NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Dog Tax Sheet, Township of Fitzroy.

Army Contracts—A. M. Festing, D. A. C. G.

Sale of Buffalo Robes—John Leeming & Co.

Teacher of Piano-Forte, Violin, &c.—John Mercer.

Her Majesty's Theatre—John Townsend.

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THE

Ottawa Daily Times,

(Published every morning, Sundays excepted.)

George Cotton, Publisher and Proprietor.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY TIMES NOW enjoys THE LARGEST CIRCULATION of any paper published in the Ottawa Valley—issuing of the Daily over 2,000! and Weekly over 4,000! making a total circulation in the week of over 18,000! thus outstripping all competitors, and affording the best medium for business men to advertise in.

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THE

Ottawa Weekly Times,

(Published every Friday morning.)

George Cotton, Publisher and Proprietor.

An addition of from 30 to 50 subscribers is added every week to the subscription list of the Weekly.

Advertising in Weekly, for first insertion, per line..... 10c

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The Daily Times is delivered every morning at Kemptville, Spencerville, and all Stations on the Ottawa and Prescott Railroad, at an early hour, and at Prescott by 10 a. m. It can be had at Mr. Witherall's, at Kemptville, and at Prescott at H. M. Ormiston's News Depot. Down the river, per Steamer *Queen Victoria*, Capt. A. Bowie, it reaches Grenville and L'Original by noon, thus placing in the hands of those living at a distance of from 20 or 60 miles from the Capital, all the latest news of the day, at almost as early an hour as that of residents.

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Smallest Card to a Mammoth Poster,

Furnished in the neatest style of the Art.

With fast presses, and all the appliances of modern material, competition in this branch is defied.

All orders from the country specially and promptly attended to.

EXCURSION!

THE STEAMER

QUEEN VICTORIA

Will, during the Session of Parliament, convey Passengers to Greenville, and return same day, at HALF FARE—$1.25. 152-tf

The Ottawa Times

OTTAWA, JULY 26, 1866.

Several motions on the notice paper were disposed of by the House yesterday afternoon. One by the member for Ottawa, with the object of reviving a petition, presented in March, 1865, praying for an investigation into the conduct of Judge Lafontaine, led to a discussion which lasted until six o'clock.

In the evening, the House in Committee, resumed the consideration of the Upper Canada Assessment Act. A few verbal alterations, but no important amendments were made to the bill, as reported from the Select Committee. At a quarter past twelve o'clock, all the clauses were passed, and the Committee rose and reported the bill. After a few words of explanation, as to Government business to-day and to-morrow, the House adjourned.

We have received the following letter, with reference to our brief comment appended to the Postmaster-General's resolutions, in yesterday's TIMES. Though it does not appear to have been written for publication, its insertion, suppressing the writer's name, will show the object of the contemplated change. The writer says:—

"In writing your editorial comment on the Postmaster-General's resolutions this morning, it probably did not occur to you that a considerable proportion of the class of letters on which a fraudulent stamp prepayment is attempted, do not carry the writer's address, or other evidence upon which to apply the penalty for fraud.

"What is there to be done with such letters? Shall they be forwarded as though prepaid by the fraudulent stamp? or shall they pass as though no fraud had been attempted? or shall they be destroyed?

"In the interest of the person addressed, the Department desires to be empowered to forward such letters to their address, taxed with the very lenient penalty of an additional rate postage."

It is quite clear that such letters ought not to be forwarded as if prepaid. It may be desirable that the Postmaster-General should have the discretionary power of forwarding them to their destination, though such letters or packages being a fraud on the Revenue, are undoubtedly liable, with their contents, confiscation; and we incline to the opinion that the knowledge that such fraud would, if discovered, lead to the forfeiture of the article mailed, and thereby frustrate the object of the sender, might in itself, be one means of protecting the Department. But assuming that the discretionary power is only to be exercised in cases where the interest of the person addressed will be thereby promoted, and this we have no doubt may be sometimes desirable, we think it is a pity to mar the grace of such a favor by taxing it even with the lenient penalty of an additional rate of postage."

We thank our correspondent for his communication, and claim for him and us the credit of having demonstrated how questions, apparently trifling in the matter of Departmental administration, sometimes involve considerations of very material importance. In the solution of these questions we ought generally to be guided in our judgment, by the opinions of those who have the working of the system to which they relate under their own supervision, and in this particular case we have every reason to believe that the effect of the proposition has been well considered, both in the interest of the public and of the revenue.

