NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

New Goods—Grant & Henderson.
Horse to Let—James Strachan, Esq.
Grand Pic-Nic Excursion.
Opening of the St. Francis College.
$210 Lost—J. P. Foran.
Her Majesty's Theatre—John Townsend.
Strayed—Richard Bishop.
Insolvent Act of 1864—Daniel O'Connor.

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 4,000; and Weekly over 4,000; making a total circulation in the week of over 8,000; 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
Transient Advertisements, first insertion per line..... 8c
All subsequent insertions, per line..... 3c
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.

Advertising in Weekly, for first insertion, per line..... 10c
All subsequent insertions, per line..... 5c

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 to 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., 54, Park Row, New York, and 10, State Street, Boston, General Advertising Agents, are hereby authorized to receive Advertisements for the* OTTAWA TIMES.

The Ottawa Times

OTTAWA, AUGUST 21, 1866.

For Arrival and Departure of Mails see 1st Page.

The Hon. J. G. Currie, M. L. C., for the Niagara Division, has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council, on the ground that from his strong opposition to the abolition of the elective principle in the composition of that body under Confederation, he could not accept a life membership, and he now steps aside, that his constituents may have the opportunity of electing one that may run his chance for that distinguished honor. By the act postponing the issue of the writs for Legislative Council elections, we doubt if another election is not barred, unless Mr. Currie's resignation was sent in before its passage. He says that had he retained his seat until all the elections were made, his section of the country would, in all probability, have gone unrepresented in the Council; but the hon. gentleman should have remembered that there is no territorial representation in the Confederate Upper Chamber, in so far as Canada West is concerned, so that his resignation goes for nothing in that particular. Mr. Currie will find himself more at home in the popular branch of the Legislature, and it is probable his display of the virtue of resignation, at this juncture, has been made with an eye to creating a little political capital, at a very trifling cost, to assist him at the polls when the general election comes round.

The Republican party in the neighbouring States, despairing of its own strength to cope with the Conservative element in the forthcoming elections, and gulping its previously well known Know Nothing proclivities, has made a tremendous bid for the Irish vote. The Fenians have been taken under the special patronage of Horace Greeley and the whole band of nigger worshipping philanthropists who control the ultra Radical party in the United States, and as the first fruits of the new arrangement Canada may look forward at no distant day to a fresh invasion of her soil, unless she can display a power of resistance sufficient to convince the Fenians in advance that their efforts will be totally unavailing. So long as the press of the country remained true to its vocation, this would hardly have been a difficult task to have accomplished, but when we find a sheet of the influence and the circulation of the Toronto *Globe*, proclaiming to the world that Canada is totally unprepared to receive them; when we find that the heads of the Republican party on the other side of the line, are saying in effect "go," and the Clear Grit press of the Province virtually crying "come," we need not be surprised if more blood and treasure must be expended by repelling the invader within the next two months. What could be more inviting to the Fenians than the assurance, from such a high authority as the *Globe*, that our Volunteers are disgusted, that they are imperfectly armed, and that the military department of the Government is completely disorganized? Yet the organ of the Hon. George Brown has proclaimed all this to the world, and nobody will say that a more hearty invitation could have been extended to the Fenians, without exposing the giver to condign punishment by the legal tribunals of the country. What else do the Fenians require, beyond a disorganized volunteer force, and an incapable administration, to assure them of an easy victory in Canada? And if Irish Fenians have been well assured, in so far as the evidence of the statements of the *Globe* go.

The sympathy of the *Globe* people with the Greeley-Colfax wing of the Yankee politicians is of a thing of yesterday. It has been apparent not only throughout the late war, but for years before it, and it is melancholy to have to confess, that even now, when the integrity of our Province is at stake, the *Globe* would rather peril that integrity than pen a line that would jeopardise the prospects of Greeley & Co., at the coming elections. It is a remarkable coincidence that the *Globe* never discovered the delinquencies of the Canadian Administration, so long as the Irish pro-Fenian party were supposed to be in alliance with the Democrats and Conservatives of the Republic, but so soon as the Government of President Johnson vigorously took their case in hand, and asserted the supremacy of international law, so soon did the Greeley-Colfax party discover their new-born sympathy for the Irish, though a few months before they had expended their best exertions to prove them worse than the niggers; and following immediately on the heels of this political revolution in the States, we find the *Globe* trying its best to prove to the Fenians that they will find an easy victory in Canada. If a second Fenian raid is attempted against this Province, the *Globe* will have a heavy share of its guilt. At the very time when the Military Department of the Government was the most active—when every former deficiency in the equipment of the forces was being provided for—when the Atlantic cable had been called into the service to hasten the arrival of a full supply of the most approved weapons—when the recently arrived gunboats were wending their way to the western waters, there was the *Globe* busy in its work of detamation—belittling the exertions of the Militia Department, and troubling the volunteers that they were being sacrificed to "maladministration"! Is it thus that the "leading organ of public opinion" should be prostituted to the services of a political faction across the lines? Or how much does the Hon. George Brown hope to gain by destroying the confidence of the Canadian people in their Government?

