancies in the New Brunswick Senatorial representation. Should these appointments be made and accepted, we believe the Senate will be full, Messrs. Archibald of Nova Scotia, Ross of Ontario and Chapais of Quebec having qualified the other day.

Mr. Blake is evidently doomed to play second fiddle at Ottawa, as well as at Toronto. When Mr. McKellar took the dumps in the Ontario Legislature, Mr. Blake made everything pleasant by inducing the Opposition brigade to sign the roll, and acknowledge the member for Bothwell, a very generous act when we remember his own previous nomination to the leadership by the *Globe*. When yesterday there was an excellent opportunity to have asserted his preeminence in the Commons by interpolating Ministers concerning the Presidency of the Council, he allowed the member for Lambton to lead off, thereby recognising the latter as the Opposition leader. Perhaps, however, as the Presidency was offered to Mr. McKenzie on a former occasion he may have had more than an ordinary curiosity upon the subject; the question may have been raised on individual rather than on party account, yet the circumstance shows Mr. Blake's extreme humility in being content to follow rather than to lead, in both Legislatures.

Mr. Weir, of Montreal, who has had charge of the exportation of American silver movement in that city, recently reported his transactions to a meeting of gentlemen called for the purpose of forwarding the movement. Mr. Weir has already exported $130,000, but says the transaction has not been so profitable as he anticipated. He desires, however, to continue the operation, and calls for another hundred thousand dollars at five per cent. discount, the exportation of which he thinks would reduce the discount on what would then remain in the country to three or three and a-half per cent. Resolutions were adopted approving of Mr. Weir's action, and pledging the meeting to assist in obtaining as much silver as possible for immediate exportation. This thoroughly practical movement on the part of the business men of Montreal ought to be encouraged by other cities. It is not a service to themselves merely, but to the whole country, that they are performing. It appears to us that concerted action among the mercantile classes throughout the country would speedily get over the difficulty of the "silver nuisance," without any further special legislation on the subject, and were our own standard of value reduced to that of Nova Scotia, the "nuisance" would cure itself.

So far as we understand the subject, we heartily concur in the correctness of the following remarks made by Mr. Weir on the proposition that the Government should buy up the silver with twelve months legal tender notes. Mr. Weir says in his report:

"This, sir, would be introducing a much more serious nuisance, being nothing less than a proposal to suspend specie payments. Suppose, sir, the Government were to issue $2,000,000 of such notes, and compel the banks to take them at par, do you think the banks would sell their sterling at ten per cent for such notes, after paying 9¼ in gold for it in New York? No, sir; they might advance the price to 20 per cent and set you at defiance, at least until their supply of these long dated legal tenders was exhausted. There is, however, a fatal objection to this proposal in the Royal Instructions, which require all Bills making a legal tender of any paper currency and not redeemable in specie on demand, to be reserved for Imperial consideration."

The Board of Trade of this city has issued a circular, in which the action of the Board is set forth on the silver question, and the suggestion offered to the Government, viz., that the silver should be called in and purchased by the Government, at current rates, to be paid for in legal tender notes, and that if necessary a further issue of Canadian silver currency should be made. The same circular contains three propositions, which are commended to the consideration of "other Boards of Trade in the Province," viz., that the Government, in fixing the standard of value, "should be requested "to recognise the fact, that the English "sovereign is likely to become a standard of "value for international circulation throughout Europe;" that there should be a mint established for the Dominion of Canada, and that "a Board of Trade should be organised "for the Dominion, consisting of two Delegates from every Board of Trade in the "Province, who would watch over the interests of commerce, manufactures, navigation, the currency laws and fiscal regulations."

It strikes us that if a Dominion Board of Trade is to be organised, it should embrace a representation from all the Provinces, and not from one only. But the proposition is not one that is likely to be acted upon—an effort some time ago to get up even an Inter-Provincial trade meeting having failed. Boards of Trade can only act effectively in their own localities and fairly represent matters with which their members are familiar. The judgment upon any given question of a Dominion Board, composed as is suggested above, would be worth no more than the collective opinion of an equal number of business men, no more in fact than the opinion of any single Board, for it is well known that such bodies are exceedingly liable to adapt their views to the sectional interests of their own locality. As representatives of opinion in their several cities, these Boards can doubtless render the Government and country some service, and by their representations upon the interests of trade or commerce; but we do not think that a body of delegates to be chosen by all the Boards is needed to revise and superintend the action of the Legislature and the Executive.

