NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Ottawa Gas Company—G. B. L. Fellowes.
Hardware—Hardware—Thomas Birkett.
Special Notice—Canadian Pain Destroyer.
Do do —Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills.
American Invoices—Discounts—R. S. M. Bouchette.

The Ottawa Times

OTTAWA, OCTOBER 15, 1866.

For Arrival and Departure of Mails see 1st Page.

The despatch published by the Philadelphia *Ledger* with reference to President Johnson's application to the U. S. Attorney-General, to test the legality of the existing Congress turns out to have been a *canard*, manufactured in the interest of the gold brokers. The President and the Attorney-General have both emphatically denied the truth of the despatch, and the *Ledger* while persisting that it had received it from a well informed source, humbly apologises for having given it publicity. The sensation did its work, however, before it was explained away. Gold which opened at 151 in the morning, rose with the publication of the revolutionary despatch to 153¾, and the *Tribune* says that fortunes were made out of the falsehood before it was contradicted. It also alleges that one of the stock-holders in the *Ledger* had recently purchased a large amount of gold at a much less price, which circumstance may perhaps account for the *Ledger* having been made the medium of getting up the sensation. It is now affirmed that the President does not call in question the constitutionality of Congress.

The Fenian trials at Toronto naturally attract a considerable share of attention, and it is reported that a special gallery for the representatives of the press will be constructed, as a large influx of American reporters is anticipated. We rejoice at this, and hope these gentlemen will send full reports of the proceedings—evidence of witnesses, speeches of counsel, &c., &c., to their respective papers, as we are convinced that a faithful reflex of the mode in which British justice is administered in Canada, even under circumstances of the greatest provocation, will if carefully studied by our neighbors, have a most healthful influence and, perhaps, teach them a lesson which will prove of incalculable value to themselves in the troublous future which is now before them. In this country there is no entering of a *nolle prosequi*, because the public temper will not tolerate conviction on the one hand, nor the hasty summoning of a court martial, because the spirit of popular vengeance could not brook the delay of the ordinary tribunals, on the other. And these men are to be tried in Toronto, in the very place above all others where the passions of the people might well be excited; in the very midst of the relatives and friends of nearly all the victims of that villainous raid; in the very city, if anywhere in Canada, where there was a real party of Fenian sympathisers. Yet on the one side there is no word of Lynch-law, on the other no attempt at rescue. Justice keeps on the even tenor of its way; the prisoners are captured and in due time conveyed to their place of confinement; the ordinary slow and steady pace of judicial action is neither hastened nor retarded on their behalf; the usual fall assize court is opened at the usual time, and but for the fact that their numbers swell the docket to an unusual length, and that they are charged with a crime of rare occurrence there is nothing to distinguish these Fenian prisoners, from the ordinary run of thieves, pick-pockets and other criminals whom society in its own defence is compelled periodically to weed from its ranks by due process of law.

And the judge's charge, so mild and temperate and palliatory, of the conduct of these graceless ragamuffins! No mouthings of vaunting lip-loyalty, or vehement denunciation. On the contrary, a single and lucid exposition of the law of the case—a tame, unimpassioned judicial statement of fact, and a logical tracing of the circumstances, and even the force of outside (American) opinion which led these men into the commission of the crime; these were the points laid before the grand jury for their consideration, the last enumerated having been interwoven with just the gentlest touch of sympathy with what may be called the poetry of the Irish nature, and this, as the judge explained it, that the minds of the jurymen might be "toned down" to a state of judicial fitness for the impartial administration of British law. This we hold is a picture for our American cousins to study for their own profit.

Of course our people are not without their angry feelings—of course many of them in their unthinking moments will tell you "the fellows should have been shot down like dogs." Perhaps even our judges when not on the bench, like our jurymen when not in the box, may have had their times of excitement, when a hearty aspiration for the swift verdict of a drum-head court martial might have escaped their lips; for this Fenian business did stir up the feelings of our people to the very bottom—of this fact we wish our American neighbors to be fully persuaded—but when the time came round for the disposal of these prisoners, few indeed there were, and they without weight or responsibility, who called for any other course of action towards them than that which has been pursued. And just because of the excitement in the country, from which his honor could hardly expect his panel of jurors to be entirely free, did he adopt the very course calculated to bring their minds down from the giddy heights of excitement and prejudice, and up to the high standard of calm impartiality indispensible to the fair and faithful discharge of their responsible duties.