There is much force in the remark made by the Attorney-General West on Tuesday, that the private Legislation of the country was of more importance than the public. The general state of the public law in view of the important improvements it has undergone within the past few years is now such that no pressing necessity exists for its being tampered with, if we except the unicipal and Assessment Acts which undoubtedly are susceptible of amendment, and measures are now before the House having that end in view. There are other questions requiring the fullest attention at the hands of the Legislature the consideration of which cannot be postponed, as they have a direct bearing upon the constitutional changes which will soon take place; and there is besides a large amount of private Legislation urgently demanded, the delay of which will not only be deeply injurious to the interests of the parties immediately concerned, but may tend to retard seriously the progress of the country in the development of its material resources.

Members are impatient to be relieved for a time of the duties of legislation. They desire to draw the session to a close at as early a day as possible, and since the public questions to which we have referred, must of necessity be dealt with, a disposition is manifested to summarily suspend all action upon private bills. Now some of these, such as that upon the introduction of which the Attorney-General made the remark alluded to, are calculated in their probable consequences to confer the most substantial benefits upon the country at large. It may be deemed a matter of slight importance by honorable gentlemen who look only to the political, or party, bearing of the questions before the House, whether any of the recent appliances of scientific knowledge to the practical operations of productive industry are, or are not, introduced and utilised amongst us; but those who study our material progress, without which the finest political systems, or the most perfect laws will afford us but little consolation, will gladly lend their best attention to every measure offering a reasonable prospect of assisting in the development of the latent wealth of the country—even to the delay of those questions which in the eye of the mere politician ought to receive the first consideration.

There are several private bills before the House, providing for the issue of patents for certain discoveries or inventions, the right to use which has been acquired, and which it turned to practical account could not fail to be of material advantage to the country. On the other hand, if these inventions turn out upon trial to be valueless, it is clear that no one will suffer except he who has undertaken the risk. One of these is "for a new and hitherto unknown description of fuel," applied for by the member for Essex, and surely if Mr. Rankin can successfully introduce into our markets an article of fuel, at a rate which will enable him to compete with coal and wood, he will have conferred upon the country a benefit of which it ought not to be deprived, merely through reverence for the existing patent law, or the anxiety of members to get home by a day sooner. The same remarks apply with equal force to the other measures, some of which contemplate enterprizes of very great importance to the productive industry of the country. The bill introduced by the Attorney-General West on Tuesday, aims at the introduction of an invention which has already been tested in Glasgow, on a scale sufficiently extensive to inspire scientific and practical men with the utmost confidence in its success. It relates to the extraction of metals from the ore, and by the economy of the new process renders the poorer ores capable of being worked with profit. Should this invention prove successful in its application here, it will have an influence in developing the mineral wealth of Canada which cannot now be estimated.

There are other private measures which, though less general in their scope, are no less deserving of attention, as affecting personal or local interest and we think it would be an ungracious thing in the last Parliament of Canada to ne lect the consideration.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Jay Cooke, the well-known banker, returns an income for 1865, of $625,000. His tax will be over $60,000.

—About two thousand bushels of new wheat have been received and ground at Richmond. The crop is much earlier than usual.

—An Austrian regiment of infantry contains four battalions of twelve hundred men each, making the regiment as strong as an American brigade.

—One of the performing elephants attached to Bailey & Co.'s menagerie, died in New York on Friday. His value was $15,000.

—The "Rent Riots" at Albany, N. Y., have been of such a serious character as to necessitate the calling out of the military, who fired on the mob.

—A sloop was overhauled in the lower bay at Mobile, on the 17th, by a U. S. cutter, having on board 150 negroes, whom the parties were about to carry to Cuba and sell into slavery.

—The latest thing in paper is the paper sock, which is made with a mixture of muslin, and will last as long as an ordinary sock will keep clean, while it can be sold cheaper than the usual cost of washing.

—A report is circulated in some State department circles at Washington, to the effect that General McClellan has been invited home to succeed Mr. Stanton in the War Department.

—An Indiana exchange announces the marriage of Dr. Thomas N. Lyon and Miss Mollie Lamb. In the light of milennial prophecy, we may suppose that by and by "a little child will lead them."

—A special dispatch from St. Joseph to the St. Louis *Democrat* says, parties from the plains report the Indians massing for war, and all ranchmen say as soon as the corn is ripe nearly every tribe on the plains will start on the war path. They are well armed and have plenty of ammunition.

—The receipts by the citizens' committee of Boston, amounts to $2,217, $500 from the Paper Collar Manufacturers' Protective Association, and $100 each from the Ames Plow Co., Wm. H. Lovejoy & Co., Merrill & Co., and Simons Brothers & Co. Total, $74,773.60. Receipts at the Mayor's office about $50,000.

—Every step requisite, says the Petrolia *Reporter*, for the building of the Petrolia and Wyoming Railway has been taken and accomplished, the right of way has been secured, the consent of the township councils obtained, the route has been surveyed and planned, the stock all subscribed, and the iron ready to be laid down as soon as the superstructure is complete.

