THE LONDON RESTAURANT

Will be opened on

Wednesday Ev'g., the 10th Inst.,

IN ROWE'S BLOCK, RIDEAU ST.

The public are all invited to visit this establishment "FREE" that evening.
The Table will be supplied with the best of market produce. The Bar with the best of English Ales, Dublin Porter, Wines, Spirits and Cigars.
Meals from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

W. MILLS,
(Late of Quebec) Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opening of Parliament—R. E Kimber.
Grand Dramatic and Gymnastic Soiree.
Devlin's Hats That R Hats.
The London Restaurant—W. Mills.
Unreserved Auction Sale—W. H. Falls.
St. Alban's Monthly Readings.

The Ottawa Times.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1872.

Hon. Mr. Pope has returned.

Sir George Cartier returned yesterday from the East.

Colonel Cumberland and Hon. G. Robertson, of St. John, N.B., are expected at the Russell House to-day.

L'Evenement is terribly exercised. It had repeatedly assured its readers that Lord Lisgar was "the last Governor General of Canada," his mission being to establish an Independent Republic here. And now another Governor General is appointed, and all our esteemed contemporary's prognostications are proved untrue.

The busier and more exciting the mode of life, the greater the number of insane persons, and *vice versa*. It has been ascertained that the proportion of insane to sane persons in America is one in every 562; in Scotland it is 1 to every 574. In the agricultural districts of England the proportion is one to 820, while in London it is 1 to 400.

THE "GLOBE" AND THE TREATY.

Our esteemed contemporary the Toronto *Globe* is nothing in argument. Its editorials are not distinguished for brilliancy or perspicuity, nor is there any touch of originality about them, save in one thing. As an inventor of new and opprobrious epithets to apply to the members of the Dominion Government the *Globe* is entitled to credit. It has spoken of them as "resuscitated mummies," "howling dervishes," "shivering wretches," &c., but it now has arrived at a conclusion, which it expresses in questionable English, to the effect that "a family of rats caught and doomed to destruction is perhaps as apt an illustration of the condition of the Ottawa Cabinet as could be found." Having made up its mind on this point, the organ goes on to criticise certain remarks made by us a few days since on the Independence question. We do not like to use harsh language, still there is only one name which we can apply to the *Globe's* statement when it asserts that we have ever said that "independence was a settled question." It is a rank falsehood of the most gross and inexcusable character, and the man who penned it was perfectly well aware when he wrote it that he was telling an untruth. We challenge the *Globe* to produce a single extract from these columns in which Canadian Independence has been, either directly or indirectly, advocated. We know that our contemporary is in the habit of treasuring up our editorials, much as he may affect to despise them, inasmuch as he lately quoted from some written nearly a year ago. Now let him produce one in which we have alluded to the "Independence" movement without denouncing it. If he cannot do so, and fails to apologise for his falsehood, then we are justified in assuming that he is content to remain under the stigma of being a wilful perverter of the truth.

The leading organ of the Opposition also takes exception to the following portion of an editorial which appeared in the TIMES about a week since.

At the present, however, our safety depends upon remaining a portion of the British Empire. To do this may occasionally entail some sacrifices and the shaping of our policy in a manner which may best promote imperial interests. But what we may lose in consequence of our connection with Great Britain, is as nothing in comparison with the sacrifices we should have to make and the uncertainty which would hang over our future, were the ties which unite us to the mother country severed and the Union Jack replaced by another flag.

The *Globe* says in reference to the above:

All at once, the maintenance of our relations with Great Britain is found to be of a value so incalculable that we must make any "sacrifice" the connection imposes upon us. Well, but what if we still hold to the Old Country, and yet decline to make needless sacrifices?

In the first place we desire to point out that we said nothing about "*needless* sacrifices." Our fathers knew before us, and the people of Canada know to-day, that in order to secure the incalculable advantages which we derive from being British subjects, sacrifices are occasionally necessary; and what is more, Canadians have always been ready to make them. They made sacrifices in order to maintain their connection with Great Britain more than fifty years ago at Queenston Heights and other places, and within the past six years more than one Canadian has fallen a sacrifice in defence of the Union Jack. Possibly since the Toronto *Globe* has been so closely allied with the anti-British Halifax *Chronicle* it may be disposed to sneer at, or at all events to ignore, the sacrifices which were then made. We believe however the fact is that the *Globe* finds it can play the loyal *role* no longer. A journal which has shown its utter inability to approach any great national question without making all else subordinate to its own personal and political likes and dislikes, which in the consideration of the Treaty of Washington has had scarcely a word to say concerning Imperial or even Canadian interests, which has not found the slightest fault with Earl De Grey the President of the English Commission for any defects in the Treaty, but from first to last has striven with a single hearted purpose to injure Sir John Macdonald and for no other end; for such a journal as this to affect loyalty, or any other high and ennobling sentiment, would be too transparent a sham to impose upon any one. The *Globe* is "loyal" to Mr. Brown and to no one else. It represents his own personal views and seeks to promote his own ambitious ends, and those of none others. Never does it treat of any great question without rendering it abundantly manifest to every one who reads it, that it is animated by personal prejudice and political bigotry alone. So it ridicules the idea of a Canadian subject of the Empire being called upon to make any sacrifice in order to maintain the Imperial connection. If such views had prevailed in 1812, Canada would now have formed a portion of the United States.