The news from Newfoundland continues to be of a most unhopeful character. The failure of the potato crop and the poor returns of the fisheries for the past season make the prospect a gloomy one for the coming winter. The Newfoundland papers regard the existing state of affairs as an argument for a "radical change" in their government. One of them says:

"Men may resist change if they will; but some radical change must take place before the circumstances of the country can be improved. The credit and pauper systems have done their work so effectually, that it is hopeless to expect that they will ever be voluntarily abandoned, the present system of things continuing. Union with the other Provinces offers reasonable hope of effecting this change; and it lies with those, who are so violently opposed to Confederation, to show what other means can be devised to improve the condition of the country."

And the St. John's, Newfoundland, *Chronicle*, speaking of Confederation, says:

"The time will soon come when this colony will have to declare itself, and we are glad to see evidences that assure us of the triumph of Union. It will be remembered that a petition was got up here some time since by the anti-Confederates, and while, no doubt, a goodly array of signatures was obtained, as a certain kind can be obtained to do anything, no attempt was made outside St. John's, Trinity, Ferryland and Harbor Grace, and in the latter place the defeat of the experiment was signally exhibited. Though backed by powerful influence, not a dozen signatures could be procured in that town, while in most other parts of the island the failure would have been equally marked had the trial been made. We note the fact of what took place at Harbor Grace as deserving attention, because in that place there is a large amount of intelligence which does not act without knowledge, as was shown in the instance referred to.

"We have also satisfactory accounts from other districts which will doubtless receive practical confirmation when the question comes before the Legislature.

"No one can feel surprised at this change. We knew that the question at its inception had taken root, and though subjected to a storm of faction and prejudice and ignorance, it lives to see these influences weakened and diminished, as was certain to be the case when reason and reflection were allowed to operate."

The people of Prince Edward Island are on the eve of a general election, but judging from the comments of the Halifax press, that Province is not yet tired of its isolation.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

TWELVE HOUSES BURNED.

Over Twenty-Five Families Rendered Houseless.

Loss Estimated $12,000!

A few minutes before three o'clock on Sunday morning, flames were discovered issuing from one of the outbuildings in the rear of Mr. Gorman's, on Clarence street, nearly opposite the By-Ward Market. The Ottawa engine was first on the ground, the Queen second, and the other companies arrived in a few minutes after, but from the deficient supply of water the exertions of the firemen were rendered almost useless, and the devouring element, with serpent tongue, quickly made a prey of all that came within its reach. As soon as water began to arrive, the efforts of the firemen were brought into play, and with telling effect. They exerted themselves nobly, and numerous parties who visited the scene on Sunday, expressed their astonishment that the flames had not spread over a much larger district. As far as we could ascertain, the buildings burned were owned and occupied as follows:—

On Clarence street, Mr. P. Brenan, owner, occupied the ground flat, upper part occupied by Mr. J. B. Steacy, Librarian to Mechanics' Institute; building frame, 2½ stories high; no insurance. Adjoining building also frame and same height, owned by Mr. L. Perkins, well insured. This building was occupied by Mr. P. Conway as a hotel, and we regret to add that he lost almost everything, having no insurance. The next was a row of four small tenements, the property of Mr. E. Wilmet. These buildings were all occupied, but we are informed that neither landlord nor tenants had any insurance effected. Next building was also a frame, and two stories high, belonging to the Barrett estate, and on which there was an insurance for $800. Mr. Gorman, the occupant, is also a heavy loser, having saved scarcely any of his effects. Adjoining this was a building owned and occupied by Mr. T. Coffee, as a grain and feed store, whose loss is also heavy. Next was an unfinished brick building, owned by Mr. P. Mansfield, on which there is an insurance of $1200. Next a two story stone building, owned by Mr. Perry, and occupied by two tenants; this building is completely gutted. In the rear of this, and fronting on Murray street, the flames seized upon a two and a-half story building, owned and occupied as a tavern by Mr. Ernaud, and adjoining this another small building belonging to the Wilmet estate, occupied as a tavern by Mr. E. Langlois. There were several small buildings in the centre of this block that were consumed. The rear part of the By-Ward market, the weigh house, and Mr. W. Graham's hotel on Clarence street, had a very narrow escape, and it was only by the utmost exertions that they were saved, having been on fire several times. The buildings, as above stated, being principally frame, and dry, they burned with great rapidity.

There are not less than twenty-five families rendered houseless by this sad calamity, sad from the fact that the great burthen of the loss falls on those who can but ill afford to sustain the shock.

The amount of insurance does not exceed $3,000, whilst the total loss cannot be less than $12,000.