—A French father was recently trying to persuade a young ward to marry his daughter, (the ward was very wealthy) he said: She has talents even to her fingers' ends. "I should prefer a thimble there." She will be the best of literary wives. "I should prefer the best of housewives. She will go to posterity. "I had much rather she would go to market."

LOCAL NEWS.

NO. 3 RIFLES.—We learn by special despatch from Cornwall, that No. 3 Rifles will return from frontier service by the afternoon train

HIGHLY INTERESTING.—Beautiful flowers and sweet music, both are interesting, and have their charms, but what is more beautiful or charming than a neat, cosey, well furnished house? Those who desire to replenish their stock should not fail to be present at the sale at the residence of the late Mrs. Bates, Daly Street, this morning, where Mr. Rowe the Auctioneer, will talk to one and all just like a father.

DRAMATIC.—We learn that Mr. Lester has been prevailed upon to give our citizens a taste of his dramatic abilities, at Her Majesty's Theatre, on Saturday evening, 28th inst. Although we have never witnessed any of Mr. Lester's histrionic efforts, we hear but one opinion expressed, from which we anticipate a dramatic treat of no ordinary character. Not having been apprised of the "Bill of Fare" chosen for the occasion, we are unable to refer to them, but no doubt the selections will be judiciously made, and as it will be positively the only night of Mr. Lester's appearance, he may rely on a hearty greeting, from a discriminating and fashionable audience.

POLICE COURT.—Mary Harrison, charged with being drunk and so disorderly and noisy, as to keep the inmates of the jail awake all night. She promised to reform, and made solemn declarations, that in his official capacity, His Worship's lordship should never set eyes on her again. She was allowed to depart in peace, invoking the choicest blessings in heaven's gift, on the head of her worshipful liberator. And now Mary must remember her parole d'honneur or—we shall see. Louis Lacroix, drunk, plea guilty. Fine $2 and costs. William Eiress or Eyres, vagrancy. He is an old soldier who was wounded in his country's defence at the "Windmill;" he lost his knee-cap, and his right hand is useless. He is also so deaf that his mind is almost entirely unapproachable through the sense of hearing. His dialect is that of Gloucestershire, England. His Worship ordered him to be referred to Mr. Mills' Secretary to the St. George's Society. Adolphe Duponte, charged by Alexis Chevrier, with whom defendant boarded, with having become belligerent because his landlord refused a "treat," believing he had already drank quite enough. Fine $3 and costs. Jean Peltier, selling liquor without license. Defendant stated the circumstances of his application for his license, and thought he was to get it. Postponed till to-morrow for enquiries to be made.

EXCURSION IN HONOR OF MAJ.-GEN. SHERMAN.—Major-General Sherman, on Tuesday, was entertained by the Regular and Volunteer Officers of Montreal, by an excursion to Lake St. Louis, and a dinner, at which "the Queen," "the President of the U. S.," "the Governor General," and other toasts were given, and appropriately responded to. The last toasts were "Our Guest, Major-General Sherman, U. S. A.," and "England and the United States of America—Mother and Daughter—United in the bonds of a common origin, language and Constitutional Government. May their only rivalry be that which will conduce to the welfare of Nations." General Sherman, in acknowledging the toast, "Our Guest," referred to the pleasure he had experienced in his tour through Canada. At every point he had been received with the greatest good will and friendliness, and he would take the earliest and every opportunity of expressing to his countrymen the friendly feelings existing in Canada towards their American cousins. He expressed his admiration of the efficiency and splendid discipline of the soldiers and Volunteers which he had seen, and complimented General Lindsay on his having the command of such troops. He also passed a high eulogium on the 23rd Regiment, a better drilled body of men than which he had never seen.—Referring to the late Fenian invasion, the General congratulated Canada on possessing the resources necessary to their repulsion, but stated that any further attempt by the Fenians would be promptly suppressed by the American Government.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SUMMER SHOW.

This exhibition was opened here yesterday at one o'clock, p.m., in the Skating Rink. This is the first summer show attempted in Ottawa. The attendance during the day was rather slim, but those visitors who were there were generally very intelligent on the subject of flowers, and the specimens were many of them exceedingly good.