We give the following extract from the speech of Mr. Cotter, at the Chicago Fenian picnic on the 15th inst., as a specimen of the kind of stuff to which the party in the States with which the *Globe* is in fraternal union is now in the habit of treating the Fenian rabble, and we submit whether the *Globe* by its efforts to prove the utter disorganization of our means of defence is not doing the most effective service to the enemies of British rule on this continent, at the same time that it is lending a helping hand to its Black Republican allies in the States:

"When the hour of England's trial came, when the Irish army was upon the Canadian line, when the brave men who had left the Emerald Isle of the ocean, who came here to enjoy liberty, showed that they loved their native land so much that they were willing to go forth to bleed, suffer, and even die to procure Irish independence. When they, I say, went to that Canada line, if the President had issued a proclamation he should have taken the proclamation of the Queen, and have said,

"'Here is an army of rebels against Great Britain upon the Canada line—just as there was an army of rebels against us at Fort Sumter, it was exactly the same case—they are an army with guns, not stolen from any one, but paid for at our arsenals—they are an army just as at Fort Sumter, it was exactly the same case—I declare them both belligerents. It is a fair fight. We will let them go.'

"On the contrary, as you very well know, the proclamation was issued, and he went out of his way to speak of those men as 'evil disposed persons'—'Evil disposed' because they longed to release their land from the thraldom under which it had for centuries groaned!

"Those again whom they went to fight were those who had fought for tyranny and despotism over Ireland. They were the very same men, as Gov. Oglesby told you, who sustained and sympathised with the rebellion against liberty in our land of America.

"You have stood together on the battle-field. Now stand together at the ballot-box. If you believe in liberty for Ireland, you must go to work and speak for liberty in America. The true way to aid your cause is to fight, as the great Union republican cause does, for human justice and human rights, and impartial justice, and for the downfall of tyranny and oppression wherever it exists."

LOCAL NEWS.

I. P. B. S.—The report of the Committee of Arrangements for the late promenade concert in aid of the funds of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society will be submitted to the meeting to-night; a full attendance of members is therefore requested. Those members who, through neglecting to sign the constitution, have not been duly notified, are particularly requested to be present, in order to sign the constitution, as well as join in the business of the Society.

The Hull Iron Mines.—Sir Wm. Logan after exploring these valuable Iron Mines on Saturday last, expressed himself as highly delighted with his visit, and pronounces the ore to be very valuable. In our notice yesterday, we should have stated that the mines were being worked by Thos. Watson, Esq., who is a relative of Mr. Thos. Isaacs. The plant in will shortly be ready for use, and when finished will cost over $20,000.

Ba Chosse.—The members of the Victoria La Crosse Club at a meeting lately held in Matthews' hotel, have decided to resume practice at this celebrated Indian sport on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 5½ o'clock a.m. It is in contemplation (provided our City Fathers give us a holiday,) that the club will play a match at Aylmer, where a band of music will be in attendance, and an entertainment of some kind will take place in the evening.

The Birds of Canada.—*By J. M. Le Moine, Esq., Quebec.*—A pamphlet of 34 pages, being a lecture delivered by Mr. LeMoine, before the Quebec Literary and Historical Society on the 25th April, 1866, of which he is Vice-President. It is a reprint from the transactions of that society, and from the interest of the subject and the ability with which it is handled we have no doubt will commanda widespread circulation. Appended to the lecture is a couple of interesting articles reprinted from the *Saturday Reader*—"Fox Hunting in Canada" and "Canadian Winter Scenery," both of which will repay perusal.

Fall Approaching.—Every thing indicates the approach of autumn, the trees, the sky, the birds all give signs of the approaching change; even our merchants, in the exhibition of their dry goods, clearly indicate the approach of cooler weather, by the rich display of fall goods. Messrs. Grant & Henderson, of Sussex street, are in receipt of their stock, which is neat and varied, and well worthy of the inspection of intending purchasers. In the millinery department, their display is of the most *recherche* description, and cannot be surpassed, even in the great mart of Montreal. Prices to suit the times. As both gentlemen are thoroughly up in their business, their selections will be found admirably adapted to the Ottawa market.