ANOTHER FIRE. — About half-past seven o'clock on Sunday morning, the alarm again pealed forth, and on proceeding along Rideau street, we found that the new brick building being erected next to Messrs. Cunningham and Lindsay's store was on fire. A rough front had been put up, and the carpenters had a bench erected inside for carrying on the work of finishing the building. Of course there was a quantity of shavings on the floor, and a match had been applied to these by some incendiary hand. Fortunately, the sides and ceiling were plastered, and the coat being yet damp, the flames were confined to the dry stuff on the floor, and a few buckets of water sufficed to extinguish them. The "Queen" was the first engine on the ground at this fire.

LOCAL NEWS.

SERVICE MILITIA.—The following candidates in the service militia have received certificates from the commandants of the schools of military instruction: *First Class.*—Prescott and Russell; Ensign Richard H. Marston, John Butterfield, gentlemen. *Second Class.*—Carleton, William H. Creighton, James P. McPherson, gentlemen. Stormont, Angus McDonell, Arthur D. Cline, Daniel D. Smith, gentlemen.

POLICE COURT.—Hugh McNulty, obstruction of the street, case adjourned till the 21st inst.—John O'Connor, Michael O'Connor, John O'Meara and Wm. O'Meara, four little boys, the eldest of whom is about ten years old and the youngest about seven, were charged with throwing stones into the yard and garden of, and otherwise annoying Edwin Davis and his family. The parents and prosecutor having agreed to settle the case on condition that the boys should offer no more annoyance, they were called up by His Worship and reprimanded, and the case was dismissed by the parents paying costs, amounting to $1.50 for each boy.

PERSONAL.—The Hon. Jas. Patton, of Kingston, arrived in town on Saturday evening.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS. A meeting of the stockholders of the Ottawa Gas Company, is called for to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, to be held at the office, Elgin street. It is of the utmost importance that there should be a full attendance, as matters of interest will be laid before the meeting.

THE S. S. "QUEEN VICTORIA."—The steamship *Queen Victoria*, (an account of the loss of which has already been published in our columns), we find had the sum of $33,000 insurance upon her, effected in the following companies:—Quebec Marine, $8,000; Ocean Mutual, $5,000; Western, $10,000; Pacific, $10,000.

A SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE.—We noticed the other day that Mr. Lanigan had been shot at while standing in his own field. We have since been informed that no less than seven shots were fired at his house on Thursday evening, between nine and ten o'clock. One ball was picked up in an upstairs bedroom, within a foot of the bed. We understand that an information was lodged on Wednesday last, regarding the shooting on the previous afternoon, but some unaccountable delay appears to have taken place in the execution of the warrant. The Aylmer authorities should see to it that the most prompt action be taken to suppress such infamous conduct, especially in a case where there is said to be no difficulty in identifying the guilty parties.

TO SQUIRREL AND SMALL BIRD HUNTERS.—If those sporting gentlemen whose chief glory it is to kill small insect-eating birds and squirrels, are not afraid to face game worthy of their powder and their prowess they may find abundance of it just now up the Gatineau. They may commence ten miles from the city and proceed a hundred, there during the whole of their course, they will find all the bears and deer they require, and the farmers who suffer greatly by the depredations of the former will extend to them a hearty welcome. The farmers themselves have done considerable execution on the common enemy. Still enough remain to afford sufficient occupation for all the amateur sportsmen likely to leave this city for such a purpose. This sort of sport would certainly be more manly than going on a *battue*. Bears are the natural enemies of agricultural industry, but insectivorous birds are its friends.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received a letter from "one of the Montrealers" relative to statements contained in "numerous letters received from friends in Ottawa," to the effect that the Montreal players wore "spiked shoes," &c., at the late lacrosse match. As our correspondent did not enclose his real name and address, his letter requires no notice at our hands; but being desirous of acting courteously by a stranger who, perhaps, is not aware of the general rule of the press in that particular, we beg to inform him that no statements of the kind to which he refers were made either *by* or *to* us, and if his "friends" at the capital have been misinformed respecting the "shoes" or any other of the habiliments of the Montrealers, the fault is not ours. We believe the Ottawa players were beaten fairly, and are not aware that they desire to disguise the fact, and we do not therefore see the need of any newspaper discussion in the matter.

RETIRED FROM BUSINESS.—Mr. James Starke, of 24 Rideau street, as will be seen on reference to our advertising columns, has retired from business, and has been succeeded by Mr. Thos. Birkett, who for several years past has been in the employ of Mr. T. Isaac. From Mr. Birkett's knowledge of the business, and pleasing manner of dealing with customers, we have no doubt that he will obtain a large share of public patronage. If attention to business, promptitude and fidelity in dealing will secure public favors, Mr. Birkett will be sure of attaining it. His old friends will find him, in attendance at 24 Rideau street, with an immense stock of every description of hardware, from a cambric needle to a crown anchor, which he is prepared to dispose of for cash, at an immense sacrifice on former prices. He is a believer in the "nimble sixpence," and intends carrying the business on on the system of "small profits and quick sales." Give him a call.