The collection comprised. Balsams, exhibited by Mr. Davis, of Rockliffe, Mr. Currie, Mr. R. Surties, of New Edinburgh, and Mr. Dwyer. A very fine Egyptian lilly by Dwyer. Japanese corn by W. White, Esq., the seeds of which were brought home by Commodore Perry. Very fine Oleander by Mr. Henderson, New Edinburgh. Fuchias, Currie, Davis and Dwyer, very good. A good collection of healthy house plants by Mr. Hanafin. A very pretty flower garden in miniature by Mr. Kerr. A considerable number of bouquets were on the table very tastily done up, and the flowers well selected, but perhaps the prettiest was the smallest by A. and F. J. French, New Edinburgh. The fan bouquet, by Miss McKinnon, was very good, as were also her wreath and flower-basket.—Floral design by French. Stocks, (ten weeks) by Mr. Davis, contained some of the best specimens we have seen in this region. Hollyhocks, good, by Currie. Pansies, by Mr. Surtees, very good indeed for these parts. Collections of verbenas, Surtees, Maxwell and Currie. Pinks, passable, French. A fine African sunflower, N. Manville. An oleander of large dimensions and very fine, Fosset.

Turning to the vegetable garden, we observed the names of Baker, Dwyer, Currie and Hickey, as exhibitors of lettuce and cabbage, which contained very passable specimens, and some of the cauliflowers were very good. The only melon was by Manville. Tomatoes, well-formed and ripe, and of good quality, but not large, Baker and Currie. Raspberries and currants, exceedingly fine, Donald Robertson.—Fine large gooseberries, Mrs. Burrows and Mr. Dwyer. Sugar peas, not become as common as they should be, very fine, Mrs. Burrows. There was a variety of good peas, beans, potatoes, beets and onions, by several exhibitors. The specimens of rhubarb were exceedingly fine, and of the best quality. By De Kinzey Watkins and Robertson, specimens of Gloucester and Ottawa tobacco, fine. Mr. Walton's show of Sewing Machines, formed quite an attractive feature in the exhibition, and when tired (if that could be) of gazing on those "stars of earth,"—the flowers, one could turn and see how modern shirts are made.

The Secretary not having been able to make up the official prize list till to-day, it could not be given complete by either of the papers of this morning.

In the evening, that ubiquitous band of the P. C. O., which has become an indispensable institution here, delighted a large concourse of very respectable people with short intermissions during the evening, and all left apparently well pleased with the entertainment.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

FIFTH SESSION.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, July 25th, 1866.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock. After the transaction of routine business,

Mr. RANKIN asked when, and how it is intended to expend the $600,000 (with compound interest for upwards of ten years) set apart to be appropriated by Parliament to some local purpose or purposes in Upper Canada, under authority of 18th Vic., cap. 3, sec. 17, 1854, "An Act for the abolition of feudal rights and duties in Lower Canada"—a similar amount having been taken from the public exchequer, and expended for Lower Canada purposes under the above cited Act.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD replied that it was in the power of Parliament to set apart the amount now if it saw fit, otherwise it would be accounted as an asset belonging to Upper Canada in the general settlement of accounts.

Mr. RANKIN said his chief object was to get an acknowledgement of the debt.

Mr. JONES (North Leeds) moved an address for a statement of the expenses to the country of the Civil Service Board of Examiners, since 1857. Mr. Jones contended that the expenses of the Civil Government had increased enormously during past years, and now on the eve of Confederation it was proper that some steps should be taken to secure retrenchment. During the present year the expenses of the Crown Lands Department had exceeded the whole amount of lands sold by $126,000, and if that was a very strange thing to him when he came to colonization roads we found that upon four of the leading roads, upon which $67,000 had been expended, not one new settler had located. The member for Cornwall had effected a certain degree of retrenchment when he was in office, and he regretted that it had not been followed up. Since 1841 the Crown Lands Department expenses had increased six times over.

The motion was carried.

Mr. PARKER moved for an address to His Excellency the Governor-General, for a return shewing the unpaid amount on account of all sales of Crown Lands in each of the Townships of the several Counties of Wellington, Grey, and Bruce, and the probable value of the unsold Crown Lands in the said Townships.—Carried.

Mr. POPE moved an address to His Excellency the Governor-General for a copy of all tenders, contracts and specifications, and all other papers and documents respecting the contracting or building the Sherbrooke Jail,—also, report of the Inspector of the work (if there is any) as to the present state of the work.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON moved that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, conveying the congratulations of this House to His Excellency on his elevation to the Peerage of Great Britain.

Mr. CAMERON, in moving the address, paid a very high tribute to the administrative talent of His Excellency, and referred to the kind and friendly notice which had recently been taken of British North America in the Imperial Parliament by the leaders of both the great political parties.

Hon. A. A. DORION seconded the motion and expressed his hearty concurrence with the sentiments so eloquently expressed by the member for Peel.

Hon. Mr. BROWN.—Though sure that only one opinion prevailed in this House, regarding the subject brought before the House, he might be permitted to add his own testimony, as one who had had some experience in the Government of the country, to the high qualities which distinguished His Excellency, and rendered him so worthy the distinction which had just been conferred upon him.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD having had an experience of two years personal intercourse with His Excellency, could heartily endorse every word that had been said in his commendation by the members who had spoken.