In conclusion it asks us three questions, viz:—

At what moment of time was it shown that the surrender of our territorial rights, without an equivalent, was necessary to make or secure peace? When did the Americans refuse to send the *Alabama* claims to arbitration if the fisheries to which our right was indisputable were not thrown into the bargain? When did Sir John A. Macdonald discover that a responsible Canadian minister might eat his own solemn pledges and find for his treachery a plea of necessity?

Better evidence of the absurdity and puerility of the *Globe's* case could scarcely be found than is contained in its own questions here given. None of our territorial rights have been surrendered without an equivalent, or surrendered at all. The fisheries have not "been thrown into the bargain." All that has been proposed in respect to them is that American fishermen should be allowed to fish in them if the Canadian Parliament and people so will it. Sir John Macdonald has not eaten any pledges that we are aware of, nor does any sane man believe him capable of treachery to Canada. Treachery, indeed! Who was the "traitor" who in 1865 deserted his post in a moment of spleen, seriously endangering the success of the Confederation movement thereby, and who, after having denounced the "petty politics of the past" as dangerous and fraught with ruin to Canada, has ever since been striving most assiduously to perpetuate them.

NOVA SCOTIAN GOLD AND COAL MINES.

The annual mining report has been laid before the Nova Scotian Legislature. We find that in 1868 the coal raised amounted to 453,624 tons, and the royalty received to $44,621.27. In 1869 the coal raised amounted to 511,794 tons, and the royalty paid in to $38,376.99. In 1870 the quantity of coal raised was 568,276 tons, and the royalty received $48,673 73. In 1871 the quantity of coal raised was 596,418 tons, and the royalty paid in $46,289.20. It will be seen that from 1868 up to the end of 1871 the coal raised on which duty was paid had increased from 453,624 tons to 576,581 tons, or an increase of about 123,000 tons. In gold there has been a falling off of 639 oz. 18 dwt. 2 grs. The total receipts from gold in 1871 amounted to $25,024.15. Part of the amount, however, was paid into the Treasury for rents and searches. The royalty for the year amounted to $9,998.44. It is understood that some action has been taken, by petition, with a view to obtain the abolition of the royalty on gold products.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

How much good sense and good feeling there is in the following extract from an editorial which appeared a few days since in the New York *Evening Post*, and what an excellent thing it would be if some journalists, who look upon the treaty of Washington from a party standpoint merely, and with no reference to the vast importance of preserving peace between the British Empire and the American Republic, were animated by the same spirit:—

"For, however demagogues may rage and froth at John Bull's peculiarities, both the hearts of the people and the true policy of the nation dictate to our Government the closest alliance of friendship with Great Britain; and this alliance is likely, at no distant day, to be one of the most important bulwarks of civilization itself. It is impossible to foresee the future of Europe, but enough is obvious to show that the duty of all friends of freedom and progress, at least for the next generation, is to uphold and strengthen the influence of England among the nations, and the nation or the man who seeks her humiliation before the world is seeking a misfortune to mankind."

It is indeed true that the man who, for a light cause or from selfish motives, would say or do anything to cause ill-feeling between the two nations, must be unworthy of the name of man. No one can be less favourably inclined towards annexation or independence than we are. To uphold and maintain our connection with Great Britain should be the aim and hope of every true Canadian. But, we are none the less able to appreciate the importance of maintaining friendly relations with the United States, nor can we fall to despise the individual who, in considering important international questions, is influenced by personal and party motives alone.

A correspondent assure us that it is a "vulgar error" to suppose that the Tichborne trial is the longest on record, and we find upon investigation that he is correct. The longest lawsuit on record, at all events in England, was that of Viscount Lisle on the one part, and Lord Berkeley on the other. In Fosbrooke's *History of Gloucestershire* we read:

Tired of litigation, Lord Lisle, from his house at Nibley, near Wooten-under-Edge, sent Lord Berkeley a challenge to personal combat, inviting him to bring the whole of his followers to the place of meeting, there to decide the question. Lord Berkeley accepted the challenge, and concluded his written acceptance of it thus—"I will not bring even the one half of my followers; a quarter of them will suffice for such a thing as thee." The belligerent lords accordingly met at the foot of the Cotswold Hills, near Nisley. Lord Lisle was killed, and those of his followers who survived ran away. There is a low place in those hills through which the defeated followers fled, which to this day retains the name of the "Coward's Gap."