THE HANLON BROTHERS.—As this nonpareil troupe of artists, as acrobats and gymnasts, are about to pay this city a visit, it may be well to note what others think and say of their performances. The Quebec *Mercury*, of Thursday last, says:—"Last night, the spreading reputation of these daring athletes, attracted to the Music Hall a still larger audience than that which greeted them on their first night of exhibition. The performance opened with the Lightning Zouave Drill, by Miss Carrie Austin, in which she displayed great quickness and proficiency. An astounding feat came next, which had not been included in the wonderful performances of Monday. Nimbly climbing up three separate ropes, the Hanlons take their seats on or between a pair of parallel bars, high over the proscenium, resembling a slender ladder with three cross-rails at six feet intervals, suspended horizontally from the main ceiling of the Hall. There, comfortably ensconced, some thirty feet above the orchestra, at a given word from the leader, the trio all simultaneously drop over backwards till they hang suspended only by their feet, head down, over the anxious spectators. After swinging to and fro thus for some moments, the brother on the right flings himself headlong towards the centre of the stage, to be caught in mid-air by the hands of the centre brother and the two, feet still upwards, swing on, while the entire audience are thrilled with horror at the daring act of the intrepid vaulter, and many turn away their faces in fear of the result. This is not all, the thrilling feat is repeated several times by the vaulter swinging on to the other brother at the left end of the parallel bars, and subsequently returning to his original seat by the way he went, each act being witnessed with about the most awful sensation that could possibly be experienced by lookers on. This was followed by Miss Carrie Moore, whose display of the graceful art elicited loud approval. The side splitting tricks and antics of Professor Tanner's dogs and monkeys were not by any means the least interesting part of the performance. But all other parts of the entertainment seemed to pale before their opening feat described above. The almost superhuman feats of the Hanlon Brothers as the "flying men of the air," were watched by the spectators with shuddering interest. It is hardly possible to conceive by what process of training they could have reached such perfection of limberness and muscle. Round after round of applause came ringing from the house on the completion of each amazing feat of strength and agility. As gymnasts and athletes they are perfectly incomparable, surpassing anything of the kind we have ever heard of. The "Triple Parterre Act," though not so thrillingly dangerous in appearance, is an equally wonderful exhibition of skill, nerve and muscle. This evening the brothers repeat their grand aerial act." Their first performance takes place in the Theatre on Wednesday evening next, for particulars of which see bills of the day.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The potato disease is making sad ravages in some parts of England.

—Contin, the Berlin Fenian burglar, has been sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

—The incense burnt in the Chinese Empire in idol worship is said to cost $450,000,000 a year.

—The Paola, Kansas, *Republican* says that 500 emigrant teams passed through that village recently in one week.

—Napoleon is taking measures to enable him to muster an army of 1,100,000 men should he require it.

—A few days ago 200 Italian organmen and Italian itinerants in the musical line left England for America to ply their art.

—A Lockport, N. Y., druggist was recently fined $800 for incorrectly preparing a prescription.

—Maine's potato crop this season is the largest ever known, in spite of rot and all other enemies.

—The Spanish War Department has taken steps for the manufacture of the Prussian needle-gun.

—The fields and woods of Virginia are literally alive with partridges, and sportsmen are having a splendid time, bagging.

—A woman died in the Portland almshouse last week who had made a vow, and kept it for thirty-five years, not to speak a word.

—The members of the Roman Catholic Council, assembled at Baltimore, represent 5,000,000 of people.

—Immense numbers of white fish are now being taken at the fishing stations on the Detroit river.

—A Connecticut husband has cowhided a photographer for selling photographs of his wife, disfigured with whiskers.

—The Russian ladies are wearing the American colors, prettily arranged, about their bonnets and dress trimmings.

—The French Ambassador to Washington pronounces all reports about the speedy downfall of the Mexican Empire as erroneous.

—Jeffery, who murdered his son, a boy six years of age, in London some weeks ago, is to be hanged on the 9th of next month.

—Mr. Noble's statue of Sir John Franklin, the arctic explorer, has been erected in Waterloo Place, London, at the side of the Athenæum Club.

—A return has just been published, which shows that since 1854 the amount of taxes repealed, and reduced in Great Britain and Ireland, was over £30,000,000.

