NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Rooms Wanted.

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.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in the Daily at the following rates:

Business Cards of from 3 to 6 lines, per annum—payable in advance only	$6 00
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All subsequent insertions, per line	2c

Yearly advertisers specially contracted with, and a liberal allowance made.

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.

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The Daily Times is delivered every morning at Kempteville, 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 Kempteville, 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.

JOB PRINTING,

FROM THE

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.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.—*Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., 34, Park Row, New York, and 10, State Street, Boston, General Advertising Agents, are hereby authorized to receive Advertisements for the* OTTAWA TIMES.

EXCURSION !

THE STEAMER

QUEEN VICTORIA

Will, during the Session of Parliament, convey Passengers to Grenville, and return same day, at HALF FARE—$1.25. 132-tf

The Ottawa Times

OTTAWA, AUGUST 9, 1866.

For Arrival and Departure of Mails see 1st Page.

With the view to closing the business of the session this week, the House will meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock a. m.

We notice by our exchanges from the Maritime Provinces, that the sufferers by the great fire at Charlottetown, have attracted the sympathy of the inhabitants of their sister provinces in raising a fund for their relief. Would it not be in good taste for the people of Canada to display a similar sympathy, in the way of a relief fund for our Prince Edward Island brethren?

Yesterday afternoon, the House despatched a very large number of items. In the evening, Mr. Taschereau's bill to amend the L. C. Game Laws, suffered amendment after amendment, until he deemed it prudent to withdraw it. Several public bills were read a second time. The House then went into Committee on the Upper Canada Municipal Act, and sat for several hours, having passed all the remaining clauses. The House adjourned at half-past twelve.

We have received an authentic statement from the Crown Lands Office, with reference to the statement which appeared in our issue of the 7th inst., in a letter signed "Patrick Farrell." It will be seen it so far as the Department is concerned that Mr. Egan's case was conclusively disposed of, the non-refunding of the money paid by him to Mr. Lafontaine, being due to the fact of his never having applied for it. The following is the memorandum from the Crown Lands Office:

In 1860 a dispute arose between Patrick Egan and Martin Gannon, relative to lot 14 in 2nd range, Lowe, and it having been proved to the satisfaction of the Department, that Gannon had been upwards of ten years in possession, with improvements, Egan's claim was disallowed, and on the 30th July of that year, through the party who acted in the matter for him, was officially notified of the fact, and at the same time informed that the amount paid by him to Mr. Lafontaine, on account of the lot in question, would be refunded on his order. Mr. Egan has never applied to have the money refunded.

The good humour into which members were thrown by the announcement on Tuesday afternoon, that they were to be relieved of their Legislative duties on Saturday, appears to grow in intensity as the time of their deliverance approaches. Yesterday afternoon "questions and notices of motions" were disposed of with an evident determination to reach the end of the paper in the shortest possible time. Any luckless member, who for weeks had been patiently waiting for the favorable moment to discharge his long pent up torrent of eloquence over a motion for the production of a return, or the appointment of a special Committee to probe some local or public grievance to the core, was no sooner on his feet than the creaking of boots against the floor, the slamming of desks, and sundry other disagreeable sounds warned him that he was addressing an unwilling auditory. Some few of the members, though anxious to have their say, prudently deferred to the dominant feeling in the House and quietly subsided; but the member for Brockville, in defiance of the most determined resistance, kept the floor for an hour in vain endeavour to inflict upon the House some peculiar notions of his own, regarding the management of militia movements on the Niagara frontier. Whatever the views of Mr. Chambers may be, it ought to have been very plain to him after the first quarter of an hour that the House had resolved not to listen to them, and he would have shown a degree of good sense by deferring to that determination, which his persistence in its defiance leaves room for the suspicion that he does not possess. We are told "there is a point beyond which 'endurance ceases to be a virtue," and certainly if that point was ever passed it was by the member for Brockville yesterday afternoon. The courage he displayed was, not the kind of stuff calculated to excite a very high degree of admiration, for though by no means unknown to the human species, it is shared in to such a predominant extent by other orders of the animal creation, that four language does not clothe it with a very flattering epithet. A mere stubborn resistance to the universal will of the Assembly, persisted in for such a length of time, if it shewed any purpose at all, only indicated a determination to turn the proceedings of the House into contempt, and if such was really the intention of the member for Brockville, he will undoubtedly find it recoiling upon himself. It is true, the member for South Wentworth appealed to Mr. Speaker to stop the "riotous" proceedings, and allow him to be heard, but every one knows that Mr. Rymal seldom speaks, except to get off a joke, and no doubt his affected indignation, at the conduct of his brother legislators, was a mere bit of pleasantry. In fact, since the rules of the House provide no adequate remedy for silencing a garrulous member on occasions such as that of yesterday afternoon, there is no recourse but to drown him out in a combination of inimitable discords. We shall hope that Mr. Chambers has taken the advice of the member for Norfolk, and sent his speech to the New York *Herald*, otherwise, we fear his eloquent utterances will be lost to the world, for none of the reporters in the gallery would dare to extend such extraordinary "notes" as those that greeted their ears while he was speaking.

ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

We have much pleasure in giving place to the following address from the loyal denizens of New Edinburgh, to their distinguished neighbor, VISCOUNT MONCK, on the occasion of his elevation to the British Peerage; together with His Excellency's very appropriate and kindly reply thereto:—

Address.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland and Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Governor-General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.,

May it please Your Excellency:

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, inhabitants in and adjacent to the Village of New Edinburgh, respectfully approach Your Excellency with the expression of our sincere congratulations upon the elevation of Your Excellency to the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

We view with much satisfaction and gratitude the gracious act of our much loved Sovereign, and feel it to be a well merited appreciation and acknowledgement of Your Excellency's faithful, wise and most successful administration of the Government of this Province; and we fervently pray Divine Providence to continue to Your Excellency and family its choicest blessings. May Your Excellency enjoy for long years the honor which has been so wisely and worthily conferred.

(Signed.) H. O. BURRITT, Chairman.

W. ANSTRUTHER MAIGGO, Secretary.

New Edingburgh, Wednesday, Aug. 1st, 1866.

Reply.

GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Ottawa, August 3rd, 1866.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor-General to inform you that he has received with much satisfaction the Address which you have laid before him on the occasion of his elevation to the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

The Governor-General accepts with great pleasure this mark of respect and regard, from his neighbors in New Edinburgh.

I am to request you will convey to those gentlemen His Excellency's thanks for their congratulations.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed.) DENIS GODLEY.

To H. O. Burritt, Esq.,
Chairman, New Edinburgh.

POLICE COURT—TUESDAY.

Catherine Whalin, a confirmed and incorrigible inebriate and vagabond, was again brought up on the charge of drunkenness and vagrancy. She had just had time to look around her since her liberation from jail, where she had expiated a similar offence; and in about thirty-three days from this we shall most likely, have to record, as we do now, that she is again sent to jail for one month.—Thomas Cote, drunk, disorderly, and belligerent. Some antagonist, whether real or imaginary the police could not determine, had excited his combativeness, and he exhibited a vociferous desire for combat. As soon, however, as he saw something in human form as big as himself approaching, he ran into the house and shut himself up. Fined $3, or two weeks. Then another charge was preferred by Sergeant Davis. It was that prisoner had run up stairs and opened the window and thrown a bottle from said window, with the object of doing bodily harm to himself (Davis) and Constable Brown, while in the discharge of their duty. Fined $20 and costs, or one month in jail. Terrence O'Neil, uproariously drunk; had not been introduced to His Worship before, and leniency was beaming upon him from the bench, when, unluckily, Terry, thinking further to palliate his offence, observed that he had got his head hurt about fifteen years ago, and, since then, he "dar'n't take a dhrop but it thruw him crazy." Whereupon, the bench frowned, and declared he ought to be severely punished for presuming to touch the crathur that injured him so much, and ordered the hapless delinquent to report himself to-morrow morning, with a certificate of his having taken the pledge. Terry observed that he had sometimes thought about it, but had never been able to make up his mind till now.

THE LOWER CANADA LAW JOURNAL, AUGUST, 1866.—*Conducted by James Kirby, Advocate.*—Montreal: Dawson & Bro.—This is a very valuable monthly serial, not only to the legal profession, but to the general reader who takes an interest in the decisions of the Law Courts. In addition to carefully digested reports of all cases of importance in the Lower Canada Courts, revised by the Judges, and, therefore, thoroughly to be relied upon, Mr. Kirby, the conductor of the *Journal*, publishes every month a summary of "Recent English Decisions," whereby the profession in this Province are kept *au courant* with the most interesting cases in the Courts of the Mother Country.—This feature is an additional attraction which ought to commend *The Lower Canada Law Journal* to the profession in Upper Canada. Subscription, $4, or $3 per annum if paid in advance.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT,

FIFTH SESSION.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, August 8th, 1866.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

A message from His Excellency with additional supplementary estimates was laid before the House, for the year ending 30th June, 1867.