Grand Pic-Nic.—The Chaudiere Fire Company announce in to-day's issue their pic-nic and excursion to Rideau Grove, down the Ottawa. The tickets are put at the low figure of 50cts., and we anticipate an immense turn out on this occasion. The trip down the river is worth double the money, it being one of the most pleasant and agreeable we know of, besides, this company is very popular, and deserving of all the support the citizens can bestow upon them. The Committee have erected a large platform, and Mr. Sutherland's excellent quadrille band is engaged to furnish music for dancing. Quoits, swings, cricket and baseball, also form a part of the amusements to be furnished to their patrons.

The Band.—The Band of the P. C. O. Rifle Brigade, will, weather permitting, perform the following selections, on Major's Hill to-day, from 4 to 6 p.m., and it will be the last time this season our citizens will have the pleasure of listening to them as they will depart for Montreal on Thursday morning.

Quick Step, "Good bye, Sweetheart, Good bye."
G. Carr.
Overture, "Semiramide".....Rossini.
Quadrille, "The Queen's Quadrille".....Prince.
Selection, Opera "Les Huguenots".....Meyerbeer.
Polonaise, "The Violet".....Kucken.
Valse, "Die Elfen Reigen".....Gung'l.
Galop, "Jagers Lust".....Riede.
Regimental Marches.

Reviews for July.—We have received from Durie & Son the *Westminster* and *Edinburgh Reviews* for July. The *Westminster* contains an interesting article on Tenant Right in Ireland. Another on the Origin of Language, and one on the life, position, and influence of Chaucer. It also treats us to a review of Felix Holt, the radical, from its own radical point of view. The *Edinburgh's* best article is Mills' examination of Sir William Hamilton's philosophy. A suggestive article too is that on western forests and storm warnings. "Annals of the Huguenots, will have an interest for most people. Both Reviews are up to their mark.

Quoits Extraordinary.—A veteran amateur of quoits, who was a looker on at a friendly game played in a lower York street, on Friday last, between four gentlemen whose names he did not know, and whom he represents numerically, giving the points they made opposite, hands us the following results:—First game of 21 points—Amateur No 1, 19 points; No. 2, 11 points; No. 3, 8 points; No. 4, 2 points. Second game—No. 1, 10 points; No. 2, 6 points; No. 3, 8 points; No. 4, 12 points. Third game—No. 1, 9 points; No. 2, 10 points; No. 3, 10 points; No. 4, 12 points. Thus the points made by each stand:—No. 1, 29; No. 2, 27; No. 3, 27; No. 4, 26. At the conclusion of the game a challenge was given and taken for a friendly game on Saturday afternoon for a supper. It was played with the following results, the game being 61 points: No. 1, 35; No. 2, 25; No. 3, 26; No. 4, 19. The supper come off at Mr. Huckell's, York and Dalhousie streets, and it was resolved to call a meeting for the formation of a club, to be held at the same place on Thursday evening next, at eight o'clock, when all those who take an interest in the game are invited to attend.

Home Again.—It is with extreme pleasure we welcome back from Montreal Mr. T. Russell our fellow-citizen and athlete, laden with prizes obtained at the Caledonian gathering which took place in that city last week. Our Montreal contemporaries speak of him in particular as an athlete of the first order, and as having exhibited great muscular power and ability. We cannot but compliment Mr. Russell on his success, and the more so when we take into consideration that he had to compete with athletes of the army and navy, as well as those of some of the largest cities in the Province. According to the rules of the Society, before a person can compete for member's prizes, they must pay one dollar and obtain a certificate of membership to that effect; Mr. Russell did this that he might be qualified to compete for medals and other valuable prizes on this score; but they would not let him compete, although, having paid his fees as a member and obtained a certificate of membership. But, although in a strange place, he was not without friends, as there are at present a great many of the Ottawites residing in Montreal; and as Mr. Russell astonished the Montrealers with his athletic feats, cheer after cheer rent the air from the Ottawa boys for their champion.