The motion was carried.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON moved for the appointment of a committee to draft the address.—Carried.

The Committee reported the following:—

"*May it Please Your Excellency,*—

"We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach "Your Excellency with the expression of our "most sincere congratulations upon the elevation of Your Excellency to the Peerage of "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and "Ireland.

"In this gracious act of our beloved Queen, "we recognise, with the warmest satisfaction "and gratitude, Her Majesty's appreciation "and acknowledgment of the service of Your "Excellency in your faithful administration "of the Government of this Province, and we "hope and pray, that by the blessing of divine "providence, Your Excellency may enjoy, for "long years, the honor which has been so well "and worthily conferred."

On motion the Address was adopted, and ordered to be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency, at such time as His Excellency should signify his pleasure to receive the same.

Mr. MAGILL moved for an Address to His Excellency the Governor-General for copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council, and regulations generally in reference to the levying and collecting of tolls on the Burlington Bay Canal; also a statement of the aggregate receipts and expenditure on the same for the past ten years. He complained of the injustice to the trade of Hamilton, which the maintenance of the tolls on the Burlington Bay Canal inflicted, and hoped that justice would be done to that city.

The motion was carried.

Mr. POULIOT moved an address for a statement of the amount to which each township in Lower Canada is entitled, under the provisions of the Seignorial act.—Carried after a long discussion.

Mr. WRIGHT moved for the reading of Journals of 17th of March, 1865, page 253, in so far as relates to the Petition of P. Aylen and others, of the District of Ottawa; praying for an investigation into the conduct and acts of the Hon. Aime Lafontaine, Judge of the Superior Court in and for the said District. It was a painful duty, he said, to impeach the honesty of the most humble official, but when that official was one of the Superior Judges of the land, the duty was still more painful. The charges which had been preferred against the Hon. Judge Lafontaine were of such a grave and flagrant character, that they ought to be investigated without delay. If true, he ought at once to be dismissed from his high position, and covered with the disgrace which belongs to such crimes; if false, no time should be lost in proving them to be so. The petition referred to in his motion, was signed by men of the highest respectability, who could no doubt prove the charges it contained, and he desired that the matter should not longer remain undisposed of. Before Mr. Lafontaine's elevation to the Bench, he had been Crown Lands Agent, and it appeared that he sold the public property and kept the money. The department had apparently sustained him, for he had been raised to the Bench without being deprived of the office. He appealed to the House to sustain him in having these charges investigated, as it was not right that the lives and property of 60,000 people should be at the mercy of such a man.

The motion was granted and the journals read accordingly.

Mr. WRIGHT then moved that the petition be laid on the table of the House.

Mr. SCOBLE asked what would be the effect of that?

Mr. WRIGHT said, he intended next to move that all the papers connected with the case be printed.

Hon. Mr. DORION said it was an extraordinary case, and ought not to be in the hands of a private member. He wished to hear the views of the Government with regard to it.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said the Government had not yet had time to take the case into consideration. It was only now by the revival of the petition, presented in March, 1865, that the matter was brought to their notice, as they might be presumed to have forgotten its contents since first presented. He did not hesitate to say, that the proceedings of the hon. member, except as to the reading of the journals, was quite irregular, and ought not to be carried out. The charges brought against Judge Lafontaine were not so serious as he pretended, even according to his own statements, for nothing very positive was made out. Judge Lafontaine had been an advocate in Montreal, a partner with the Hon. Mr. Drummond, and held as high a character for honor and honesty as any advocate in the city.—(Hear, hear). During that time he held the office of Clerk of the Peace and Prothonotary as well as Crown Land Agent, and no complaint had been made against him. When Judge McCord died, the whole district of Ottawa desired that they should have a Judge who had grown up with their District, and who knew its history. Petitions had been sent to the Government for this object, and one of these petitions was signed by the same Mr. Aylen, whose petition against the Judge was laid before the House in March last. Was it to be expected that the Government should go now into an investigation of charges against Judge Lafontaine, which referred to his conduct before he was appointed? He objected to the motion, as being out of order, for want of the proper notice.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON said the House had not got at the facts of the case. The hon. member for Ottawa had made the accusation, and the Hon. Atty.-Gen. East had defended him—these were only the lawyers in the case, but what were the facts? The House did not know them, and obstacles ought not to be put in the way of obtaining them. If the wrong way had been adopted in this case to secure an investigation, it was the duty of the Government to point another way whereby the facts might be brought out.

Mr. IRVINE said a discussion like this, which must end in nothing, was very unfortunate, as it would go before the country in a way which would reflect seriously on the administration of justice in the country. He very much regretted that the Attorney-General was not in a position either to grant an investigation or to repel the charges.

Hon. Mr. BROWN said, though the question was a Lower Canada one, he wished to call the attention of the House to the fact that while the petition was only presented in 1865 it was dated 14th March 1864, and it brought accusations relating to Judge Lafontaine's conduct before his appointment to the Bench in 1858. He did think that the Attorney-General East ought not to have allowed that petition to lie over for a year without investigating it.

Mr. POWELL regretted that any discussion had taken place on the subject until the facts were brought out.

The SPEAKER decided that Mr. Wright's motion was out of order, as he had given no notice.

Mr. WRIGHT gave notice of his motion for to-morrow, and it being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

After Recess.

The House went into Committee on the Act respecting the assessment of property in Upper Canada,—Mr. Walsh in the chair.

On many of the clauses, more or less discussion of a conversational character took place. Several verbal amendments, but no changes of consequence, were made to the bill as reported from the Select Committee.

The Attorney-General West, Hons. J. 'S. Macdonald, and J. H. Cameron, and Messrs. M. C. Cameron, McKenzie, Street, Haultain, Ferguson, (Simcoe,) and Gibbs took part in discussing the provisions of the bill.

The Committee sat until 12:15, and reported the bill, which was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. TASCHEREAU moved the third reading of the Act to amend the Lower Canada Game Laws.

The third reading was objected to by Dr. Beaubien, who had an amendment to propose.

Mr. HOLTON thought the unopposed third readings might be proceeded with.

Mr. D. A. MACDONALD submitted that it was not fair to proceed with the third readings when there was only a handful of members in the House. He moved that the House do now adjourn.

In reply to Hon. Mr. Holton,

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said he would proceed with the civil procedure act to-morrow.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD said the debate on the Local Constitutions would be resumed on Friday.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON.—And the education bill will be introduced to-morrow?

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD hoped so.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—Both? (Laughter.)

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD was not prepared to say. (Laughter.)

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past 12 o'clock.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN THE TORONTO GAOL.

They Attempt to break out, but make a "bad job of it."

(From the Toronto Daily Telegraph.)

Of late we have heard but little of the doings of the ragamuffin gang who are safely ensconced within the precincts of the old gaol. The building is looked on as one of the strongest in the city, and indeed is known to be much safer than the new gaol building. The Fenian prisoners have, however, in addition to the usual number of turnkeys, been strongly guarded by a detachment of the 17th Regt., and nothing is left undone by the governor in seeing that his charge is secure and safe. Those of the police who have visited the jail since the incarceration of the Fenian prisoners, will know that the sleeping apartments of the traitors are in the upper story of one of the wings. At the north-east side of the building a large opening has been left for a door to communicate with the interior of the jail. This opening was securely planked up with heavy timber, and coated inside with stove-pipe iron, which the prisoners, having nothing else to do since they saw the loyal display on the 12th of July, amused themselves with pulling out the nails that affixed the iron coating to the boards, which they carefully replaced with such adroitness that for several days past the keepers were not aware that their precautions had been interfered with. On Friday morning, on entering the apartment, the turnkey noticed that several of the nails affixed to the plating fell out, and on examining the work, he discovered that one side of the door had been loosened. On making the discovery, the Fenians were struck dumb with astonishment for a few minutes, but at last one of them mustered up sufficient courage to outspeak his opinion that it was a bad job, a sentiment which was perfectly coincided by the conspirators present. On an examination of the boards outside of the iron coating it was found that several of them had been sawn across, which clearly evinces that the plot must have been a deeply matured one, and but for the lucky discovery would in all probability have proved successful. The facts of this attempted escape goes far to prove that the sooner the Fenian trials are brought on the better. Any man that is innocent need not fear an impartial trial, but the guilty in most cases dread it. We are not aware of the names of the parties who were the principal conspirators in this plot; but whoever they may be their conduct has demonstrated that they have been deeply implicated one-way or the other in the late Fenian raids. As soon as the danger was discovered steps were at once taken to remedy the evil, and before evening their appartments were left in a state of security, which will effectually debar ingress or egress in future, except for those who are connected with the institution.

—Accounts of the crops in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Northern Illinois are favorable. Most of the wheat has been harvested in excellent condition, and is abundant in quality.

—The 4th of July was noticed at Halifax, N. S. *The Sun* of that place says the British war ships and many other vessels in port displayed the American flag.

—The Ohio *Farmer* has seen and read so much of the value of air-slaked lime in curing green hay that its use is unqualifiedly recommended. Clover, it says, may be cut when full in bloom in the forenoon, after the dew is off, and if not very heavy, turned, ranked and put into the barn the same day, by the use of from one to six quarts of lime to the load.