The Tichborne case is likely to end in a far more common place manner.

THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER COLLARS.

From Cassell's Technical Educator.

Simple paper collars, &c., are made from a sheet of stout paper, which is first passed between rollers to give it a surface, or is glazed in the usual way between metal plates. It is then placed in a press, and at one simple operation the collar is cut out clean by the descent of a punch or die which at the same time impresses any pattern that may be required, and the collars are then folded and packed in dozens in neat round boxes, which are likewise made of paper and pasteboard, or millboard. Collars made of paper only, are now, however, almost entirely superseded by linen faced fabrics; in this case the sheet of stout paper is covered on one side with a roll of thin fine linen, in the same way as the middle of a pasteboard is covered with a fine outside sheet, and by pressing and rolling the linen is incorporated with the paper, and a fine glazed surface is obtained. The collars are cut out in the way thus described, the products being stronger and finer, and very closely resembling fine linen.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

(*Continued.*)

The Editor of the Ottawa TIMES:

OTTAWA, 8th April, 1872.

SIR,—In my letter of 4th instant I endeavoured to show that the project of constructing The Canadian Pacific Railway was not entertained by the Government of the Dominion, as asserted by the Montreal *Witness*, in its issue of the 30th of March, in profound ignorance, but that its necessity, its practicability, its cost, and the financial ability to carry it out, were all well weighed, and considered, and my conclusions to that effect were based upon circumstantial evidence, not easily contravened.

I shall, in continuing the subject, offer a few comments upon the editorial in the *Witness*, for the information of your readers, relying on their discriminotion for a verdict on the value of that journal as a leader of public opinion in the Dominion.

The editor of the *Witness*, in order to make a point against the Government, describes the whole country, north of Lake Superior, as a mass of granite, intersected north and south by deep ravines, thrown up in chaotic confusion, and covered with small lakes, lying north and south, and entirely devoid of valuable vegetation, and utterly impassable by a Railway.

Now Sir, it is true, that for a certain distance in the interior from Lake Superior, in the Laurentian formation, the country is indented with deep ravines; and no engineer ever proposed to survey a railway route through so rough a country. But, beyond that range, the calcareous formation presents a different and opposite feature, and *there*, in all probability, will the Pacific Railway be located; and the country is not entirely devoid of timber as the editor of the *Witness* states upon the authority of a mythical lumberman—for much valuable timber exists on the calcareous formation,—between the Laurentian, and the old sea wall towards the Hudson Bay; nor does it cease to grow valuable timber, until it approaches James's Bay, where the timber is stunted, and in that neighborhood, much economically valuable mineral is found, and by some geologists it is expected that coal will be discovered, as it is said to exist, from indications on the islands in the Bay.

Is it not fair, under these circumstances to conclude, that the editor of the *Witness* wrote on the subject in *profound ignorance*, or that he intended mischievously to mislead public opinion? He may choose either horn of the dilemma—neither of which is honorable, in a paper professing a high moral tone.

The *Witness* advocates the cause of a railway round the Georgian Bay and to the Sault. a most objectionable route, I can inform him, crossing there to join the Southern Shore Railway to *Duluth*, that mystic city, so humourously described in a speech of Mr. Knott's in the House of Representatives of Kentucky, in exposing the land schemes of the speculators in that great job, the Northern Pacific. The Editor should read it, and also the exposure in the London *Times*, which prevented the stock from being taken up in England.

The Northern Pacific advertises freely, and has agents everywhere. Is the Editor of the *Witness* one that he advises the abandonment of the Dominion Pacific, and advocates the junction round the Georgian Bay across the Sault to Duluth, thence to the Northern Pacific. No doubt, the people of the Dominion will have their own Pacific road to reach the fertile lands in the West, and prefer travelling through Canadian territory, supporting their own work, than crossing the lines and leaving their money there—risking the loss of their immigrants, who by misrepresentation, may be induced to take lands of the Northern Pacific, which westward are stated to be a desert. Is the *Witness* in the secret?

As to this whining unmanly tone about the dreadful effects of the snowfall—less snow falls on the northern slope of the Laurentian formation of Lake Superior than on the southern, and our duty is, not to magnify difficulties, but to overcome them, and I refer the Editor of the *Witness*, to a letter of mine in the Montreal *Gazette* of for a system of railway construction to overcome the drift, and which if acted on in the construction of railways, in northern climates, will materially facilitate their working.

The unpatriotic aim of a few men in the Dominion seems to be, to make Canada (if they can) tributary to the United States, and to the schemes of speculators there, ready to enrich themselves at the expense of this country and of all others which are sufficiently gullible to become their dupes. They decry every enterprise of national import. They are unwilling to aid in the development of our own resources, except so far as they can be made subservient to their own, or American profit, and instead of encouraging and promoting the broad and well devised improvements, designed by Government to place the Dominion, in a situation to utilise the resources of her advantageous geographical position,—their sole activity lies in detraction.