Police Court.—Louis Lacroix, drunk and disorderly, fined $2 and costs, or two days hard labor. Joseph Leblanc, buying fowls in the market to sell again, before the hour. Constable Little is doing all he can to protect the interests of the people by putting a stop to the nefarious practices of the dishonest hucksters, in buying up the market produce, and compelling the consumers to pay a higher price than they could have had it for, if they had bought direct from the producer. This being the first time defendant was brought up, the fine was only $3 and costs. Harriet Hunelin, charged with keeping a disorderly house: fine, $40 and costs. Marie Dion, for being an inmate of the above house: $25 and costs. Patrick Foley, indecent exposure; adjourned to this morning. Andre St. Armand, charged by Victoire Grenier, an old woman, with using very coarse and defamatory language to her: $2 and costs. Sophie Gaultier, charged with being in an improper house. The character of the house not being proved to be bad, Sophie was dismissed. Angelo Gauin was charged with selling liquor without a license. Adjourned till Wednesday. Joseph Day, charged with carrying passengers over the ferry, without the permission of Mr. Jos. Smith, the lessee of the ferry, under the crown. Fine, $10 and costs.

County of Carleton Protestant Hospital.—Through the kindness of Dr. McGillivray, one of the medical officers, we had an opportunity, a day or two since, of going through this institution. Everything in and about the hospital is clean, neat and wholesome; and, so far as the directors, the medical men, and the steward and matron are concerned, every care seems to be taken to ameliorate the condition of the suffering inmates, and to restore them to health. As yet, there is no resident surgeon, but we believe there would have been one before now if the funds at all justified it. At present, therefore, the house and the patients are left, except at the regular hours of visitation by the doctors, to the care of the steward and his wife, the matron. Mr. and Mrs. Sadler have been well trained for their very responsible position, Mrs. S. having held a place of trust for eleven years at the Beauport Asylum, where Mr. S. was for six years head-keeper, and there they acquired much knowledge in the treatment of patients.—We trust that it will not now be long before some of our wealthy men will come to the aid of the Directors and build a wing with larger and loftier rooms, and spacious corridors, in which patients can walk who are not able to go out of doors. Another matter deserving attention, is the fact, that as soon as patients can leave the bed of sickness and go to the window to gladden their sight by looking on the green fields, their eyes encounter no less than four cemeteries, which, in all their naked barrenness, for trees will not grow there, are much too suggestive of death to those whose lives are trembling in the balance. Of course we are not complaining, nor is any one to blame. All was done for the best, but now that an error is detected, let us try to rectify it. The four acres of ground belonging to the hospital, affords ample space for convalescents to walk in—the site is very salubrious, and the natural scenery very good. Since we visited the hospital, in the spring, the old cholera hospital has been partially rebuilt, and is to be used for contagious cases, and will contain eight or ten beds. The main building contains about fifty. The average number of patients in the hospital is about ten.

CITY COUNCIL—REGULAR MEETING.

MONDAY, Aug. 20th.

The Council met at the usual hour.

His Worship the Mayor in the chair.

Present—Aldermen Bates, Cunningham, McCormick, Mosgrove, Friel, Berichon, Traversy, Langford, Dow and Abbott. Councillors—Scott, Rowan, Perkins, Starmer, Goulden and Guerard.

Reading of minutes deferred, on account of illness of the City Clerk.

Petitions and Letters.

A petition from E. Yielding concerning property taxed, that was in use by the military. Referred to Assessment Committee.

Petition of W. H. Barr, for remission of taxes.—Referred to Finance Committee.

Petition of James Walkley, road-overseer.—Referred to Streets and Improvement Committee.

Ald. Friel read a communication, signed by nearly all the members of No. 1 Ottawa Garrison Battery, stating that they had not received the money voted by the Council, some time ago, for clothing, while on duty at the front, amounting to $6 per man. He also read several letters and a memorandum of amount from Capt. Duck of expenditure of a portion of the money in question, for forage caps, stocks, mitts, &c., and showing a balance of $200, and setting forth that as soon as a store-room could be procured, he would have the equipments arranged and a balance sheet struck.

It was moved, by Ald. Friel, seconded by Ald. Langford, that the letters and petitions connected with the grant for clothing to the Garrison Artillery, (Capt. Duck) be placed on file, and the Clerk be instructed to request Capt. Duck to place the amount of $314.65 to the credit of the City Clerk, and furnish him with a list of the members of his Company entitled to a share of the said fund, that the Clerk pay out the same to the members of the said company in equal proportions.

Petition of George Mortimer and others, for exemption of house for sale of soda, water.—Referred to the special Committee on Assessment.

Petition of Geo. Botts against over-assessment.—Referred to By-Law Committee.

Petition of Joseph Dey, praying for the establishing of a ferry from the Victoria Landing to Bellevue Gardens.—Referred to By-Law Committee, with instructions to report at next regular meeting.

Chamberlain's receipt and expenditure account was presented—and referred to Finance Committee.

Account of T. N. Bate, for grading streets, was presented, and referred to Streets and Finance Committee.