In another column we copy from the New York *Tablet* a notice of the late L. Devany, Esq., of Montreal. The *Tablet* is an ably conducted and widely circulated religious newspaper, published in the interest of the Irish Roman Catholic body, and naturally enough it speaks of the deceased gentleman from the same standpoint as it views all the subjects of which it treats. But the tribute to Mr. Devany's admirable qualities will be appreciated by many, aye, by more Protestants in Canada than by those of his own faith, for very few in the Western Province ever more successfully carried the associations of friendship over the distinctions of creed, country, and nationality than he. The writer remembers well Mr. Devany's early struggles in Canada, when he was comparatively a friendless emigrant, and few of our business men who have been the "smiths of their own fortunes"—and Canada boasts a wonderful number of such—better deserve the title of a "self made man." In the city where his Canadian career commenced, with very small beginnings—Hamilton—Mr. Devany worked his way up to being one of its ablest and most trusted men in civic politics. As Councillor and Alderman, he occupied a leading position in the Corporation for many years, and was universally esteemed for his upright and enlightened course on all public questions. In the fall of '61 Mr. Devany, thinking that Hamilton was too small a field for his operations—and in those days the Ambitious Little City was under severe depression—resolved on removing to Montreal, and his friends honored him with a public dinner, at which the principal citizens, the then city member, and the late Sir Allan Macnab were among his entertainers. Mr. Devany's career throughout life was honorable to himself and to his countrymen; though never aspiring higher than the municipal honors which his neighbors forced upon him, many an M.P.P. under the old *regime* felt the force of his great political influence, and few of them could better entertain a crowd, or were such adepts in popular, platform oratory, which carried away the sympathies of the people without offending their reason. As a public speaker he had few equals, except among those who are engaged in public life; in private life and personal intercourse with the public, he was all that his panegyrist in the *Tablet* represents him to be.

We make these few remarks to complete in some measure the picture of the *Tablet*. Mr. Devany was among the most earnest of Canadian patriots, and we could not but think the other day, while reading an admirable article in the Montreal *Gazette* on the lesson which Irishmen might read from the distinguished career of the learned Sergeant Shee, that in its own city death had just mowed down one whose life, though spent in a humbler sphere, than was that of the great jurist, was far more suggestive, because it afforded an example of success to which every Irishman in Canada may legitimately aspire, and to which many, if they would but try, would succeed. Mr. Devany died at the early age of forty-four.

THE NOVA SCOTIA RELIEF FUND.

LETTER FROM THE MAYOR OF HALIFAX.

Mr. Edward Cluff, of the Ottawa Post Office, has received the following letter from Stephen Tobin, Esq., Mayor of Halifax, acknowledging the receipt of the sum raised on behalf of the destitute fishermen by the Concert of the O. U. R. Club of this city:

Edward Cluff, Esq., Secretary, O. U. R. Club Concert Committee, Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—I requested our Treasurer to forward you a paper with my public acknowledgment of the amount ($200.00) so kindly forwarded by you, and presume you are ere this in possession of it. Allow me to add the thanks of our citizens for the generous and successful effort made by the O. U. R. Club on behalf of our fishermen, who are reduced to such a fearful state of want and misery—the result of the failure of our shore fisheries. Many of us hoped that the distress, which first came to our notice about two months ago, was, and would be confined to certain localities, but it appears now to be general, especially in this County, and I can assure you that, as Chairman of the Central Relief Committee, I hear tales of suffering amongst the hardy fellows we are called on to assist, which enable me to say that it would be difficult to exaggerate the misfortune which has befallen our fishermen, or to overdraw the harrowing scenes daily witnessed amongst them; and which give us ample reason to feel deeply grateful for the timely aid so freely and spontaneously given, towards alleviating the misery of this large and deserving class of our population. I therefore beg to repeat my thanks, as Chairman of the Committee, in their behalf, and that of the citizens generally, for the handsome contribution of the O. U. R. Club of Ottawa, which you so kindly forwarded.

Believe me, dear sir,
Very truly yours,
Stephen Tobin,
Mayor of Halifax,
Chairman Relief Committee.

Cotton no Longer King.—Cotton goods are now nearly as cheap as before the American war. Garland, Mutchmor & Co. have lately received a few bales of gray and white cottons, skirtings and prints, purchased since the great fall in prices. Parties requiring any description of dry goods would do well to see their stock before purchasing. 582y

Bryan's Wafers, (the great public remedy,) have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a sure, harmless and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affections. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

1ST PARLIAMENT: 1ST SESSION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, March 13.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

Several petitions were presented praying for the adoption of Major Robinson's route for the Intercolonial Railway.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

After the presentation of sundry returns to Addresses by the Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN,

Hon. Mr. CARTIER gave notice that he would, on Monday next, introduce a Bill respecting Railways.