—The Portsmouth people are taking steps to raise a monument to the memory of the late Lord Northbrook, in testimony of his long and faithful services to the town.

—The King of Denmark is said to have ordered an examination of large tracts of land recently purchased in Florida, with a view of sending forward a large number of emigrants.

—A lady had her pocket picked of £100 on Friday night at the missionary meeting held at Brunswick Chapel, Bristol. No trace of the money has as yet been found.

—Mr. J. J. Collins, the leading actor at the Lyceum Theatre, Toronto, has married Miss Fanny Myers, daughter of the lessee of the theatre.

—The Grand Jury for Toronto Assizes, has recommended the court to suggest to Parliament the advisability of introducing flogging in certain cases.

—A pill-box factory in Bristol, Vermont, uses up 300 cords of birch wood per annum. *Query*—How many "cords" of people do the pills put in them "use up" per annum?

—The opening of the Catholic convention at Baltimore, on Sunday last, is represented as having been the most imposing display of the clergy ever seen in the States.

—We understand, says the London *Prototype*, that the chemical analysis of part of the remains of the late Mr. Post, has failed to reveal any traces of metallic poison. Hunter has been discharged.

—The number of passengers arrived at the port of Quebec from the opening of navigation to the 1st of October was 26,873, being an increase of 8,873 over the arrivals during the same period of 1865.

—Richard Albert Watkins Bayley, formerly an officer in the army, and who has been in custody for swindling and robbery, was again brought up before the Windsor Bench on Monday, and further remanded.

—Only one, the *Ontario*, of the American Express steamers is now running, leaving Kingston on Tuesdays and Fridays, bound down, and returning leaves for Charlotte on Thursdays and Sundays.

—The base ball match for the championship of Canada and the silver ball, between the West Flamboro and Woodstock clubs, came off at the latter place on Wednesday, resulting in favour of Woodstock by 15 runs.

—The *Daily Telegraph* says that the complaint from which Count Bismarck is suffering assumes the form of swelling in the blood-vessels of the head. His physicians have prescribed absolute rest as affording the only chance.

—An unsuccessful attempt was made on Sunday night by the telegrapher in the office at San Francisco to communicate with the operator at Heart's Content. The communition, however, extended no further than Sackville, Nova Scotia. A second trial will doubtless be more successful.

—The *Sentinel* of the 11th says:—Never in the history of Petrolia, were things progressing more favourably than at the present time. Never were there more wells going down at once than now, and never was labor rewarded by more abundant returns from the rock than at present.

—Nearly two-thirds of the beautiful little town of Wiscasset, Maine, including the custom-house, and about fifty other buildings, wharves, &c., were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The loss is estimated at between $100,000 and $150,000, with an insurance of some $35,000.

—An English paper says:—"The immigration from America into Ireland, recently noticed, continues, three steamers which arrived at Queenstown from the United States last week having brought one hundred and twenty steerage passengers, all returning emigrants—persons who sailed for America within the year, and had been disappointed finding employment there at the wages they had been led to expect.

—It is gratifying to learn that Crwdgimpes Ap Thomas the Welsh bard, is coming to this country. He will be received by the Llwgimntrsmstrath of Philadelphia, and his performance on the Qllimdothurgwatlyn, or Welsh harp, will be the most interesting musical event of the season. He is a native of Mcelgwystrnwbstrnwbstwith, and his father was the inventor of the Brnwrw Cymrategllwns.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Europe* we have European papers to the 28th of September.

Prussia—The Decree of Annexation.

The *Staats Anzeiger*, official gazette of Prussia, publishes the decree for the annexation of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfort, dated September 20, 1866, as follows:

"We, William, by the grace of God, King of Prussia, &c., order, with the agreement of both Houses of Parliament, what follows:

"1. The kingdom of Hanover, the electorate of Hesse, the duchy of Nassau, and the two free towns of Frankfort are conformably with Article 2 of the deed of constitution for the Prussian State, to be united for ever with the Prussian monarchy.

"2. The Prussian Constitution is to come into force in these districts on the 1st of October, 1867. Special Acts will define the alterations and additions to be made with regard to the present Constitutions and the means by which they are to be carried out.

"3. The Ministry of the State is intrusted with the execution of the present decree."

Germany.—The Wurtemburg Chamber of Deputies — the President's opening Speech favorable to Prussia.

In the Wurtemburg Chamber of Deputies, the President, Herr Weber, asked the chamber in his opening speech, to leave aside in the question of German reconstruction all sentimental consideration, and to be guided by facts. Several deputies protested against this order of the President, which they said was not shared by the majority of the chamber.

The ex-King of Hanover.

At Vienna, on Saturday last, the ex-King of Hanover gave a banquet to a deputation of Hanoverians who had brought him an address signed by 264,000 persons. The ex-King and the Prince Royal placed themselves amid 22 members of the deputation, and of 60 other Hanoverians resident at Vienna. The ex-King, in replying to the first toast, said:

"I am profoundly affected by the love and fidelity which you have testified toward me in the name of the Hanoverian people. In the past this people have had the occasion to prove its love and its fidelity. At the commencement of this century it held with unshaken fidelity to the house of the Guelphs, notwithstanding foreign domination, and this fidelity was rewarded. The dynasty of my ancestors was restored and reunited to the people. As the people persevered then so will they persevere now also. I have confidence in the justice of God which will bring again the house of the Guelphs to the seat of its ancestors. I ask you then to drink to the prosperity of our dear country, following the ancient custom of giving three cheers."

A member of the deputation, proposing the health of the King, protested energetically against the conduct of Prussia.

The Frankfort Protest.

The Continental journals publish a lengthy document, consisting of the protest of the Frankfort Bourgeoisie against their absorption into the Prussian monarchy. They urge that they have been neither hostile to Prussia nor to the views of M. Bismark, and contend that a neutralized spot between the north and south of Germany is indispensible. Frankfort, changed into a provincial city, will be wholly unable to contribute to the conciliation of existing antipathies. But Frankfort, independent, respected in its autonomy and in its integrity, would have for Prussia all the more sympathy and attachment from knowing that it was simply to the respect for right and to the love of justice that it owes the preservation of its ancient liberties; and even were it unwilling, would feel itself irresistibly impelled to become a center of propagandism in the work of completing the national objects. The citizens declare that Frankfort is ready to renounce its independence and its sovereignty without a murmur when the union of entire Germany is accomplished, but so long as this unification is incomplete the independence of their city is very dear to them. They conclude in the following terms:

We are proud to be able to make the assurance that the population of Frankfort, without example, is animated with the ardent desire of conserving, under present circumstances, her liberty, her autonomy, and her territorial integrity; up to the latest hour, we entertain this hope; from generation to generation we have transmitted the remembrance of this era of liberty and of independence—of an era, of an epoch in which civil life and communal organization had for the corner-stone the love of all for all. We hold unchangeably to our old right, our old faith, our old affections and our old fidelity.

Spain.—Mediation of France and Peru in the Hispanochilian War.

According to the Spanish correspondence of the London *Morning Post*, the Spanish Government has accepted the good services of France and England with regard to the difficulties between Spain and some of the South American States. Identical instructions are said to have been sent to the French and English *chargé d'affaires* at Lima and Santiago, directing them to bring on an arrangement between the belligerent parties.

Switzerland.—Violation of the Liberty of the Press.

The Federal authorities, upon the complaint of the Minister of Finance at Berlin, have seized, in the book-stores of Geneva, a number of pamphlets, having a character hostile to the French Government.

Turkey.—Rupture of Diplomatic Relations between Turkey and Greece.

The report that the Turkish Government is determined to break off diplomatic relations with Greece is confirmed by dispatches from Athens. The representations made by the Turkish Embassador at Athens, are said to have been supported by the representatives of France and England.

Turkish Memorandum to the Great Powers.

According to the *International*, the Turkish Government had addressed a memorandum to the four great powers, in which it sets forth that it has made to the Cretans all reasonable concessions; that it is ready to accept all just reform measures; but that the Cretans aim at a complete separation, which Turkey will resist by all means at her command.

Egypt.—Constitutionalism in Egypt.

A Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* states, "upon good and reliable authority," that Ishmail Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt, has voluntarily determined to become a constitutional sovereign, and has arrived at that resolution without consulting foreign influence, except, perhaps, some advice or consent signified from the Tuileries. "This determination," adds the correspondent, "was communicated by Ishmail Pasha to no member of this court. No one was made aware of his projects, and if any one was in any way prepared for them it was Nubar Pasha, who is still in Paris, and who, at all events, has been surprised by the promptitude with which the Viceroy has hurried into execution an idea which he (Nubar) could only have regarded as a project more or less hypothetical. This resolution of the sovereign of Egypt was only made known to the great functionaries and to the heads of European commerce a few hours before the departure of the mail steamer." In a subsequent letter the same correspondent states that orders have been received in Paris for the supply of fittings and furniture for the place of assembly of the future Egyptian Parliament. He adds that in (French) official circles the contemplated transformation of Egypt is favorably regarded, and that it was believed the Sultan would watch events, and, without signifying approval or dissent to the organic measure adopted by this vassal, would await results before giving his sanction or introducing a similar change in his own States.

—Gen. Butler, having discussed the justice of hanging Robert E. Lee for his share in the Andersonville crime, the Mobile *Tribune* thus anathematizes: "Hang Robert E. Lee! It is highly just that such a sentiment of the devil should be uttered by so appropriate a medium as Beast Butler. It would have burned to a cinder, during utterance, any other than Butlerian lips. It required cheeks of four-fold brass to give passage, without bursting asunder, to such a sentiment. A simple thief would have failed in the attempt to give it voice; a common murderer would not have undertaken it; an ordinary coward would have broken down in the attempt. It required a perfect combination of the whole—liar, coward, thief and murderer, in the foul person of the Massachusetts hero, to complete the incarnate fiend capable of standing up in full assembly and coolly making the proposition to hang Gen. Robert E. Lee!"

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Mail Train leaves Ottawa at..... 7.00 a.m.
Accommodation Train leaves at..... 1.45, p.m.
Arriving Morning Mail..... 10.5, a.m.
Mail, Evening..... 5.00, 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 Atlantic Telegraph Cable.)

Peace Concluded between Prussia and Saxony.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—It is rumored the plenipotentiaries of Prussia and Saxony have amicably adjusted all difficulties, and that peace negotiations have been finally concluded.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—Cotton firmer, sales today, 200,000 bales, middling upwards 14⅞.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Consols closed 89½ for money, U. S. 5:20s. 71½; Ill. C. 78½; Erie, 48.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

(Per Montreal Line.)

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—Seven deaths by yellow fever yesterday.

The Philadelphia "Ledger's" Canards.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The proprietor of the *Ledger* has caused a vigorous investigation to be made into the origin of the despatch of Thursday last, relative to the alleged questions by the President to the Attorney-General. All the facts connected with the despatch, the original papers, the names of the *Ledger's* correspondent and the grounds upon which the despatch was based, have been forwarded to Washington for submission to President Johnson.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—A fire last night in the manufactory of C. Christian & Son, 80 Margin Street, destroyed the building and stock. Loss $120,000.

Foundering of a British Bark.

The British bark *Ambrosine*, from Cardiff for Vera Cruz, foundered off Florida on the 2nd. The captain, second mate, and three sailors were saved after remaining thirty-six hours on a raft. The remainder of the ship's company, ten in number, are supposed to be lost.

Fenians.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Stephens has called a meeting of Fenians at Jones' Wood on Sunday the 28th instant. He says: "I shall freely tell my countrymen who are and who are not the friends of Ireland. I shall also bring public opinion to bear on such parties as still retain any property of the brotherhood or sisterhood. In order that I may fulfil this duty effectively, the officers of both orders are hereby requested to furnish me, at their earliest convenience, with these parties' names, and the nature of the property withheld by them.

List of Marine Disasters.

Thus far we have heard of the loss of nineteen vessels and twelve disabled, in the storm which has prevailed since October 1st. The *Asia's* lyies contain a few items of interest.

The French Minister to Constantinople.

The Marquis de Moustier, the new Minister of foreign affairs of France, referring to his departure for Constantinople, informed a deputation of Greeks that the political situation at present existing in Europe, would prevent Napoleon from aiding any revolutionary attempts against Turkey.

Russian Opinion of the French Note.

The St. Petersburgh *Journal* expresses the opinion that the secondary states have reason to feel anxious at the publication of the French foreign office circular. The writer intimates that Russia does not seek such alliances or prospect of new locations, as are indicated by the French Emperor.

"Le Spectre Russe."

A Paris journal heads an article on the Russia-American alliance, with the words "Le Spectre Russe," and contends no issue of moment can result from the movement. The financial position and social condition of Russia are treated very severely in a few lines.

Laclede Races—St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—First race: A mile heat, was won by "Count Bismark." Time, 1:45 and 1:45½. His competitors were "Bushwhacker," "John Scott," "Prairie Boy," and "Blue Flag." Second race; Two mile heats, premium $1,000, was won by "Muggins." Time, 3:41 and 3:42½. His competitors were "Stonewall Jackson," "Derby," "Ringmaster" and "Capper." Third race: Three mile heats—free to all; premium $2,000, was won by "Harry" of the west. Time, 5:35½ and 5:36. First heat said to be remarkably fast.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Gold opened at 153½, and closed at 152½.

The *Post's* money article says, loan market is easy from 4 to 5 per cent discount, demand limited. Choice bills pass at 4½ to 5 per cent. Stock market active, quotations being recklessly advanced by speculative combinations of gambling operators. Governments active and better. R. R. Shares buoyant with vigorous speculative demand. After the board New York Central was 118½; Erie 83½; Hudson River 124½; Ill. Central 127½; Pittsburg 98; Toledo 124½.

THE HARVEST OF 1866 IN IRELAND.

The harvest of the present year (says the *Leinster Express* of the 18th ultimo) is now sufficiently advanced so as to enable any casual observer to form a tolerably correct estimate of the sureable yield of produce likely to be obtained. The great bulk of hay crop is now thoroughly secured, and the quality of the large supplies sent to market bears the most unmistakable evidence bestowed on its harvesting. Touching the potato crop—the staple esculent of the country—much cannot, as a general rule, be said in its favor. The tubors are, no doubt, floury and palatable, but farmers possessing choice arable land, in the highest state of cultivation, complain of disappointments in the produce. The supplies in our markets are very considerable, and prices, as a whole, remunerative. Advices from many quarters give the unpleasant tidings of the appearance of the periodical unwelcome visitant—the blight. The crop, however, being now so very forward, the ravages of the disease will be less severely felt. Cereals exhibit rather a hopeful appearance, both in straw and grain. The oat crop is particularly good, and in favored localities unusually heavy. Its cutting is very general, but a difficulty stands in the way of the harvesting of the crop, owning to the paucity of reapers. At no period within our recollection has such difficulty been experienced in procuring sufficient farm workmen, and this drawback will be the more keenly felt in the reaping of the grain this year, owing to the crop being so prostrate by reason of the recent rains. Reapers in the county of Dublin receive 3s. 6d. per day, yet the supply is far from meeting the demand. Wheat and barley will maintain a full average yield, whilst the quality of grain ought to bear comparison with preceding supplies. Of the flax crop much cannot be said in this province. Two causes operate against its success—the low price at convenient markets, and the apathy shown towards extending its growth. In course of time these impediments may disappear; but in the face of their present existence a difficulty must be expected in inducing our farmers to cultivate this remunerative crop.

—Rev. M. Thacher, Pitcher, Chenango Co., N. Y., writes—"I am sixty years of age. By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, my gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye, but acts on the secretions. My hair ceases to fall. Your hair dressing is superior to all others. For eruptions it has no equal." Sold by all druggists. Depot 198, Greenwich st., N. Y.

COMMERCIAL

OTTAWA MARKETS.

(Compiled expressly for the TIMES.*)*

OTTAWA, October 13, 1866.

FLOUR—Extra	$9 00	@	9 50
No. 1	8 00	@	8 25
No. 2	6 25	@	7 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs	4 50	@	0 00
" Spring "	3 75	@	4 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs	5 00	@	5 50
Indian Meal "	3 75	@	4 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs	None offering.		
Barley " 48 lbs	"		
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	1 60	@	1 70
Spring " "	1 40	@	1 50
CORN—Per bushel, 56 lbs	0 80	@	0 90
Peas " 60 lbs	0 65	@	0 70
Oats " 34 lbs	0 30	@	0 00
Beans " 60 lbs	0 00	@	1 25
PORK—Mess—per barrel	28 50	@	0 00
Prime Mess per do	22 00	@	00 00
Hog per 100 lbs	9 00	@	10 00
Hams	0 18	@	19 00
Beef	6 50	@	0 00
Mutton—per lb by the qr.	0 6	@	0 00
Veal— " "	0 10	@	0 11
Lamb—per qr	0 06½	@	0 07½
Geese—Each	0 60	@	0 65
Turkeys—Each	1 00	@	1 25
Fowl—Per pair	0 50	@	0 60
Spring Chickens	0 30	@	0 33
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 15	@	0 20
No. 1 Firkin	0 18	@	0 20
No. 2 do	0 00	@	0 00
Eggs	0 14	@	0 15
Apples—per brl	3 50	@	4 50
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 38	@	0 40
Tomatoes per bush	1 50	@	2 00
HAY—Per ton	8 00	@	0 10
WOOD—Per cord	3 50	@	0 00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mitchell's Dandruff Embrocation!

The Great Dandruff Preventative.

IT IS WELL KNOWN TO THOSE WHO have carefully studied the peculiar diseases of the hair that DANDRUFF collects on the skin by its incapacity of throwing off those grosser particles of perspirable matter deposited upon it. The consequence is the skin becomes contracted, scales and peels off; and the heat which is on its surface, weakens that nutriment which feeds the HAIR, it soon falls off, and BALDNESS is imminent.

*This preparation at once renders the skin soft and flexible, and this prevents that perspirable matter from collec