Account of Alexander Dessham, for hewing 47 cedars, as per order.—Referred to Finance Committee.

Petition of G. H. Preston against assessment.—Referred to Assessment Committee, with advice to take counsel from City Solicitor on the subject, and report at next meeting.

Committee Reports.

Alderman Cunningham presented the Finance Report No. 10, which is as follows:—

To the Corporation of the City of Ottawa:

The Finance Committee, in this their Tenth Report, beg leave to report that they have examined the following accounts, and recommend that His Worship be authorised to sign checks for the same, namely:

Police Department.	
Constables' special service for three months, to 30th June	$ 171 35
J. P. Caldwell & Co., cloth for policemen's clothes	108 00
Robertson & Co., making and trimming nine suits of clothes	87 30
J. Peacock, for nine cape for policemen	18 00
	$384 65
Fire Department.	
J. C. Lang & Co., painting and decorating Chaudiere engine	$40 00
Theodore Rodmack, license for Fire Engines	29 12
	69 12
Street Improvements.	
P. Brennan, shovelling sand from 1st Feb. to 3rd Aug. 1866	40 40
G. H. Perry, labor taking levels and assistance surveying	15 60
	56 00
Gas Light.	
Bytown Consumers' Gas Company, 6 months' light of 78 street lamps, City Hall, and market building, to 1st July, 1866, to be made out in four equal checks	1,080 67
Miscellaneous.	
J. Hope & Co., six months' supply of stationery to 1st July	138 40
Thomas Isaac, rent of registry office from 4th March to 1st Aug., 1866	49 00
	187 10
R. E. O'Connor, six months' rent of Engineer's offices to 1st Aug. 1866, at $100 per annum	50 00
All which is respectfully submitted	$1,827 74

JAS. CUNNINGHAM, Chairman.
T. TRAVERSY,
I. BERICHON,
CHAS. T. BATE.

Ottawa, 20th August, 1866.

Moved by Alderman Cunningham seconded by Alderman Traversy, that Finance Report No. 10 be received and adopted.—Carried.

Alderman Cunningham presented report No. 11 of the Finance Committee.

To the Corporation of the City of Ottawa:

The Finance Committee in this their 11th report, beg leave to call the attention of the Council to the debentures about to be issued by the Government, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and to recommend, that you authorize His Worship to apply to the Government for $20,000 worth of said debentures, and if they can be procured at par, authorize the Chamberlin to pay for the same out of the monies in his hands, belonging to the sinking fund of the Consolidated debentures.

All respectfully submitted,

JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Chairman.
CHAS. T. BATE,
IMOSE TRAVERSE.

Ottawa, August 20th, 1866.

Moved by Alderman Cunningham seconded by Alderman Traversy, that report No. 11 of the Finance Committee be received and adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Ald. Friel, seconded by Ald. Cunningham, that Mr. T. W. Thompson, be instructed to collect and pay over to the City Chamberlain, all arrearages due on items of casual revenue, including specially, amounts due for market stalls and storage in the public markets, and that he be allowed five per cent on such collections.—Carried.

Moved by Ald. Cunningham, seconded by Ald. Dow, that the City Clerk is hereby instructed to inform the Postmaster-General, that the Postmaster of this city has failed though often requested to deliver to this Corporation their quota of the statutes of 1865, it being at the same time admitted the same were duly received at the city Post Office.

Moved by Ald. Cunningham, seconded by Coun. Scott, that the resolution be expunged, and the following substituted. The City Clerk be authorised to write to the Provincial Secretary informing him that this council has not yet received the statutes of 1865, to which they are entitled, and asking that the usual number of copies be sent to this council with the least possible delay.

After some discussion the vote was taken on the amendment and declared carried. Yeas, 12; Nays, 3.

Moved by Councillor Goulden, seconded by Ald. Traversy, that this Corporation do authorise the City Clerk to notify the Government that they must stop drawing gravel from the pit in letter O, as this Corporation wants what gravel remains there now for city purposes and improvements.—Carried.

Moved by Ald. Mosgrove, seconded by Ald. Friel, that the Mayor of this Corporation do hereby proclaim a convenient day for a public holiday.—Carried.

Moved by Coun. Goulden, seconded by Ald. Friel, that His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Friel, Cunningham, Traversy, McCormick, Goodwin, Mosgrove and the mover do form a committee to memorialize the Government to allow the Volunteers $1.00 per day when called out on public duty, in defence of the country.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Bombardment of the Allied Camp by the Paraguayans—3,000 68 and 110-pound shot fired—No reply from the Allies—The Paraguayans Plucky—The Camp of the Allies Reeking with Disease—$160,000,000 already expended by Brazil—A Financial Crisis at Rio.