Canada is mistress of the natural highway for the commerce of the lakes and the great West to the ocean, and she has improved that highway wonderfully for a young country. Her canals are on a magnificent scale, and are in progress to become still more useful. Witness the St. Lawrence, the Rideau, the Welland, and the Grenville, now enlarging; and the country will soon be covered with a network of railways, north, south, east and west, bringing all sections into unity, and when the great bond of the Pacific is completed, she will have immeasurably the best communication on the continent, from sea, to sea, and consequently secure the lion's share of the China trade, and Eastern Archipelago—Victoria affording abundant coal for steamers.

The abrogation of the reciprocity treaty intended to lever Canada into annexation, has had a contrary effect, and has proved, that self reliance is what is wanting to Canada, not a system of truckling to other countries.

Our commerce with the United States proves conclusively, that the treaty was not the source of our prosperity. No Sir, our native industry and activity applied to a rich agricultural country are the sources of it. Canada has sought for other markets, and found them, and the stronger efforts we make to export on our own account, the products of the Dominion, to markets in which they are consumed, the greater will be the influx of our wealth, and instead of shipping our productions to the United States, permitting the merchants of that country to be our brokers, and create a profit to themselves, and an increase to their marine, we will enjoy that brokerage as an additional profit, and increase our internal trade, or commerce,—*rerix acquiret eundo*.

Statistics show, that notwithstanding our augmented exports to other countries, our commerce has very much increased with the United States since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty. The provinces of Ontario and Quebec under the treaty, for the ten years ending in 1865, exported to the United States goods, duty paid and free, to the value of $150,353,844, and during the five years following the abrogation, from 1866 to 1870, $139,731,167, or only $10,572,267 less than in the ten preceding years of reciprocity, showing that our trade increased at the rate of 93 per cent. in these five years of non-reciprocity, and we imported from the United States during the ten years of reciprocity goods, free and duty paid, to the value of $193,708,978, and in the five years after the abrogation $88,305,918.

The total value of our trade with the United States for the ten reciprocity years was $350,061,407, and for the five years allowing its repeal $228,087,085, or an increase to the 1st July, 1871, from 1865, of 30 per cent., being six per cent. per year.

I think, sir, these figures manifest that self-reliance ought to be the motto of the Dominion of Canada. If the United States offer to us perfect reciprocity in good faith, we should receive it in the same spirit, but not again sue for it. They are a people who grant nothing to the whining mendicant, self-reliance individually and collectively, has been, and is their principle of action, let us be firm without rudeness, and we shall be respected by the people of that country, and obtain more equitable terms in all political relations with it than if we sue in *forma pauperis*.

I have, Sir, to apologize to you and your readers for what may appear a long digression, but what in reality is a corollary to the position. I will conclude by a short notice of the article of the editor of the *Witness*.

This gentleman gives another and his last reason why Canada should not construct the Pacific Railway through its territory, but travel through the United States to reach its own lands, and what is the reason? Lest our friends to the South may (if unfriendly) rush into this howling wilderness of ours, and break our road to pieces in fifty places, beyond all chance of early reparation. "*Tantanos animis celestibus iroe*," but mark the inconsistency. American troops marching inland over these ravines of impassable granite, and lakes, to break up our road. And of whom does he draw this ruthless picture, of *our friends*, whose roads he advises us Canadians and our immigrants to travel over in preference to our own.

Is there a man free born and bred, whose blood boils not at this idea—sow not, lest your neighbor becoming your enemy, destroy your harvest; construct not your Railroad, lest he tear up your rails. Had he only libelled the Americans, the matter might have rested uncomplained of—it was between him and his friends.

The editor of the *Witness* is not satisfied with this quasi threat, gratuitously thrown out, but he dares to call upon our Volunteers, to indorse this cowardly policy, all his own, forgetful, that they are free born and brave men, who have from 1812 to the present time, proved on the field, that they fear no foe, and are as ready to repel injury, as they are prepared to reciprocate friendship.

This false witness is inspired to the utterance of fear, by the feeble pulse of a creation, lower than man. Byron in his Marino Faliero, says:—"Some men are worms, in soul, more, than are the creeping things of tombs."

Your obedient servant,
AN OLD RAILWAY MAN.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Via Dominion Line.

TORONTO.

Toronto, April 8.

There were fourteen funerals in the city yesterday.

The summer street cars have been placed on the city track in place of the winter vans.

On Saturday a woman named Mrs. Thos. Halgrave, fell through a trap door opposite Walker's on King street, east, but was not much hurt.