—The war correspondent of the *London Morning Herald* says:—"In military circles the performance of the Prussian needle gun has created great surprise. The weapon is so heavy and unwieldy that there existed a great prejudice against it; but it is quite plain that its drawbacks are more than compensated by the great rapidity of its fire. I have seen a private letter from the Austrian camp, which says that this formidable weapon fully doubles the enemy's strengh. I know, moreover, that this last experience of the *zundadelgewehr* has been brought under the notice of the Small-arm Committee of the French army, who up to this time have been strenuously opposed to the adoption of any breech-loader whatever, and I should not be surprised if another change in the armament of the French infantry were one of the consequences of this Bohemian campaign."

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Mail Train leaves Ottawa at	7.00, a.m.
Mail Train	6.30, p. m.
Accommodation Train leaves at	1.45, p. m.
Arriving Morning Mail	10.5, a.m.
Mail, Evening	5.00, p.m.
" Night	9.00, p.m

☞ These Trains connect at Prescott Junction with Trains on Grand Trunk Railway for the East and West, and at Prescott with Ferry for Ogdensburgh—again connecting with Railroads for all parts of the U. S.

N. B.—These Trains run on Montreal Time.

OTTAWA TO KINGSTON.—The Steamer City of Ottawa leaves at 7 a.m., every Monday and Thursday. The steamer Bytown at 7 a.m., every Wednesday and Saturday.

OTTAWA TO MONTREAL.—The Steamer Queen Victoria leaves the foot of Sussex Street every morning at 6:30.

TELEGRAPHIC

(Per Montreal Line.)

LIVERPOOL, 16th.—At noon the *S. S. Hibernian* having repaired damage to her screw, left Liverpool at 2 p.m., on the 16th, for Quebec direct.

Latest reports from the *Great Eastern* are quite favorable. Steady progress being made on Sunday afternoon; paid out 283 miles, distance run 263.

No markets whatever since the *Scotia's* departure. Cotton this morning opened with decided improvement.

Nothing transpired concerning negotiations; several French papers received Government warning for publishing false news.

A sanguinary conflict took place on the 14th, between the Prussians and Federals near Aschaffenburgh, the former were entirely successful. The town was in flames, and the Federals were retreating.

Prussians were marching on Frankfort, which town the Federal troops had evacuated, and the Diet was removed to Augustenburg, where the foreign representatives were expected to assemble.

Headquarters of the Prussian army under the King had been advanced to Broun.

Izlar was reported to be in possession of the Prussians.

Cialdini had occupied Padua and Vicensa, towns on the line of the railroad to Vienna.

Austrians in Venetia, except those in Venice, had no railway communication with Vienna, so unless Cialdini be diverted, Austrians cannot render aid in the impending battle with the Prussians.

The Times of the 16th says, whatever forces the Austrian government may have succeeded in gathering around Vienna, still it is doubtful whether it will itself be equal to the task with the standing victorious Prussians, who according to all calculations should assemble before Vienna to-morrow or day after. If anything is needed to render the Austrian position hopeless, it is the tidings of the irreparable disaster at Chaffenburg, which must have reached Vienna.

Pressed by deputations from the Viennese municipality, inquiring into the Emperor's pleasure in regard to the defence of Vienna the Emperor at once removed the peoples apprehensions by answering that Vienna would be treated as an open city, and added that he would limit his military operations to the defence of the line of the Danube, a plan which might bring the Prussian attack on Flondoff village, two or three miles from the town gates, where the Austrians have established a camp and Tete de Pont. Should the Prussians, however, resolve to attack Vienna, they would certainly attempt to cross the river at several points, and in case of success an open city would unavoidably fall into their hands.

It is stated that the discouragement into which the Austrian army is thrown by repeated losses in Bohemia, *The Times* believes, will deter the Emperor from a final encounter so close to the capital, and trusts before the Prussians will be ready for the onset an interview between the two monarchs will take place, which might have been opportunely held on Warrow's disaster at Koenig-Gratz.

In diplomatic circles at St. Petersburg, it was declared that Russia has no present intention of abandoning her policy of neutrality, and that only in case of active intervention of foreign powers on the German conflict, would she make declarations, and take up an attitude corresponding with her interest.

The Moscow *Gazette* expresses entire sympathy to the Italian cause, and favors the annexation of Venice to Italy.

Advices from Lumberg state that all soldiers on furlough in Russia have been recalled, and that military trains start every day from Warsaw to the frontier at Silesia and Galicia. Russian troops were marching from Padolia to Bessiarabia.

The Spanish Government had prohibited the sale of newspapers in the public streets.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The cholera has some what abated. Only four cases were reported officially in the city yesterday, and six in Brooklyn. There are several others unofficially reported, but there is no doubt that the weather is retarding the progress of the disease. The cholera on the islands was no less severe. Three deaths have occurred, and a number of troops are ill of diarrhœa. The mortuary reports for the week ending July 21st, shows that there were 1,362 deaths.

Four gentlemen have been appointed by the Citizens' Executive Committee, for the relief of the Portland sufferers, to visit that city and distribute the funds collected in this city. The treasurer reported the amount of contributions received to be $101,749. The total amount donated to the city is $134,056, of which $5,526 was collected in Roman Catholic churches and donated by Catholic pastors last Sunday.

NEW YORK, 25.—The trial of Genls. Sweeney and Spear, for committing a breach of the neutrality laws, will take place to-day before Judge Smalley, U. S. District Judge in Windsor, Vermont.

NEW YORK, 25th.—A villanous report has been made by the commission to investigate the cruelties perpetrated by Mrs. Henry Abrahams, of King Williams County, Virginia, upon her servants. The report shows that on the 2nd of June, a freed girl named Martha Annie, aged 17, was brought to a hospital in Richmond. The surgeon stated that there were upon her body 7 ulcers, all the result of burns, and all produced within two or three weeks; the largest was nearly two inches in diameter. In addition to these her entire body was almost covered with scars, some old, and some scarred with recent scars. Some the result of burns, and some the result of whipping. She had been so abused that she was scarcely able to give expression to an intelligent idea. The investigation before the Judge Advocate of Richmond, proved that this monster, Mrs. Abrahams, whom half the lawyers of the city had volunteered to defend, has, within the last six years, been the cause of the death of four of her negro servants.

NEW YORK, 25.—Twelve cases of cholera reported to-day. There were three deaths in this city.

In Brooklyn eight cases were reported, but no deaths.

—The great work of the Chicago tunnel will be completed by next November.

—The *Shandon* arrived in the port of Quebec on Sunday, this being her second voyage.

—Eternal truth is not received through sensation.

—He that can spare no kindness from himself has a narrow soul.

—Verdi has presented the Italian army, not with a march, but with a war-horse.

—Between two and three hundred newly fledged Mormons passed through Toronto, on Saturday night, *en route* for Utah.

—General Sherman, and staff, while in Quebec, were entertained by the gallant officers of the 7th Fusiliers.

—A swarm of locusts have invaded the Province of Algeria, destroying the growing crops of the farmers.

—Ex-President Fillmore is to deliver an address on behalf of America, on the occasion of the World's Exhibition at Paris.

—The most rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan will leave for England at the beginning of last month.

—The harvesting of the crops in the West has caused the bottom of the grain market in Chicago to drop out. Millers are grinding new wheat, and the delusion of a scarcity has completely vanished.

PIC-NIC AT FITZROY HARBOUR IN FAVOR OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Ottawa Times:

SIR: Seldom have we witnessed greater enthusiasm than that which animated all classes of the community assembled at Fitzroy Harbour on Tuesday last. The praiseworthy people of that village, having given notice a few days previous, of the coming pic-nic, and its object: that of giving public expression to the sentiments of our gratitude to the gallant defenders of our country on their return home from the frontier.

No spot could exceed, in beauty, that lovely island, one of the picturesque groups embosomed in the great Victoria Chatts Falls.—The place and vicinity was handsomely decorated with flags, &c., in good order and taste. The place of embarkation is a little promontory upon which stands the residence of Dr. Dubord, around which the Dr. had a number of flags neatly arranged, and presented the very appearance of a fortress in miniature. The day was beautiful, and crowds of well-dressed people, of both sexes, might be seen coming from all directions towards the place of rendezvous. At ten a.m., the martial appearance, in handsome scarlet uniform, of the volunteers, as they approached, elicited shouts of welcome from the assembled multitude present. The unavoidable absence of Captain Fraser was much regretted. The townships of Fitzroy, Torbolton, Onslow, Pontiac and Pakenham were well represented on the occasion. It is to us here a pleasing duty to publish through your very popular paper, the assemblage together of 600 to 700 persons; the inhabitants of this immediate neighborhood, all apparently animated by the one common cause, that of loyalty to the most amiable sovereign that ever graced the throne, since the time of Alfred the Great. It is by our fidelity, that we prove to the world our earnest wish to continue and maintain our happy connection with the mother country. While we are thus happily united together in our quiet Canadian homes, attending to our peaceful avocations with due obedience respectively to the altar and the throne; worshipping God, every one according to the dictates of his own heart, under his own vine and his own fig tree. Who then but blind and stupid fools could flatter themselves with the belief, that we would stand with folded arms while looking at our homes being sacked and our property taken by a dastardly gang of invading plunderers; no, as