Buenos Ayres, S. A., June 26, 1866.

Since the 24th May, when the great battle of the war thus far was accidentally fought, there has been but one notable occurrence. It took place on June 14, and was a simple—unresisted bombardment of the Allied camp by the Paraguayans. It was unresisted, because Lopez had brought heavy guns—68 and 110-pounders—from Humaita, and had planted them among the morasses, and from 11 o'clock till night he played these heavy guns with well-directed aim on the camp of the enemy. There was no defence, and there could be no reply, for the allies had no guns of sufficient range to reach the enemy. Baggage, tents and carts suffered greatly, and the magazine escaped as by accident. The Allies reckon about 100 killed as the result of the 3,000 shot and shell rained on the camp that day.

This event has settled the fact that the Allies cannot hold their present ground except at the will of their enemy. They have no fortifications to protect them, and they have no guns that will carry across the rifle-pits and morasses that front the Paraguayan camp. They must either retreat to Itapiu or advance at all hazards. This bombardment occurred on June 14th, and we have no news up to this date of its repetition or of any important movement since.

It is understood that the Allies are going to wait the arrival of Baron Porto Alegro, who is distant twenty leagues at Itati with 10,000 to 12,000 men and 6,000 horses. These have arrived at a snail's pace from Brazil. A flotilla sent to bring them down has several Paraguayan batteries to pass, and may have trouble before returning; but the army can descend the Paranas, and cross at Paso de la Patria.

As the Paraguayans recede they leave all the country a smoking, salty desert. There is not a blade of grass left behind them. The cost of keeping a horse with the army is $25 to $30 per month, and it is almost impossible to maintain cavalry in such a region except at incredible expense.

The fleet has bombarded Fort Curupaiti for two days, but at so great a distance that it could have but little result. The sunken barges and schooners loaded with stones, in a narrow channel, prevent the fleet from coming near the fort, and seriously interfere with the ascent of the river by the armed vessels.

Admiral Tamandare has sent a force of marines to the army, three leagues distant from where the fleet is lying. But the country is so full of morasses and jungles, and the only possible path so infested with Paraguayans that the communication will not prove of much value.

Deserters say that Lopez has about 30,000 men in camp. He has called the National Guards from Asuncion to the camp. The hostility between the belligerents is one of race, and is most implacable. The Paraguayan women and children share it with the armed men.

At Corrientes the theatre, churches, and all kinds of buildings are filled with sick and wounded. New houses have been put up for hospitals, and the others about to be erected on the islands at the mouth of the Paraguay River will be chiefly for the marines. Almost every day a steamer is sent down the river to this city or to Montevideo filled with the disabled. There is a very large hospital here, overcrowded constantly with Brazilians. The deep morasses and the miasmatic swamps, the mud and the frequent rain, the almost unsheltered state of the soldier, with our winter temperature about like that of a rainy October or November in New York, all contribute to carry to the hospital even the robust soldier.

The great expense of the war and its slowness have made many clamor for peace, and of late we have many rumors of peace, but I know of no foundation for them, except in the hopes of the people. This Government has effected another loan of the London and Brazilian bank at Rio de Janeiro. The rate, as published, is two per cent. commission, one per cent. a month interest, and ¼ of one per cent brokerage. The loan was for $1,000,000, payable in six, nine and twelve months. This loan was from the Government, but from a bank in which a Brazilian, Baron Mana, is the principal stockholder. Brazil has already expended over $160,000,000 in this war.

The financial crisis at Rio de Janeiro has given rise to predictions of peace. It is said that the expenditure of Brazilian gold is about at an end. The crisis had already been felt at Montevideo, and a general run on all the five banks of issue had continued for some days when Government issued a decree authorizing a suspension of specie payments for six months. It allayed the furore at once, and restored regularity and order in financial matters. As there is no bank of issue here, except that of the Government, and as paper has been at a premium for a long time, there is not much danger of a run on the bank, but the tightness of money will be felt in commerce.

A ship (*Morning Light*) has just arrived, bringing from Providence, R. I., all the machinery of a dry dock to be erected near this city. There is nothing of the kind here. For want of it, a vessel worth $60,000 is sometimes condemned and sold for its timbers on account of a damage which one per cent. on the value of the ship would repair in a dry dock.

The Emperor Napoleon has sent a captain from his army to remain with the Allies—note the nature and progress of the war, and report. He has been received with high favor by the Commander-in-Chief.