Last night, on King street west, a man, named Henry Johnston, fell through a grating of the new Mansion House Hotel, and injured his leg severely.

Commercial travellers had a meeting on Saturday in Queen's Hotel, with Mr. R. J. Wylie in the Chair, for the purpose of forming an association. A constitution was adopted, and office bearers elected. Dedicating service was continued in Metropolitan Church yesterday. Rev. W. M. Punshon, preached in the morning from 132 Psalm 8 and 9 verses. In the evening the Rev. Tiffaney preached from 1 John, V. 1. The church was densely crowded on both occasions.

Dr. Riddell, city coroner, has been appointed medical superintendent of small-pox hospital, in place of Dr. Hollowell.

The arrivals of immigrants at this city during the first three months of this year were:—English 365, Irish 951, Scotch 80, Germans 410. The majority of the latter passed through into the States, while nearly all other nationalities remained in Ontario.

The printers on strike still hold out, though individuals are yielding. Three old employes of the *Globe* return to their work to-day, and others are making arrangements to quietly resume their former places. It is rumoured that money is running very low.

Mr. D. E. Dickson, formerly assistant editor of the *Express* now assumes the editorship in place of Mr. Webb, who has accepted position on the *Mail*.

Small-pox has broken out in virulent form in the east end of the city. On Sunday night four patients were removed from a house on Power Street, and it is feared that as the locality is in a fearful sanitary condition. The disease will extend.

Mr. John Howard, an old citizen, was interred with Orange honors this afternoon

The annual meeting of the managers of the New Boys' House was held this afternoon. The report of the Committee of Management is most satisfactory. The Treasurer's report showed that the institution was not by any means self-sustaining.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 8.

Hon. Mr. Pope, Dr. Lynch, M. P. Manitoba, and Hon. Mr. McLellan, N. S., are in the city.

Mr. Patrick, one of the oldest prominent citizens, died yesterday aged eighty-four.

The verdict in the case of Lillian Johnston, killed by falling ice on Saturday, was "accidental death." The child Hunsicker, injured at the same time, is in a dying state to day.

The annual Art Exhibition opened today with a good collection of paintings in oil, &c.

There were forty deaths from small pox for the week ending to day, all children.

Isabella Findlay was arrested on Saturday, for stealing furs from J. Stenhouse, furrier, the property being found in her possession.

William Furcel fell through the Grand Trunk bridge at St. Annes, this morning, and was picked up for dead.

Large business done in the money market to-day, several very large loans having been negociated at 7 per cent.

Stocks generally weaker, and very little doing.

Montreal quoted sellers at 2.27½, buyers offering 2.28. Prices on Saturday being—sellers, 220½; buyers, 2.28.

This day week they could not be bought under 2.30.

The city shows an increase of 2 per cent.

Ontario sell at 1.12.

Royal Canadian 1.08.

Commerce 1.35.

The snow has gone in many places, and the river is open.

Cloudy and warm.

The London correspondent of the *Independence Belge* writes that a man who, having been unfortunate in previous speculations, had staked his all on an investment in Tichborne bonds, poisoned himself with strychnine on hearing the result of the recent suit.

Latest Cable Telegrams

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 7.—The Queen has returned from her visit to Germany.

The trial of Arthur O'Connor, for his attempt on the Queen, is set for next Wednesday. The prisoner has made an effort to secure counsel; it is probable that the trial will be postponed, perhaps indefinitely, as the conviction seems to be gaining round that the boy is insane.

LONDON, April 8.—The *Post* says a rumor prevailed last night that an important telegram had been received at the Foreign Office from the Government of the United States This despatch, it was reported, indicated that there was a prospect that the differences between England and America, growing out of the claims for consequential damages, would be settled in a manner satisfactory to both nations.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 7.—Pere Jungua held a public conference at Bordeaux last night, and delivered an address against the dogma of Papal Infallibility. The audience numbered about 1,200, and included many priests.

President Thiers and Von Arnim, the German Ambassador to Paris, will soon commence negotiations for a complete evacuation of French territory by the German troops.

ITALY.

ROME, April 7.—The Father General of the Society of Jesuits, accompanied by three members of the Society, have left Rome, it is rumoured, on a secret mission from the Pope.

Latest American Telegrams

UNITED STATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Mrs. Fair's second trial is set down for June 24th.

NEW YORK, March 6.—A report was circulated here that Dr. Lookup Evans, the notorious abortionist, had been released from Sing Sing on a writ of habeas corpus, and furnished bail in $10,000. The district Attorney pronounces the rumor a canard.

Jay Gould to-day in an interview denied that he made a contract for the Erie with other companies to the disadvantage of the Erie. He never made any money out of a contract of the Erie with the Kimira Rolling Mills.

The Staten Island ferry boats have been released, the company having justified on bonds issued in all the Westfields suits.

Seven members of the Japanese Embassy sailed for Europe to-day.

A jury of six white and six colored men, in a case of a colored man against a white man was impannelled in Jersey City today.

NEWBURGH, N.Y., April 6.—A boy of 18, named Guerer, made two desperate attempts to commit suicide, both of which were frustrated. He was a stranger and was arrested.

PONGHKEEPSIE, April 6.—The Rosendale bridge on Walkill Valley Railroad at Rosendale, was crossed for the first time to-day; two hundred people witnessed the crossing.

Small pox is increasing; the cases this week were 110, deaths 33.

The Jury in the case of Rosey Kelly against the Staten Ferry Company for the loss of her husband by the *Westfield* explosion brought in a verdict to-day for $5,000 for plaintiff.

The charge against the Tenth National Bank of withdrawing currency from the market was investigated to-day by a deputation from the clearing house, and the following facts were developed. Henry M. Smith, in the morning, deposited Bank checks to the amount of $11,000,000 and in course of the day drew out in money $3,600,000, and another million was paid into the sub-treasury on his order. The President of the Bank stated that he was unaware of this transaction. The clearing house will consider the facts on Monday.

CHEYENNE, W.T., 7th.—The worst storm of the season is prevailing to-day. No trains have arrived from the west. The train from the east arrived in time, but is laid up on the side track.

NEW YORK, 7th.—The brig *Curacoa* has arrived to-day with Capt. Parker and six of the crew of the wrecked *Willy More*.

Some 1,600 emigrants from Alsace and Lorraine arrived during the week, all destined for the West, and all in apparently good circumstances.

Three new cases of fever were discovered in New York yesterday, and several other cases in the neighbourhood.

CLEVELAND, 7th.—Mr. G. Merrill Barlow, a prominent lawyer, died at his residence, in this city, on Saturday morning.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 7.—General Rocha occupied Durango on the 24th ult Donato Guerrars is in full retreat to join Trevino. The States of San Luis, Potosi, Guanajuato, Zecatecas and Durango, are again in possession of the Government. The revolutionary cause is considered to be hopeless, and terrible anxiety exists throughout the country. Brooks' resolutions in the United States Congress for a protectorate over Mexico, created no sensation here. Gen. Neri, who commanded the troops at the battle of Frenillo, received several wounds, from which he died.

The Parliamentary session of Congress was begun on the 25th, when Valle A. Juarez was elected President. The Congress will try to create a Senate, and make its President successor of Juarez in case of his death or resignation, to prevent Lerdo from occupying the Presidency.

A shock of earthquake was felt in the Capital and several States, lasting several seconds, on the 26th ult.

Voluntary subscriptions of the French residents in Mexico towards the payment of the war indemnity to Germany, now amount to $41,000.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

DOMINION.

The *Conservative Standard* is to be the name of a new paper to be published at Prescott, Ont.

Mr. Alex. Chauveau, son of the Premier of this Province, is a candidate for the County of Kimouski, in the place of Mr. Gosselin, resigned.

A committee of the New Brunswick Assembly has been named to prepare an address to the Queen on the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

Arrangements have been made with a leading American firm which has established a high reputation for its malleable iron manufactories, to erect a factory at Oshawa at once. They begin with a capital of $100,000, and intend to build malleable iron works on a scale unattained in the Dominion. The town gives a liberal cash bonus and the site, and wealthy citizens take a considerable amount of stock.

A farmer in Lindsay swallowed nitric acid in a bar room, thinking it was something more agreeable.

A by-law, granting $60,000 to the Lindsay, Trenton Falls & Ottawa Railroad, was read in the Lindsay Council on Thursday night, and will be voted upon on the 26th inst.

Messrs. Stevenson are making preparations to put up their new steam saw mill at Napanee.

Two teams have broken through the ice near Belleville and narrowly escaped being drowned.

A Joint Stock Company has been organized in Mount Forest for the purpose of starting manufactories.

The Hamilton *Spectator* says:—We were favored to-day with a visit from the Hon John Sutherland, Senator from Manitoba, who is on his way to Ottawa. Mr Sutherland made the journey from Fort Garry to Hamilton in the unprecedented short time of six days. He reports the roads where staging was necessary to be excellent.

TO THE PUBLIC OF CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE JOSEPH HALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OSHAWA, ONT., March 8, 1872.

Being desirous of testing the merits of the different water-wheels now offered for sale in Canada, as to their economical use of water, we, as the manufacturers of the GENUINE JAMES LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE, make the following challenge to the manufacturers of ANY WHEEL now made in Canada, whether it be IMITATIONS of the JAMES LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE or ANY OTHER PATTERN, the wheels in all cases to be wholly manufactured by the competing parties:—

We will place in the hands of any responsible party, six thousand dollars ($6,000), and the party accepting the challenge to do the same, the money to be held subject to the award of the judges. The wheels to be tested in a flour mill, driving the same runs of stone, grinding the same wheat, and having the same number of square inches of opening to receive the water, the amount of water discharged to be the measure of the amount used by each wheel.