Notice of the introduction of the following Bills was also given

Sir J. A. MACDONALD (on Tuesday)—A Bill respecting the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States, for the apprehension of offenders: A Bill respecting the proceedings upon cases of controverted elections: A Bill respecting Penitentiaries: A Bill respecting continuance of Parliament notwithstanding the demise of the Sovereign.

Hon. Mr. ROSE—A Bill respecting Currency: A Bill respecting Consolidated Revenue Fund: A Bill respecting Insurance Companies: A Bill respecting the Civil Service: And a Bill to enable certain Banks in any part of Canada to use Dominion notes in place of their own.

KAMOURASKA PETITION.

Hon. Mr. DORION called the attention of the House to the petition of the Hon. Mr. CHAPAIS, claiming his seat for Kamouraska, the object of which had now been set aside by the acceptance by the petitioner of a seat in the Upper Chamber. He, therefore, thought that the order for reference of the petition to the General Elections Committee should be discharged.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD promised the attention of Government to the subject, if allowed to stand over till Monday.

ADJOURNMENT.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD announced that it was not the purpose of Government to proceed with any measure to-day, but to postpone work until Monday, after which they would proceed *de die in diem*. He moved that the House do now adjourn.

In reply to Mr. McKENZIE, who made some enquiries regarding the Departments of the President of the Council and the Secretary of State for the Provinces,

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD replied that the policy of the Government regarding these Departments would be fully explained when the Departmental Bills came up for consideration. The Secretary of State for the Provinces, whom Mr. McKENZIE had referred to as having failed to obtain a seat in the Commons, had resigned his office, but had been requested by the Government to continue in its exercise on account of the great pressure of public business.

The House then adjourned at twenty-five minutes past three, till Monday.

MADOC QUARTZ MILLS.

Having been in Madoc the greater part of my time since the 15th of October last, I have had an opportunity of seeing the working of the crushing mills; and although there were a few breaks in the machinery, which occasioned delay, upon the whole the mills have done good work, as may be seen by the monthly returns published. There are two mills in operation, one capable of crushing from three to five tons, and the other from seven to ten tons in twenty-four hours. These mills have changed hands, Major Wallace, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Kennedy, now being the proprietors. Mr. Taylor, of the firm of Scott and Taylor is now managing the Richardson mine, and has introduced his amalgamating process there. I understand the process will be the same in both the custom mills, and it is the best yet introduced into Canada. These mills can take out at least sixty per cent of the assay, and any person having quartz rock to test can easily ascertain whether it will pay by getting a ton or more crushed at either of the mills. The Lower Town mill was engaged crushing a quantity of the Richardson rock, and the one in Upper Town was idle when I left, preparatory to changing hands; and I intend to get some rock crushed as soon as I conveniently can from west half of lot 25, 4th concession, Madoc, upon which gold was discovered in both shafts, a few days before I left. The price of crushing a single ton is twenty dollars, with a scale to ten tons—ten tons can be crushed for ten dollars per ton and a contract can be made for larger quantities. The Anglo-Saxon Company are building a mill 105 feet by 60, with a boilerhouse attached 40 by 20. The Bay State, Madoc, Toronto, and Whitby Merchants' Union and other companies are erecting mills, and there will be at least a dozen mills in operation this year. The amalgamating process will likely be different and those who build later will have the benefit of their experience. The cost of raising, crushing, and separating the gold cannot exceed $7 per ton; some persons say much less will do it. With respect to working sulphurets, as stated in California, it can be done better by owners of mines with their own mills, as each lot would require to be worked separate at the custom mills. The proprietors of these custom mills are enterprising, energetic, and competent men, and will be the first to avail themselves of any improvement in the amalgamating process, which will have the effect of extracting a greater quantity of gold than can be obtained by the present process. Q. Keefer.

LOCAL NEWS.

Young and Radford have the largest, best and cheapest stock of watches to be found in Ottawa. They have also on hand a very choice and varied assortment of Electro-plated ware, and Fancy Goods. They do all kinds of repairing and jewellery jobbing in first-class style. 656-y.

Charitable Concert.—We are authorized to state that the charitable concert, to be held on St. Patrick's Day, at the Theatre, will be for the joint benefit of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society and the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. We hope every loyal Irishman will interest himself in this laudable cause.