For the purchase of improved firearms for the militia force	$250,000
Expense of billeting and transportation of the Chicago Volunteers, incurred by the city of Toronto	81,025
Printing of general index to journals of Legislative Assembly from 1832 to the end of the present Parliament	86,000
Total	$257,025

Mr. BLANCHET asked whether it is the intention of the government to take the necessary steps for the establishment of a winter port in the Lower part of the River St. Lawrence.

Mr. CARTIER was understood to ask the hon. gentleman to allow the question to stand.

Mr. THOMPSON asked whether it is the intention of the Government to re-establish the Custom House at Caledonia, on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad?

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD said the Government did not intend to do so.

Mr. JONES (South Leeds) asked whether the Government have taken into consideration the means to be employed to preserve the waters of the large Lakes north of the Rideau Canal, by the erection of Dams at the outlet of Lakes in the Township of Louborough and Bedford, examined and reported upon by Mr. Rowan, of the Department of Public Works, and subsequently by Messrs. Slater and Merrill; so that the navigation of the said Rideau Canal may not in a few years altogether fail to be of service, not alone to that section of the country lying between Ottawa and Kingston, but to the Provinces at large.

Mr. CHAPAIS' answer was not heard in the gallery.

Mr. JONES (South Leeds) read an extract of a letter from an old M.P. on the subject, saying that the Rideau Canal would soon be rendered unmanagable for two or three months every year. It is scarcely navigable just now, and when the country becomes cleared off it will be still worse. He read another letter, saying that nothing would benefit the Rideau Canal so much as the preservation of the waters leading into the canal.

Mr. JONES (North Leeds) asked whether it is the intention of the Government to pay the Ottawa Postmaster a stated salary, or to allow him to be paid as at present, by commission.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL WEST was understood to say that the Postmaster of Ottawa would be placed on a stated salary, in accordance with the regulations of the Department.

Mr. WALLBRIDGE asked whether it is the intention of the Government, prior to Confederation, to introduce a system of superior Military Instruction in connection with the Universities or Colleges of Canada, or any one of them, or specially by the establishment of a Military Institute for the purpose?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WEST.—Not before Confederation.

Mr. WALLBRIDGE asked whether it is the intention of the Government immediately to adopt measures for converting the Enfield Rifles now in store or in the armories of Canada into breech loaders, or is it intended to arm the Volunteers of the Province with the latest patterns of breech loading or repeating rifles?

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD replied that the Governor-General had made a requisition on the Home Government, for a supply of the most improved fire-arms with suitable ammunition.

Mr. JONES (North Leeds) presented the report of the Special Committee to investigate and report upon the Mineral Lands on the North Shore, &c. He suggested that 500 copies ought to be printed.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD said the notices of motion should be gone over, and as many struck off as possible. It was useless to pass these motions for returns which could never come before this Parliament, and which would be of no use under Confederation.

Mr. McKENZIE said it was utter nonsense to proceed with them at all. They should be all struck off.

Objections were taken to this, and the notices were proceeded with, with the understanding that they should be fairly disposed of. They were all dropped except the following:

Mr. J. S. ROSS—Address—Return of sales of Crown and Clergy Lands in the County of Dundas.—Carried.

Mr. ROBITAILLE—Address—Copy of Report of Pierre Fortin, Esq.—Carried.

Mr. BOURASSA—Address—Omission of the names of J. U. Tremblay and H. Barker, Esquires, from last list of Commissioners for summary trial of small causes, in the Parish of St. Bernard de Lacolle.—Carried.

Mr. DUNKIN—Address—Correspondence between the Government of this Province and the Imperial Government; status of Naturalized subjects of Her Majesty.

Mr. DUNKIN withdrew the above at the request of the Atty.-General, after explaining the importance of having the point determined, as to the actual protection enjoyed by naturalized citizens, and that when the delegates were in England arranging the Confederation scheme this ought not to be lost sight of.

Mr. McFARLANE—Address—Copy of the Charter of the "Canada Company," &c.

Mr. McFARLANE, in moving this, said it was of the utmost importance to his constituents that the manner in which that company had conducted its affairs should be investigated by this House. He spoke at some length on the injury to the country by the large amount of land which that company had kept locked up from settlement, or had held at unreasonably high prices.

Hon. Mr. McFARLANE desired to continue his remarks, but the House would not listen. In fact, thoughout the afternoon the House declined to be entertained by any member at very much length.