The judges to be non-residents of Canada, and to be thoroughly well informed in the mode of testing the power of turbine wheels—each party to choose one judge and the two to choose the third.

The owners of the winning wheel to have their money refunded them, and the loser's money to go towards establishing a mechanical free library in any town in Canada named by the owner of the successful wheel.

The wheels to be tested at ¼, ½, ¾, 7/8, and full gate.

Each party to give good and sufficient bonds, to the amount of $4,000, that the loser shall pay the entire expenses of the test.

There are some wheels that give very good results with full head and full gateage, which entirely fail under partial head and partial gateage. Such wheels in our climate, where water powers are affected by both cold and drouth, are of no practical value.

We claim that we are the only makers of the GENUINE JAMES LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WHEEL in Canada, and that it is without a RIVAL in the WORLD IN PRACTICAL RESULTS.

More than 6,000 of these wheels are now in operation in Canada and the United States. The sale of no other wheel ever yet introduced on this continent exceed one-sixth this number.

Our wheel has been thoroughly tested in GREAT BRITAIN, and has fully maintained the reputation it has gained in Canada and the United States, as the most economical water-wheel in practical operation ever yet introduced.

We are now publishing a new descriptive water-wheel pamphlet, containing 150 pages of valuable matters, which will be sent free to all applicants.

For further information address,

F. W. GLEN,
Oshawa, Ont.

N. B.—We desire to call attention to the following certificate:—

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1868.

We take pleasure in informing the public of Canada, that we have sold and furnished Mr. F. W. GLEN, of Oshawa, Ont., Patterns, Formers, Drawings, Gauges and all other necessary information to build our celebrated Double Turbine Water wheel, invented by James Leffel, and known as the 'Leffel Wheel.' We have also obligated ourselves to furnish the same facilities for manufacturing to no other parties in Canada. Without the information we have given to Mr. GLEN, no one can successfully build our wheels, and we advise parties in Canada to purchase our wheels of no other manufacturer. Mr. GLEN's facilities are unsurpassed, and we feel sure that he will build a wheel that will give perfect satisfaction. We therefore commend him to the public of Canada, with entire confidence, feeling sure he will manufacture a wheel in all respects equal to our own.

[Signed] JAMES LEFFEL & CO.

Ottawa, March 15, 1872. 1922 tf

DEVLIN'S

Hats that R Hats

SUMMER STYLES

OPENED OUT

TO-DAY.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Household Furniture, Shop Fixtures, Horses, Express waggon, Harness, Buffalo Robes, &c., &c., &c,

W. H. FALLS has been favored with instructions from Mr. P. Poulin to sell by Public Auction, at his Shop 73 Sussex Street, opposite York Street, commencing on

TUESDAY, 16TH INSTANT.

The whole of his extensive Stock of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Wines, &c., consisting in part of Japan and Green Teas, Valencia Raisin, London Layer, in boxes and half boxes; S. S. Almonds, Maccaroni, Rice, Starch, Ground Pepper, Cinnamon, Mustard, Eddy's Matches, Tobaccos—Tem, Navy, Solace and Cut. Cigars. Some very fine North Shore Herrings, in barrels and half barrels; Choice Table Codfish, Hams, Bacon, &c.

LIQUORS:

Brandy, in cases on draft, Gin, do., do., Old Tom, do., do., Jamaica Rum, do., do., Ginger Wine, do., do., Port, do., do., Sherry, do., do., Syrups, do., do., Whiskeys, do., do., Proof, Old Rye, Malt, Scotch and Old Irish, Highwines, &c., &c.

ALSO

Shop Fixtures, Office Furniture, Force Pump with Pipe for Water, Stove and Stovepipes, &c., &c.

Also Household Furniture. A number of good Horses, Jamaica Waggon (nearly new), Sleigh, Cutter, Buffalo Robes, Single and Double Harness, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 a. m., each day, till the whole is disposed of. The Stock is of the very Choicest Quality, having been purchased in the best markets, and carefully selected by Mr. Poulin, whose well known taste is a sufficient guarantee.

Terms—Under $100 Cash, over $100 and under $200, 2 months; over $200, 3 months, on furnishing approved paper.

N. B.—The sale of the Household Furniture, Horses, &c., will take place at Mr. Poulin's residence, Sussex Street, immediately after the completion of the Sale of the Stock-in-Trade, of which due notice will be given.

Catalogues containing full particulars may be obtained on the premises, or from the Auctioneer at his Commission and Sale Rooms, 42 Rideau Street.

Ottawa, April 9, 1872. 1942-tf.

ST. ALBAN'S MONTHLY READINGS,

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9TH, 1872.

PROGRAMME—PART 1.

1 Overture to Norma...Bellini...Mr. R. Kingsford
2 Reading—Se ction from "David Copperfield,"—Mr. Urquhart...Col. Chamberlin
3 Song 'The Tear,'...Millard...Miss Dewe
5 Reading—Selection from Dickens...Mr. Grant Powell
6 Song 'Ruth and Naomi,'...Topliff...Mrs. Corbett

PART II.

1 Song 'Erin, the Tear and the Smile in Thine Eye,' Moore—Rev. T. Bedford Jones.
3 Reading—Se ction from "David Copperfield,"—Mr. Urquhart.
3 Song (by request) 'I Heard a Spirit Sing,' Taylor Miss Collin.
4 Reading—Selection from an American Author—Mr. Whitcher.
5 Song...GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Ottawa, April 9, 1872. 1942-1

A LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as Daily GOVERNESS, or a Music Pupils. Apply to A. M., Box 780, Post Office.
Ottawa, April 8, 1872. 1941-2i

A. & S. NORDHEIMER'S

Piano-Forte AND Music Warerooms

26 SPARKS STREET,

OTTAWA.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE FOLLOWING INSTRUMENTS ALWAYS IN STOCK:

Chickering's Pianos,
Steinway's Pianos,
Dunham's Pianos,
Haine's Pianos,
Mason & Hamlin's Organs,
Prince & Co.'s Organs.

—A LOT OF—

Second-Hand Pianos,

In good repair, by celebrated makers, on hand, from $100 to $250. Terms liberal.

Pianos to Rent.

Second-hand PIANOS and ORGANS taken in exchange.
Just received a large number of NEW and POPULAR MUSIC. Inspection invited.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER.
Ottawa, April 8, 1872. A. PETERSON, *General Agent.* 1941 3m

DEVLIN'S

Hats that R Hats

SUMMER STYLES

OPENED OUT

TO-DAY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Who have received

SPECIAL CARDS OF ADMISSION

To the floor of the

Senate Chamber

Are requested to present themselves in

FULL EVENING DRESS,

On the day of the

Opening of Parliament.

Gentlemen of the

CLERGY OF ALL DENOMINATIONS

will be admitted to the floor of the

Senate Chamber

If in their Clerical Costume I will find seats outside the bar, if not sufficient space inside.

R. E. KIMBER.
Gentleman Usher Black Rod.
8th April, 1872. 1943td

CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

GRAND TRUNK

TICKET OFFICE.

THROUGH COUPON TICKETS

—TO—

Chicago,	Detroit,
Council Bluffs,	Milwaukee,
Omaha,	Green Bay,
Salt Lake City,	St. Paul,
San Francisco,	Minneapolis.
St. Johns,	Cincinnati,
Fredericton,	St. Louis,
Woodstock,	New Orleans,
Boston.	Mobile.

—AND—

All Points East and West on the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ALSO

Local Tickets over the Canada Central and Brockville & Ottawa Railway.
Had at no other Agency in the City.
Baggage checked through from the office, Elgin Street, opposite the Russell House.

W. S. JOHNSON,
Ottawa, April 6, 1872. Agent.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT by 1st May containing not less than 6 Rooms and Kitchen. Moderate Rent. Centre Town preferred.

H. G. HOPKIRK,
Ottawa, April 8, 1872. Department of Agriculture. 1941-tf.

HOUSE TO LET.—A commodious Cottage, containing eight rooms and kitchen, with Garden, one lot and a half in extent, attached, on Sandy Hill, near Sir John A. Macdonald's residence.

Apply to W. H. NAGLE, TIMES office.
Ottawa, April 2, 1872. 1934tf

TO LET,

One first class BRICK DWELLING, with Stable and Coach House, &c. on Daly street. Rent moderate. Apply to

THOS. PATTERSON,
26 Rideau street.
Feb. 13, 1872. 1897tf

MASONS WANTED.

Wanted immediately for the

GRENVILLE CANAL WORKS,

Till 1st May, a few

GOOD MASONS

The Highest Ottawa wages paid, and boarded as well. Can make extra time. All expenses paid up and down. Apply at Grenville or to Mr. Smith, at New Bridge, Ottawa.
April 9 1946tf

Auction Sales by A. Gagnier.

ON MONDAY, the 15th of APRIL, at 1 o'clock, p. m., will be sold at Auction, the beautiful little COTTAGE on the bank of the river, No 10, Cathcart Street.

—ALSO,—

Lot No. 7, and part of 8, on Cathcart Street. No prettier view can be found in Ottawa. For particulars apply to

A. GAGNIER,
Opposite the Russell House.

FOR SALE.—A fine WATER POWER near Ottawa, suitable for a Saw Mill or a Manufactory. For particulars apply to A. GAGNIER.