A Team Through the Ice.—As one of the teams of Mr. John Neville was crossing the ice on the canal yesterday, it came upon a patch of thin ice, and broke through. Horses and sleigh were all submerged. It was feared at first that the mishap would be fatal to the poor horses. Fortunately, however, the accident was seen by a number of people on shore, by whom planks were taken to the spot, and after a great deal of labor the whole concern was rescued to the great relief of the owner and of the spectators, and so far as we can learn without much damage. In future the ice of the canal cannot be depended upon; drawing off the water has rendered it insecure.

Arrivals at the Russell House, Yesterday.—Hon. B. Seymour, Port Hope; George W. Brainerd, Syracuse; F. W. Dobbee, Bayham; D. McCallum, Stromnest; J. W. Lapum, Centreville; C. S. Carnegie, Montreal; Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Quebec; W. M. Simpson, Sault St. Marie; S. S. Campbell, Montreal; C. Schreiber, Halifax, N.S.; W. H. Thompson, Truro, N. S.

Weather Table.—Noted by Wm. Hearn, Optician and Druggist, Market Drug Store, York-st.

Ottawa, March 13, 1868.

Greatest degree of cold registered during the previous night, 10 above zero.

8 a.m., 40 above zero.
1 p.m., 50 " "
6 p.m., 40 " "

Serious Accident.—Mr. George Lemaitre, a printer, in the employ of Mr. Desbarats, fell down the steps at Rideau and Little Sussex-sts., on Thursday night, and broke his arm. Those abominable steps are a nuisance of long standing, and it is high time they were removed. They are bad enough in summer, but in winter they are a hundred times worse. How many broken bones or other accidents have happened at that spot will perhaps never be known, but it is safe to assume that many have happened which the public have not heard of. Is there no remedy?

The Dog Tax.—The Assessors complain of the petty tricks and devices resorted to for the purpose of evading the dog tax. Many of the poor curs have been kept in cellars for weeks to keep them out of sight; others refuse to let their dogs in the house by day at all, and when the Assessors come disown them. The wits of the gentlemen have been so much sharpened by these practices that they often succeed in finding dogs as well as puppies in places where they were least expected. They owe much, too, to the envy of some of those discovered, who tell on their neighbors. It is said that a practice prevails of sending canine property to board at houses where the Assessors have already been.

Police Court.—Gabriel Charet was charged with leaving the employ of Damas Noel, contrary to an agreement entered into between the parties. Noel deposed that he had engaged defendant to work for him till the opening of navigation, but the defendant pleaded that Noel had broken the contract in several particulars, and amongst others had refused to do his washing without charge. The case was dismissed without costs.—Catherine Ryan was charged with stealing dry goods from the store of Magee & Russell. John R. Stitt, a clerk in the store, believed the goods to be the property of Magee & Russell; and to the best of his belief they were the property of Magee & Russell, and that he had never sold them to the prisoner, nor could he account for their having left the store. In the absence of her own admissions the evidence would have been scarcely sufficient to warrant a committal. She was, however, committed to take her trial at the Assizes, to be held on the 24th inst.—John Smith and John Ross were charged with stealing washed clothes from a line in the yard of Mrs. Clark, who identified a shirt produced as one of the articles lost. It was also sworn to by John Adams, for whom Mrs. Clark had washed it. Smith was committed to take his trial at the Assizes, and Ross was discharged.

Sudden Death from Apoplexy.—Yesterday morning an Englishman named Henry Hutchinson, employed at Mr. Buck's livery stables, was found dead in his bed under the following circumstances:—He had been drinking part of the previous day and evening, and went home in company with some of those with whom he had spent the evening, and was put to bed by the men who slept in the same room with him; it was remarked that he breathed heavily after he was in bed, but no particular notice was taken of the circumstance. In the morning Mr. Buck went to the room door a little before six o'clock as usual, for the purpose of calling the men. Hutchinson had always been in the habit of answering the call, and as he did not do so on this occasion, Mr. Buck entered the room and was horrified to find the poor fellow quite dead. Medical men were soon called in but all was too late, for death had preceded them. Dr. Riel held an inquest, and a *post mortem* examination showed that death had been brought on by apoplexy from excessive drinking. Evidence was also adduced before the jury that he had been very freely drinking on the previous evening and for some time before. The jury returned a verdict in conformity with the evidence, viz.: "That the deceased came to his death by apoplexy, caused by excessive drinking." Very little is known of Hutchinson, beyond the fact that he was an Englishman who had not been very long in this country. He had been employed, it appears, in one of the great racing stables of England, having an excellent knowledge of horses, and was one of the best hands ever in Mr. Buck's employ. He was of full habit, from thirty-two to thirty-five years of age, of very agreeable disposition, and his greatest fault was that he could not control his appetite for drink. He was buried yesterday afternoon in a very creditable manner at the expense of Mr. Buck, all the employees, with Mr. Buck, following the remains in carriages.

Masonic Jewels, Designs, &c.—Messrs Young & Radford are prepared to furnish all kinds of Masonic jewels, in the highest styles of the art, on the shortest notice, and at the cheapest rates. All kinds of jewellery repaired.

Wholesale Official Stealing in Russia.—The commission appointed by the Russian Government last May to enquire into the wholesale robberies of public property committed by the higher officials of Nijni-Novgorod, has finished its labours. There are ninety-eight persons implicated in these robberies, and the chief culprits are an official of high rank, named Werdersoffskoj and Tierskoj, one of his subordinates. The total amount stolen is, according to the report of the commission, 1,448,104 pounds of salt, valued at 782,000 silver roubles (£98,000), and 62,000 pounds of iron. Werdersoffskoj began operations in 1858, immediately after receiving his appointment. As he could do nothing without an accomplice, he set about obtaining one by the singular means of treating all his subordinates with extraordinary severity. One of them, Tierskoj, perceiving his object, had an explanation with his chief, and the latter then came to an understanding with most of the other officials dismissing those who refused to lend themselves to his designs. The whole department thus formed a gigantic conspiracy with the object of fleecing the Government, and nine years elapsed before the fraud was discovered. Among the documents laid before the commission was a letter from Werderoffskoj which shows a curious mixture of hypocrisy and scoundrelism. It is addressed to a well known gambler, and begs him to admit Werderoffskoj's brother to a share of his winnings, adding that the writer is "convinced that God will not turn away from them, and will bless them, for Providence always blesses a good cause." As a sort of climax to this strange affair, the merchants of Nijni Novgorod have addressed a petition to the Minister of Finance, begging him to stop the proceedings against Werderoffskoj, and offering to replace out of their own pockets the money of which the public treasury had been defrauded.

AMERICAN NEWS.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

A Woollen Factory Burned Down.

Worcester, Mass, March 12.—J. C. Reynolds' woollen factory, South Morrison, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss about $30,000.

From St. Domingo.

Havana, March 12.—By the latest dates from St. Domingo, we learn that President Baez had not arrived there, but on the contrary it is reported that he will remain some time longer at Curacoa. General Hionguа will probably be made acting President. The cholera still prevailed in the capital of St. Domingo.

Banquets given to Admiral Farragut.

New York, March 13.—The *Herald's* Naples special says the naval banquet given by Admiral Provana, of the royal Italian navy, to Admiral Farragut, came off in this city today. It was attended by the chief naval officers of Italy, the American Admiral, and many United States officers, and a brilliant assemblage of non-professional guests. The toasts were friendly and cordial towards the Union, and highly complimentary to Admiral Farragut. The city authorities will give a banquet at an early day to the Admiral in the name of the Neapolitan people.

From Mexico.

The *Herald's* City of Mexico special says the newspapers of the capital are occupied with the question of reorganizing the Cabinet, and the grave contests going on in some of the States. Congress has been prorogued until the end of May. The authorities of Matamoras, as well as those of the State of Tamaulipas, order the immediate expulsion of all such foreigners as fall under the provisions of the circular issued by the National Government in October last. Governor Mendoza, of Michoacan, has received the authority from the State Government to punish with death all kidnappers and banditti. Gen. Diego Alvarez has invaded the District of Tlapa, where he commenced levying men and seizing horses. Gen. Jimenez had given arms to the inhabitants of Olipaga to defend themselves against Alvarez. A conspiracy at Morelos, in the State of Puebla, supported by money from the Chief Vicaro, was foiled by the vigilance of the Government. It is possible that the United States gunboat *Saginaw* will interfere in the trouble at Mazatlan.

American Proclivities in the Sandwich Islands.

San Francisco, March 12.—Sandwich Islands advices to Feb. 26th, state that at the recent elections some of the plantation hands marched to the polls with the American flag at their head, and the Hawaiian flag at the rear of the procession.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Richmond, March 12.—The steamer *John Sylvester* exploded this morning, killing the colored fireman and severely scalding four passengers.

Fires.

Scranton, Pa., March 12.—A fire this evening, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, destroyed ten thousand dollars' worth of property.

Springfield, Mass., March 12.—A fire occurred this evening. Loss $10,000.

The Vacant Attorney-Generalship.

New York, March 13.—The *Tribune's* special says no successor to Attorney-General Stanberry is to be appointed for the present, and it is understood that Secretary Browning will discharge the duties of the office for some time. The rumor that Chief Justice Chase will insist that at least 30 days shall be given the President to prepare is totally unfounded.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

The Impeachment Court.

Washington, March 13.—The Impeachment Court reorganized to-day after a long argument on both sides. The court by a vote of 40 to 10 refused to grant the forty days for preparation, asked for by the President, and fixed the 23rd inst. as the date for the trial to commence. The court adjourned until that time.

Election Returns.

Concord, N.H., March 13.—223 towns give Harriman 2,600 of a majority. The lower branch of the Legislature will be composed of 191 Republicans and 141 Democrats.

Railway Accident.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 13.—The Cincinnati express train, last evening, when near Lebenon met with an accident, caused by a broken rail. Eight persons were injured, but none fatally.

THE LATE MR. DEVANY OF MONTREAL.

[From the New York Tablet, March 11, 1868.]

It is our painful duty to announce the death of an old and valued friend, Mr. Lawrence Devany, a native of the County Roscommon, Ireland, who departed this life in Montreal, Canada East, on Tuesday the 3rd inst., after a long and tedious illness.

Many a reader of the *Tablet* will share the heartfelt sorrow with which we record the death of this truly good man, this warm true friend, whose loss we are called to mourn. Of Mr. Devany it may in truth be said, as it often was said, that he was "a prince among men." A good husband, a fond father a faithful friend, an intelligent and patriotic citizen, devoted alike to Canada, the country of his adoption, and Ireland, the country of his birth, Mr. Devany was, to crown all, a fervent and devout Catholic. As a business man he had few equals and no superiors; hence, he was eminently successful in all his undertakings. He was, for many years an alderman of the city of Hamilton, C. W., and his removal to Montreal, some years ago, was considered a public loss by the people of the former city, who gave him a public entertainment previous to his departure from amongst them. In Montreal, he was no less beloved and respected. In truth, Mr. Devany was one of those rare specimens of human nature whom to know is to love, whose bright, genial nature sheds sunshine and warmth all around. Would that society had many such as he! No lack of appreciation had he in life, but now that he is gone, his virtues will shine out all the brighter, and his countless friends will remember, with saddened hearts, his boundless hospitality, his open-handed charity, his never-failing generosity, his large and liberal public spirit, his merry laugh, his ready jest, his fire social qualities, his refinement and elevation of sentiment, his high appreciation of all that was great and good, his profound reverence for religion and its ministers!—Oh! it is only when such as he go down to the grave that we who live feel how terrible is the stern law of death, the doom that consigns all the children of Adam to the dark and silent grave! We know a seaside village not far from our own metropolis, where Mr. Devany was wont to spend, with other Canadian friends, a portion of each summer, where his loss will be sensibly felt, as an active, and energetic, and liberal patron of the little church, which is the pride of Catholic visitors to the coast—where his periodical visit was looked forward to alike by priest and people. There, at early morning, was he seen during his stay, not only hearing Mass daily, but serving at the altar, when such service was required. A source of real edification were the visits of this most worthy gentleman to that remote village on the far Long Island shore, which was his favorite summer resort. There, as elsewhere, he will be long missed, and kindly remembered.

Mr. Devany died, as he lived, in close communion with his God, into whose hands he lovingly resigned his chastened spirit. Yet it was hard for him to die, for he left behind a loving and beloved wife, and a large family of young children, to whom his death was, he knew, an irreparable loss. And not to them alone, but to other families of orphan relatives, to whom he supplied the place of a father. That God may comfort them all in their sad bereavement will be the prayer of many, both in Canada and the United States, who, in Mr. Devany, have lost a generous and devoted friend. Of your charity, Christian reader, pray for his soul! *Requiescat in pace. Amen.*

Very Sensible.—Horse dealers who are supposed to know what affects their interest, purchase "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and condition medicine" by the dozen and feed it to their horses for the purpose of improving their condition, which it always does—others should profit by their example. Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package. *Northrop & Lyman*, Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine dealers.

A FINANCIAL FACT.

[From the Toronto Leader.]

In past years Canadians heard so much of the waste and extravagance of Governments that they were led to believe the country was fast going to ruin. No doubt the "ten long years of calumny" of which Mr. Drummond once spoke in the House of Assembly, had an injurious effect upon the Province. Much evil was done to our credit abroad; and at home a restless spirit of dissatisfaction and a hankering after annexation to the United States were created. Still, with all these drawbacks, the Province grew steadily and surely. It is only by an occasional retrospect that we can appreciate fully how rapidly we have increased in wealth. Take as one instance of the fact, the amount of deposits in our banks from year to year. The increase has been something astonishing, as the following table shows:—

DEPOSITS IN THE BANKS OF CANADA FOR THE YEARS SEVERALLY NAMED.

1842	$2,600,000	1863	$21,200,000
1848	2,600,000	1864	23,600,000
1849	2,800,000	1865	26,650,000
1852	6,100,000	1866	27,650,000
1856	9,600,000	1867	28,953,000
1859	12,500,000		

This is one of the many evidences of a statistical kind which might be given in proof of the rapid material growth of these Provinces. Did it represent merely surplus earnings placed in the banks for safe keeping or at a small rate of interest, it would not indicate so fully as it does the solid advancement of the country. Capital is, however, increasingly employed from year to year, and every interest is being more largely developed. Commercial reverses there have been, as in 1847, and again in 1857 and '58, but the recuperative power of the Province was sufficient to wipe away their traces in a short time. There would just now, be reason to apprehend some unpleasant consequences from the excessive importation of dry goods during the past year if the country were not in a healthy financial and commercial condition generally, thanks to the excellent harvests with which we have been blessed for some two or three years past. There is much room for satisfaction at our present condition, and there is certainly nothing in the circumstances of our neighbors, either politically or commercially, which should excite feelings in this Province which would be adverse to the continuation of the connection which now exists between it and the mother country.

The Power of Imagination.—The *Easton Free Press* says that a man named Roberts, living near New Germanstown, in Huntingtown county, Pa., some months since, while driving a strange dog off his premises, was slightly bitten on the leg by the animal. He had heard that within nine days after being bitten by a rabid dog, hydrophobia would show itself, and believing that the canine by which he had been bitten was mad, his imagination at once suggested this disease as a result, and he awaited with fear and trembling the coming of the fatal day. The time arrived, and a neighbour visiting him about noon found him kicking about, foaming at the mouth, and going through the other antics that madmen usually perform. As soon as Roberts saw his visitor, he made for him, barking like a dog, while the other, frightened out of his wits, rushed out of the house, followed by the seeming madman. Over the fields and fences they went, the visitor straining every nerve, quickening his steps with the energy that his fear imparted to him, and Roberts jumping, and raving, and barking, after the frightened man. After a long chase they reached the village, both thoroughly tired and out of wind, and believing that Roberts must have some crazy streak in his noddle they surrounded him and threw him down, and binding him securely had him taken to his house. Physicians having been summoned, they at once pronounced the man to be a victim of delusion, with no more madness than they had themselves, and as free from hydrophobia as the bed on which he lay. After a short time he was convinced of having made a great fool of himself, and fearing the ridicule of his neighbours, he sold out his farm, left the country, and has never since been heard of by the residents near his old home.

—The New York *Times* says: "Every day reveals more clearly *the extraordinary amount of want and suffering* that exists among the poor of this city at the present time. Wherever a place is opened to furnish relief to the destitute, it is instantly crowded with gaunt and hungry wretches, *eager for the bowl of soup and crust of bread which comes from the hand of charity.* The statistics of the regular institutions of charity show an amount of distress unparalleled since the hard times of 1855. The soup-houses in Boston also are kept very active."

How the Prince Stood it.—Almost everybody wondered, and so did we; but there will be no more wondering what is best to take for coughs and colds, or for the cure of rheumatism, pleurisy, neuralgia, tooth-ache, strains, bruises, bowel complaints, &c. The "Canadian Pain Destroyer" now takes the lead everywhere for such complaints, and is entirely eclipsing all other preparations of the kind.

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

(*Compiled expressly for the* Times.)

Times Office, Ottawa, March 13.

Flour—Extra	8 75	@	9 00
No. 1	8 25	@	0 00
No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	4 05	@	0 00
" Spring "	4 12½	@	4 25
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	7 00	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	5 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	0 80	@	0 90
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 90	@	0 80
Buckwheat Flour—bbl.	5 50	@	0 00
Wheat—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	1 90	@	1 95
Spring " "	1 80	@	1 85
Corn—Per bushel, 56 lbs	1 25	@	0 00
Peas " 60 lbs	0 80	@	0 90
Oats " 34 lbs	0 60	@	0 62
Beans " 60 lbs	2 00	@	2 25
Pork—Mess—per barrel	20 00	@	20 50
Prime Mess per do	14 00	@	14 50
Hog per 100 lbs	7 00	@	8 00
Ham	0 12	@	0 13
Beef	6 00	@	7 00
Mutton—per lb by the qr.	0 05	@	0 7
Lamb—per qr	0 05	@	0 7
Geese—Each	0 50	@	0 60
Turkeys—Each	0 80	@	2 00
Ducks	0 70	@	0 80
Fowl—Per pair	0 50	@	0 80
Butter—Choice Table	0 25	@	0 30
No. 1 Firkin	0 22	@	0 00
No. 2	0 17	@	0 18
Eggs	0 30	@	0 40
Apples—per brl	3 00	@	4 50
Vegetables, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@	0 50
Onions—per bbl	4 50	@	0 00
Hay—Per ton, new	16 00	@	19 00
Wood—Per cord	0 00	@	3 05
Tamarac	0 00	@	2 00
Hemlock	0 00	@	2 00

New York Markets.

New York, March 13.—Cotton drooping at 25c. Flour favors buyers. Receipts 3,000 bbls. and 4,900 bags. Sales 7,800 bbls. at $8.90 @ $9.50 for Superfine State and Western; $10.75 for Common to Choice Extra State; $9.80 @ $11.40 for Common to Choice Extra Western. Rye Flour steady at $7.75 @ $9.50. Wheat dull and favors buyers. Receipts 53,900 bus. Sales 10,000 bus. No. 2 Spring private terms. Rye quiet and heavy. Corn firm in light supply. Receipts 59,000 bus. Sales 3,800 bus. at $1.23 @ $1.24 for New Mixed Western. Barley scarce and very firm. Receipts 530 bus. Oats firmer. Receipts 5,600 bus. Sales 24,000 bus. at 83½c. for Western in store. Pork firm and quiet at $24.20 @ $24.35 for New Mess; $23.30 @ $23.45 for Old Mess. Lard quiet and heavy at 14¾c. @ 14¾.

New York Money Market.

New York, March 13.—Stocks active.
Sterling exchange 109½.
Gold 139¾.
3 p.m.—Gold closed at 139¾.

London Money Market.

London, March 13—11:15 a.m.—Consols 93 @ 93¼ for both money and account.
Bonds 71¾ @ 72.
Erie 49¼.
Illinois Central 89¾.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, March 13—11:15 a. m.—Cotton quiet and steady. Stock in port 319,000 bales including 193,000 American.

Specie in the Bank of France.

Paris, March 13.—Specie in Bank of France has increased ten millions of francs.

DIVINE SERVICES in THE CITY CHURCHES ON SUNDAY.

Christ Church (Church of England)—Sparks Street. Rev J S Lauder, M A, Rev C F Street, M A, Curate.
Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening at 7. Free Seats.

Chapel of Ease—Sussex Street. Rev J S Lauder, M A, Rev C F Street, M A, Curates.
Morning Service at 11; Evening at 7. Free Seats.

St. Alban's Church, Daly Street. (All seats free.) Rev. T. Bedford Jones, LL. D., Rector.
Sunday services 11 a m and 7 p m. Week day services daily (except Monday) 9 a m and 5 p m. Holy Communion every Sunday, alternately at 8 a m and 11 a m. Sunday School, 9:30 a m. Saturday Catechetical classes 10 a m. Teachers' class, (open to all adult members of congregation) Thursday, 4 p m. Litany and choral practice, do. Friday, 7 p m.

New Edinburgh Parish—Church of England. Rev. George Noel Higginson, M.A., Clerk in charge.
Service in the New School House. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Evening Service at 4 p.m. Holy Communion on the 1st Sunday in the month at 11 a.m., and on the 3rd Sunday in the month at 8 a.m. The services are maintained by the offertory.

St James' Episcopal Church—Hull. Rev John Johnston.
Divine Service at 11 a m and 7 p m.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Le Breton's Flats. Rev T W Pickett.
Services commence at 10½ a m; and 6½ p m. Sabbath School at 2 p m.

Congregational Church—Albert Street. Rev Joseph Elliot.
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