No movement can occur in the camp till animals for saddle and draught can be brought from great distances. The adjoining province, Corrientes, has been gleaned.

—An English paper states that Major-General J. C. Walker, of the late confederate army, who distinguished himself at the siege of Nashville in 1864, has been appointed colonel of an English regiment.

—The Central Canadian Annexation Club of New York has recently been holding meetings to organize for the grand political campaign of the 1st of September, when strenuous endeavours will be made throughout Canada to revivify the old Annexation party.

—The London *Cosmopolitan* says: "Mr. George Hudson has just recovered by a verdict of the Court, the sum of £40,000 from the Northwestern Railway company. At the last election, when Mr. Hudson was a candidate for the House of Commons, he was nabbed on the morning of election day, cast into the poor debtors' prison and kept there several months. The law prosecutes as well as protects men; and but for the 'law's delays' in rendering justice in the above case, the ex-railway king might be able to write M. P. after his name."

The Silk Spider of South California.—Dr. Wilder, in a lecture recently delivered in Boston, claims that the silk species of spider was discovered by him in August, 1864, and from its body he wound one hundred and fifty yards of silk in one hour and a quarter. In 1864, an officer in the army wound three thousand four hundred and eighty-four yards from thirty spiders, a single thread being sufficiently strong to sustain a weight of 44 to 167 grains. In 1865, Dr. Wilder, after many disappointments, succeeded in getting a number of the spiders, though from ignorance of their habits, &c., they all died; but from their eggs several hundreds were afterwards raised. The silk is either golden-yellow or silver-white, and of great brilliancy; the former is elastic, and the latter non-elastic, and is used for the main stays of the web. Dr. Wilder has at the present several young broods living in his room at Boston, and also at the Cambridge Conservatory.

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA IN LONDON.

(From N. Y. Tribune Correspondent.)

London, Aug. 4, 1866.

With the war virtually concluded, and Europe settling down in a sultry peace, or rather an armed truce, to be broken as soon as any of the recent belligerent powers thinks it his interest to do so, with the parliamentary session at its last gasp, and the unpopular Tory Ministry yearning for the beatitude of "stagnant calm" which they hope to find in the recess; with our town reform demonstrations temporarily at an end—with the Atlantic telegraph in good working order (at a pounds word, and no message sent short of twenty); with these and other late topics of interest, already receding into the background of the public mind, we have yet another, which has already assumed a grim, an awful prominence, before whom the others just mentioned scatter like so many barn-door chickens at the approach of a ravenous kite or vulture, or like the ominous fowl which heralded the approach of Incarnate Death in the vision conjured up before Don Cleophas Leandro Perez Zambullo by the Devil on two sticks. Death is here, surely, in one of its terriblest shapes—that of cholera. We are all talking of it, just now, in London. Its progress in the metropolis has been frightfully rapid, as witness the report of the Registrar-General, published on the last day of the preceding month. The total number of deaths in the week ending July 28 (this day week) was 2,569, an excess of 1,213 over the estimated number—an excess, says the Registrar caused by cholera and diarrhea—There were 904 deaths by cholera, 319 by diarrhea. In the last five weeks, the number of victims of either disease have been respectively—of cholera, 6, 14, 32, 346 and 904; of diarrhea, 67, 102, 150, 221 and 319. Thus the mortality has more than doubled in the last seven days, and there are indications rather of its increase than its abatement; consequently we must infer that the next account will present us with the grim total of no less than 2,000 victims to the prevailing pestilence. Suppose we go on at the same rate, what an awful version of the old problem of the nails in the horse shoes exhibiting the accumulation of interest, shall we work out in a population of over 3,000,000 of human beings, resident in this great, grimy, toiling, striving, swarming hive of a London! It is appalling to think of, yet very many persons are thinking of it, and of little else, at the present time. Of course the poor neighborhoods have suffered most: the crowded, fetid, densely populated districts of Stepney, St. George's in the East, White Chapel and Poplar, all on the north side of the river, and at the east end of the metropolis. There pestilence has its natural home, the people are horribly seasoned for it in advance by poverty and misery. Within these and other adjoining districts—comprising, the Registrar-General tells us, one-seventh of the inhabitants and one-fourteenth of the area of the metropolis—exists what may be called the maritime element of the London population. There, in regions known only to its residents, to the police, or to adventurous literary men, like Charles Dickens or James Greenwood, in leprous slums and streets almost as narrow as those of Constantinople, in undrained, unlighted alleys and courts, where the limited supply of tainted and half-poisonous water is kept under the ragged beds, where the pump and the cess-pool are in ghastly partnership, where only the gin-shop flourishes, and sin, disease and suffering are rife all the year round—there has King Cholera established his headquarters, and is slaying mercilessly. And not in those districts alone; already the comfortable and well-conditioned classes of the Tower Hamlets have felt his power; and his *avant courriers* have appeared in Lambeth and Southwark. People, says the Registrar, are falling ill every hour; you see them of all ages, children and adults, lying about their beds like people under the influence of a deadly poison, some actually suffering, nearly all conscious of their fate, and of all that is going on around them. Here the doctor is drawn in by the husband to see the wife now attacked; there the husband lies in spasms; here is an old woman seated dead, with eyes wide open; there lies a fine four-year old child, his curly head drooping in death, but his mother says his pulse is strong, and he takes what she gives him. The accounts in the papers are heartrending. To-day's have a report of a poor fellow whose death by cholera, of the extremely virulent Asiatic type, was as sudden as a sun-stroke or flash of lightning. He staggered in the street, uttered a sharp short cry, and fell senseless. He was dead when brought to the hospital, and on a post mortem examination the intestines were found to contain the peculiar white substance indicative of cholera, which, the livid appearance of the body confirmed. Another case of a similar nature occurred a few days ago in the severely affected district of Poplar. Its subject, missed for a day from his ordinary avocation, was discovered on the breaking open of his door by the police, kneeling by his bedside as if he had been praying—dead, by cholera. The concurrent evidence of the medical men is that the pestilence of 1866 is a more malignant type than that of 1849, when the months of August and September witnessed an awful mortality, the rate of deaths suddenly rising from 4,220 in London alone to 8,861, and September only sharing a diminution to 6,043, though in October the numbers sank from thousands to hundreds. But what need of multiplying horrors? The hospitals are doing a tremendous business, especially in the London—a vast and magnificent institution, like the Hotel Dieu of Paris, only not supported by Government funds—both public and private charity taxing itself to the utmost. The good Bishop of London and Mr. Gladstone have identified themselves with the position of practical Christianity and charity. The nurses have died at their posts. I should add, in conclusion to this somber topic that the weather has been singularly disagreeable—blustrous, squally and rainy. Last night the wind blew with a strength and persistence ominously suggestive of storms at sea; the house in which I write (rather a tall, exposed one) fairly rocked again. But this is better than heat; should August prove sultry, Heaven help London!