Mr. DICKSON also spoke upon the subject, saying he would be glad to have the Canada Company's affairs investigated, but the case ought to have come up at an earlier period of the Session. He thought the Local Government of Upper Canada would deal with it.

Mr. McFARLANE declined to withdraw his motion, and the House divided, when it was carried. Yeas, 56; Nays, 23. The result was received with laughter, several Ministers having voted in the minority.

Mr. McFARLANE asked what course the Government intended to pursue. (Laughter.)

Mr. POWELL was authorised to say the Member for Perth was prepared to assume the responsibility. (Laughter.)

Mr. O'HALLORAN—Address—Report of Commissioners appointed to investigate losses incurred on the Missisquoi Frontier by means of the late Fenian invasion—Carried.

Mr. CHAMBERS—To refer to a Special Committee the return to an Address on the 21st June—recent military movements on the Niagara Frontier.

Mr. CHAMBERS attempted to make a speech, but, during the time he kept his feet, every word he uttered was drowned by the frightful noises kept up in all parts of the House.

Mr. WALSH rose to a point of order. Since the honorable member had failed to get a hearing from this House, he would recommend him to have his speech printed in the New York *Herald*. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. CHAMBERS resumed and so did the noise, more loud and discordant than before.

Mr. RYMAL said he hoped the Speaker would stop the disgraceful riot and noise, and allow the hon. member to proceed with his remarks.

Mr. SPEAKER said the hon. gentleman's eloquence had greatly excited the House (great laughter and cheers.)

Mr. CHAMBERS resumed, but this time the noises were louder and more discordant than ever, supplemented with many strange sounds, the chirpings of birds, the croaking of bull-frogs and even the barking of dogs.

Mr. CAUCHON, moved that the speech be delivered that day six months (laughter.)

Mr. CHAMBERS would speak to that motion—He continued, when it was objected that he had no seconder.

Mr. SCATCHERD—I will second it.

Mr. CHAMBERS continued in the midst of the din, which almost drowned the sound of his voice, and rendered every word unintelligible. After the lapse of some time,

Mr. RANKIN said he had no doubt the subject upon which the hon. member was speaking was one of great interest, if members could only hear what he said. (Laughter.) He begged to suggest to him the propriety of raising his voice a little and coming forward to one of the front desks. (Great laughter.)

Mr. CHAMBERS continued with the same discordant accompaniment, occasionally varied with a verse of a song.

Mr. GIBBS rose after some time and begged that the gentleman be heard, as he had been grossly misrepresented on a former occasion.

Mr. CHAMBERS was then listened to quietly for a few minutes, when he spoke in the same strain as formerly regarding the management of the recent Volunteer movements, and urged an investigation into the conduct of the military authorities.

When the motion was put Mr. Chambers insisted on the Yeas and Nays, but discovering that no one was likely to vote for it, but himself, he consented to withdraw it.

Mr. McKELLAR.—Committee of the Whole—Fees of Registrars, U. C., for Thursday.—Carried.

Mr. BIGGAR.—Concurrence of the House in the Report of the Special Committee on subject of Canal between the Bay of Quinte and Lake Ontario.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. ROSE.—Concurrence in the First and Second Reports of the Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament.—Carried.

Mr. OLIVER, seconded by Mr. Jones, (North Leeds), moved that an address be voted for a grant of land to every Volunteer who shall have served five years.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD would be happy to recognise the claims of the Volunteers, but the wild lands of the Province would in future belong to Upper and Lower Canada. He also thought the true way to settle wild lands was to give them to actual settlers. Pecuniary reward would be believed be better appreciated by the Volunteers.

Mr. JONES (North Leeds) dissented totally from the remarks of the Attorney-General. He thought the brave Volunteers were entitled to some recognition at the hands of the Government, and a grant of land of 100 acres to each, would be nothing more than fair compensation for their services, whether they should settle on the lands or not.

Mr. OLIVER was very glad he had got the expression of the Attorney-General West's opinion in favor of free grants of land. He withdrew the motion.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD said as some members had been absent during part of the session, doing duty on the frontier, it would only be just that they should receive their sessional allowance in full, as if they had been attending to their duties in this House. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. J. SANDFIELD MACDONALD—Address—Appropriation for a Bust of the late Honorable Robert Baldwin.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—He merely desired to bring the subject before the notice of the Government, as an appropriation which every man in the House would sanction. He hoped the Government would carry out the suggestion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DUNKIN thought the name of the late Mr. Baldwin could hardly be mentioned without remembering that of his distinguished Lower Canadian associate—the late Sir L. H. LaFontaine. He thought any appropriation should include the busts of both of these gentlemen.

The House rose at six o'clock.

After Recess.

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

Mr. BOURASSA moved the three months' hoist.

Hon. Mr. ROSE hoped the hon. gentleman would withdraw his opposition and allow the bill to pass.

After further conversation the members were called in and the House divided, when the amendment was lost. Yeas 30; Nays 50.

An amendment excluding the whole country east of Quebec from the operation of the bill was carried. Yeas 52; Nays 24.

An amendment to the amendment extending the exemption to the district of Montreal was carried. Yeas 41; Nays 38.

Another amendment to exempt the district of Three Rivers was carried. Yeas 53; Nays 23.

The bill was then dropped.

Mr. ARCHAMBEAULT moved the third reading of the bill to amend Chapter 15 of the consolitated statutes of Lower Canada respecting public education.—Carried.

The following bills were read a second time:

To amend the Act intituled, "An Act for the better regulation of Fishing and protection of Fisheries."—Mr. Pope.

To amend the Act relating to abuses prejudicial to agriculture.—Mr. Bellerose.

To amend 29 Victoria, Chapter 39, intituled, "An Act to impose a tax on dogs, and to provide for the better protection of sheep in Upper Canada."—Mr. Wright.

To explain the meaning of certain provisions of the Seigniorial Act.—Mr. Archambeault.

To amend and extend the provisions of the fifth Section of Chapter eighty-seven of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada.—Mr. Smith (Durham.)

To amend the Act respecting the Inspection of Leather and Raw-hides.—Mr. Somerville.

To extend and explain the Powers and Duties of the Trinity House of Quebec—Hon. Mr. Alleyn.

To amend the Commissioners Court Act for Lower Canada (from Legislative Council).—Mr. O'Halloran.

To amend chapter 114 and 124 of the Consolidated Statues of Upper Canada, respecting Appeals in and Returns of cases of Summary Conviction before Justices of the Peace.—Mr. T. C. Wallbridge.

To amend Chapter twenty-seven of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, "respecting Masters and Servants in the Country parts" (from the Legislative Council)—Mr. Bellerose.

To amend "The Medical Act of Upper Canada" (from Legislative Council)—Mr. Parker.

On motion of Mr. BOURASSA, the amendments made by Legislative Council to bill (No. 8) to amend chapter 26 of Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, in so far as it relates to certain Water Courses, were read a second time.

On motion of Mr. McKELLAR, the House went again into Committee on the bill to amend and consolidate the several acts respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada.—Hon. J. H. Cameron in the chair.

The Committee sat until half-past twelve, having passed all the clauses.

The Committee rose and reported the bill.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD gave notice that he would move that an extra sitting be held on Friday, at 10 a.m.

The House then adjourned.

WELCOME TO THE CANADIAN ORANGEMEN VISITING BELFAST.

The following, which we clip from the *Belfast News Letter* of the 25th ult., will be read with pleasure by every member of the Orange Institution in British North America. It will indeed be highly gratifying to all with whom the name of Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., has become a familiar one, as the father and founder of the Orange Society in Canada, and who has been absent from the land of his nativity for nearly 40 years, to read of the hearty reception he met with, from the brethren in Belfast:—

Demonstration in the Music Hall.

Last evening, a very enthusiastic meeting of Belfast Orangemen was held in the Music Hall in honor of a deputation from the Orange Institution in Canada, comprising Colonel Ogle R. Gowan and Mr. Fleming, who had come over to Belfast to attend an Orange Conference held here some days ago. Though the meeting was got together in the most *impromptu* manner, the hall was crowded to excess. The Canadian brethren were received with every demonstration of the heartiest fraternal feeling. They marched to the platform in a procession formed of local Orangemen, wearing their insignia, and at the platform they were received by another body similarly arrayed.

On motion of Mr. C. H. Ward, William Johnston, Esq., Ballykilbeg, was called to the chair.

After a few well timed remarks by the chairman:—

The Rev. A. J. Aird said the duty devolved upon him, or rather the privilege, of moving the first resolution, which was to the following effect:—"That we desire heartily to welcome among us our Canadian brethren, who have come over, at much inconvenience, to aid in promoting the welfare of our order and the extension of Orangeism."

The resolution was carried with great cordiality, and the Canadian gentlemen were honored with a salute of the order.

Colonel Ogle R. Gowan, who was received with tumultuous applause, moved the following resolution:—"That we hereby declare our resolve resolutely to maintain our rights, and boldly persevere till the Party Processions Act—a law which has been administered in a spirit of one-sided hostility to the Protestants of Ulster—be removed from the Statute-book." He said he felt honored in appearing before the gallant Protestants of Belfast, who constituted the Orange Society of this town, and then indulged in historical reminiscences in connection with Belfast, adding that he felt humbled in presenting himself on this ground, hallowed by the recollection of many great men. He reminded them that in Canada there were over prohibitory laws, and the result was disturbance everywhere. He resisted the action of the Government in this matter, and was deprived of the Commission of the Peace when sitting at Quarter Sessions. By constant opposition, the prohibitions had been removed, and now Protestants and Roman Catholics alike celebrated their anniversaries in Canada, without thereby leading to any disturbance, or even any discontent. Colonel Gowan concluded a lengthened and eloquent address by thanking the meeting for the reception which they had given to the deputation. (Loud applause and Kentish fire.)

Rev. Thomas Macklin, Grand Secretary of the Grand Orange Lodge of Scotland, seconded the resolution, which was put from the chair and carried by acclamation.

Colonel Gowan then proposed that the grateful thanks of the Orangemen of Belfast be given to Brother William Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, for his conduct in the chair on that occasion, and for his fearless advocacy of Orangeism and Protestantism on every occasion. (Cheers.)

The motion was received with enthusiasm.

THE PROMENADE CONCERT.

As previously announced, the Promenade Concert of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society came off last evening in the Skating Rink, and, vast as that structure is, it was filled to overflowing by the *elite* of our fair city.

It was with feelings of pride that we noticed there assembled, to contribute to, and give countenance and support to one of the noblest aims of society—charity, of the people of every denomination and creed. We there beheld that which is the great essential to the well being and future greatness of this fair land—the burial of party and sectarian strife.

The platform was occupied by Mr. W. F. Powell, M. P. P., President of the Society, Hon. T. D. McGee, C. McGill, M. P. P., H. J. Friel, Esq., Geo. May, Esq., and several of the leading officers of the Society.

At about a quarter after eight, the President rose and delivered the following introductory address:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Ottawa, for the first time makes its bow, here, in the Skating Rink, it breaks the first ice. On their behalf I thank you for the hearty and cordial support you have extended to them on this occasion. The Irish Protestants have on every occasion contributed their assistance most cheerfully to other societies whenever a public appeal has been made, and on their behalf I thank you, this vast assemblage of people of all creeds and denominations, for the hearty assistance rendered them to-night. I shall be brief, for the programme we have to offer, will, I presume, be more acceptable than anything I can say. The addressing of you at length I shall leave to my hon. friend, who I may justly style the Orator of Canada, the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. The object of our Society is one of pure benevolence, and in the furtherance of this great and glorious object we all agree. Ladies and gentlemen, by some it is argued that these Societies should be done away with, that they are the principal cause of all party strife; however, with that subject we have nothing to do this evening. I may however add that the Englishman has his St. George's day; the Scotchman, St. Andrew's; the Canadian, St. Jean Baptiste, and the Irish St. Patrick's; for one, however, I am determined not to allow the Irish Catholic to monopolize all of St. Patrick to himself (Loud Cheers). There is, however, one great point for which all these societies should be honored and respected—should be kept in commemoration; for they bring to our mind many dear recollections of our old homes, of the land of our forefathers, of scenes to early life ever dear. (Applause.) And it is for the perpetuation of these, as well as the dispensing of charity, that such societies should exist. In our country we have recently passed through ordeals. We have had our commercial, our agricultural and political ordeals, but the more recent one to which I would particularly refer, is that of the ordeal of invasion; that of an enemy attempting to invade our sacred soil. It was one that has been fraught with much good, it has brought out the sterling worth of our country; it has been the means of bringing together men of every creed, of every religious denomination, for the defence of our own homes and our altars. It has made my heart glow with pride to behold them all unite—grasping, as it were, one common sword for the defence of all. (Cheers.) We have also just passed another important event, that great achievement of science, the successful laying of the Telegraph Cable, the completing of that link, which, if it were possible to do so, is still more closely to bind us to the Fatherland. I am detaining you, and will close. Saturday next will close our Canadian Parliament; I state this on authority—our next one will be that of the Confederation of all the British North American Provinces; and, when we view all the good that has been achieved in the past, since the Union of the Provinces, we may form a fine idea of what Confederation will give us. (Cheers.)

The Band of the P. C. O. Rifle Brigade then performed the overture from Zampa, after which the song "Mabel Dear," by a gentleman. Valse—Gowan's Band. Song "Erin my Country," by Miss Sidney McCarthy, which was loudly encored. Duette, "Gently Sighs the Breeze," Miss Aumond and Mrs. O'Connor. Selection of airs, Gowan's Band.

The President of the Society here introduced the Hon. T. D. McGee, who was most cordially welcomed by the audience. After the applause had ceased—

Hon. Mr. McGEE said: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen. When my friend, Mr. Powell, did me the honor to invite me to address you, although the House is sitting to-night, and I ought to be at my post, still I could not refuse your kind invitation, just because this is a society composed wholly and solely of Irish Protestants. I was anxious to be here with you, to-night, at your first public festival, to show practically, that on week days at all events, we can cordially unite in acts of charity and benevolence, and in the free interchange of all the courtesies of life. The last public place I saw your worthy President, was at a Catholic concert for a Catholic church, held in a Catholic church; and I should feel ashamed of myself, I should feel there was something radically wrong about my heart or head, which I trust there is not, if I were to be behindhand with my friend here, in the reciprocity of true liberality. Ottawa is at last the Capital of Canada—is about to be the capital of all British North America; it has won the position, and should try to work up to it; and in no way can you better fit this city to retain and deserve its honors, than by proclaiming it to be neutral ground, as far as sectarian strife is concerned, by proving that here, men of all creeds and origins, can find official homes and personal intercourse unembittered by those fatal feuds, which have their chief source in religious animosities. Let us, so far as we can, dedicate Ottawa from henceforth forever, to the good genius of Christian charity—the best of all guardian angels, for the new metropolis of the new nationality as we are all endeavoring to call into existence. As we were under the union of 1840, Canada was very equally divided between Protestant and Catholic; in '61, the Protestant minority in Lower Canada was a fraction over 15 per cent of the population, while in Upper Canada the Catholic minority was a fraction over 18 per cent, leaving on the whole Province a Catholic majority of about 3 per cent. Under Confederation these figures will be reversed, and a majority of 8 to 10 per cent, on the whole will be on your side; but the policy of mutual conciliation of which I am an humble advocate, will be even more necessary in the large union than it has been under the old regime. (Cheers.) Mr. President, I promised you to say a few words, on some signs of the times, about which all the world is at this moment talking and thinking, and about which we, too, in Canada, may not improperly exercise our best faculties. The first of these to which I beg to ask your attention is, a sign which has appeared in the politics of the United States—in the unanimous repeal of the Neutrality Act of 1818, and the incidents which accompanied that repeal. I do not regard the presence of Fenian leaders on the floor of Congress, as it is called, as of much consequence; I do not regard Mr. Banks' buncombe—it has been at the service of all American parties, including the Know-Nothings; but when the whole body of the representatives of a people choose such a time and method of repealing their own law, in relation to their neighbors—a law which has existed for fifty years, and against which none but the lawless had ever complained,—it is a sign of the times, full of significance for us, in Canada. What does it mean? It says to the Fenian conspirators against this country "harass Canada, worry Canada, disturb the frontier, as much as you can—Congress will be with you, though the President should be against you." That's what it means; and for that result, we have got to be now, and at all times, fully prepared. Another sign of still more significant aspect, appears for us, as well as for the rest of the world, in another quarter; I mean the demonstrated superiority of the new repeating arms, as shewn within the last two months, in the Prussian and Austrian war. I know nothing on this subject but what I read, but it, as is stated on good authority, the new English breech-loaded repeater, known as the Snider-Enfield, is capable of being discharged three times as rapidly as the famous Needle-gun, or fifteen times in a minute—if this be the fact, as stated on good authority, then the proverbial chances of war become reduced to a calculation, not so much of the numbers engaged on opposite sides, as of the arms with which they are furnished. As England is the workshop of the world—the great iron-worker of the world—she will be able to furnish us with 100,000 such arms, if required; and there are certainly 100,000 British Americans familiar with the use of the ordinary rifle, who would soon become familiar with this converted Enfield. If, therefore, on the one hand we see the signs of an aggressive and menacing policy pointed against us, on the other we have this assurance, that hereafter war must depend as much on art as on numbers, and that we are to be supplied both for military and political purposes, from the great arsenal and workshop of the world. There is another, and the very latest sign of our times, to which I wish briefly to refer, in its political and scientific aspects, I mean the great exploit of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable. I perceive that our American cousins, who certainly are not chargeable with hiding their light under any bushel, or even peck-measure of modesty, are glorifying themselves, not only on the laying of the cable, but on the very invention itself. O Morse invented the system," they say, "and Cyrus W. Field carried it under the Atlantic." Well, Mr. President, it is hardly necessary for me to say, I suppose, that Morse did not invent the system,—that the electric telegraph as we now have it, is, as such a stupendous work ought to be, the joint contribution of the genius of Italians, Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen and Americans; that one contributed the battery, another the magnets, another the suspended wires, apother the system of reading by sounds or signals; but, jointly or individually projected or perfected, the miracle remains, that intentions and demands of man can be transmitted, by this means, at the rate of 280,000 miles in a second of time—or from London to Ottawa, once on the wires, in about the 90th part of a second. As the mean difference of time between London and Ottawa is about five hours, less five minutes, (as it is on the point of seven o'clock in the morning here, while it is high noon in London,) it follows that a direct message started from there at 12 o'clock precisely, might be read here at 7—sharp, or, apparently, five hours before the message transmitted had taken shape in the mind of the sender! But the political value of the Atlantic cable to us, in British America, is beyond estimation; when we have Woolwich and Portsmouth, and Downing Street within an easy forenoon's reach of us, it is perfectly evident, that we have "all the resources of the empire," not only theoretically but practically, at our back, in any just defensive war, which we may be forced to face. It is a consoling, but an awful fact to contemplate, this new illustration of the sacred text—"deep calleth unto deep." Yet it is not a success to inflate either individual or national vanity; it is an achievement which should inspire us with thankfulness to God, that we live in an age, when, though men's passions are as violent as they ever were, and war has assumed a more deadly certainty than it ever possessed before, yet that great peaceful achievements are wrought in our time, all promissory of a future age, still better, more advanced, and more peaceful, than our own. We live in a time when the center of civilized man's activity may be found on the Atlantic, and no longer as of old in the Mediteranean; that smaller sea was anciently from Alexandria to Marseilles, the seat of many shining cities, sending forth their galleys and fleetness to conquest, or to trade, near and far; but the true Mediterranean of mankind in our age, is the Atlantic, and upon that sea one flag still floats precminent,—the flag that floated over the *Great Eastern*, in her memorable voyage from Sheerness to Heart's Content Bay, in the ancient Colony of Newfoundland. Mr. President, to keep her place on the Atlantic, England needs and will need more and more, settlements and subjects—forts and harbors,—coaling stations and depots of supplies,—on both shores of that vast ocean. There are no half-way houses on the Atlantic—there are no places of call, like Malta, or Aden, or Cape, or St. Helena, for nearly 3,000 miles of open and tempestuous water; if the trident is to pass from her grasp, she might as well lose Portsmouth as lose Halifax,—she might as well give up the narrow seas that surround our ancestral islands, as give up the Gulf and River St. Lawrence. To continue an Atlantic power, she must remain to some extent an American power—a British-American power. Then, even if the Atlantic Cable should snap, we will have made a bond which will not break, and if we need to put ourselves in electric communication with our Fatherland, we have only to place our hands on the volume of the law—we have only to touch the *Magna Charta* and the Bill of Rights, and we shall find ourselves instantly in sympathetic communication with the stock from which we sprung. (Cheers.) Before this day 12 months, Mr. President, I trust we shall see, here, in Ottawa, the first Parliament of an United British America—that we shall see the first chapter of a new volume in the history of the Empire worthily commenced. We shall have to bear tests and trials, no community, ever rose from an insignificant colony to be a great State without tests and trials; but these storms are like the gales that shook the pine-tree banner of Roderic Dhu—

"Moored in the rifted rock,
Proof to the tempest's shock—
Deeper it strikes, the louder it blows."

(Cheers.) But that we may see all that we desire in this respect accomplished, let me conclude, as I began, by earnestly advising that we proclaim this new Capital, as between races and creeds, and sections, neutral ground; and that we all endeavor, day by day, each in his sphere, to promote a feeling of unity and good-will, and a keen sense of having one common country, among all classes of Her Majesty's North American subjects. Speaking to Irishmen, and Irish Protestants, I will only add to what I have ventured to say on this subject, and which has already detained you too long, —what one of your own class has so beautifully written on this subject of social and national Union:—

"And oh, it were a glorious deed
To show before mankind—
How every class and every creed,
Might be by love combined—
Could be combined, nor yet forget
The fountains whence they rose
As, filled by many a rivulet,
The stately Shannon flows."

(Loud and prolonged applause.)

The second part of the programme was now entered upon, and fully carried out, to the delight of all present—of whom