—The Montreal Telegraph Company intend next week to have an additional (or fourth) wire in operation between Buffalo, Toronto, Hamilton and London, thus affording increased facilities for the despatch of business.

—A negro in Galveston, Texas, while smoking his pipe near an open keg of gunpowder in a grocery store, dropped a spark amongst the powder. The result was the sudden disappearance of the negro and the store. Some fragments were afterwards picked up, but they were not of much use.

—His Prussian Majesty, it is understood, is about to adopt a new coat-of-arms fitted to his enlarged body politic. It will consist of a double-headed vulture argent, on a field azure, with the legend *Rem Ave Tenet*—I have pricked this Austrian bubble with a needle.

—Two hundred Mormons, men, women and children, were to be seen bathing together in the Mississippi, on Thursday afternoon, at West Quincy, Ill., in a perfect state of nudity. The exhibition attracted a crowd of spectators. During this promiscuous bath, a lad, belonging to the party, was drowned, but no attention was given to the matter, and no effort made to recover the body.

—Messrs. Henery & Harris, proprietors of the Ingersoll cheese factory, have in process of seasoning, a mammoth cheese, for exhibition at the Provincial Fair. It measures six feet eight inches in breadth, and three feet in thickness; the milk used in its manufacture weighed thirty-five tons, and it was furnished by eight hundred cows; the weight of the cheese itself is three and a-half tons.

—The corn yield of Illinois, for 1865, will be better realized by the following interesting calculation:—The Commissioner of Agriculture reports the corn crop of Illinois in 1865 at 177,065,867 bushels. If that was put into cars, three hundred bushels to a car, and a locomotive to twenty cars, allowing each car 20 feet, it would make a train 7,560 miles long, and it would take 36,799 locomotives to draw the train.

—The Dundee *Advertiser* of July 27th, gives an amusing account of a "strike" on the part of the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum at that place. A newspaper had been dropped accidently, which contained detailed reports of the the English strikes, etc. This was picked up by a lunatic who read the account to his associates, when, to the utter astonishment of keepers, the lunatic struck work and insisted on shorter hours and higher pay. The medical superintendent quieted them by giving them half a crown, and all returned to their work perfectly satisfied.

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 a.m.

TELEGRAPHIC

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCH