NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Professional Card—W. R. Bell.
Notice of Application—Edward W. Bearman.
St. George's Society—John Rochester.
Rooms Wanted—Address *Times* Office.

THE STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

OTTAWA GAS COMPANY

WILL MEET AT THE

CITY HALL,

On Wednesday, the 14th Inst.

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

To consider the purposes for which the original meeting of the 16th October last was held.

Dated 10th November, 1866. 279-3

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..... $5 00
Transient Advertisements, first insertion per line..... 8c
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 very 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.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.—*Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., 54, Park Row, New York, and State Street, Boston, General Advertising Agents, are hereby authorized to receive Advertisements for the* OTTAWA TIMES.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 13, 1866.

For Arrival and Departure of Mails see 1st page.

A good deal of needless alarm has been excited in some quarters, especially in the west, by a strained interpretation put upon a paragraph which appeared in the Montreal *Gazette*, in relation to the stand which the Hon. Mr. GALT had taken on the Lower Canada Education question, and the matter was made worse instead of better by a complimentary allusion from the same quarter, relative to the presence of the Hon. T. D. McGEE on the delegation, being a guarantee that the interests of the Catholic minority in the west would also be amply protected. Now, it may be questioned whether it is wise, under ordinary circumstances, to single out individual members of the Government as the special champions of class interests to which other Ministers are presumed to be indifferent; but as a matter of fact, in the past history of our country, the interests of both the minorities have always been more or less the object of this kind of special representation. At the Quebec conference, it is now a matter of undisguised notoriety, that the 6th clause of the 43rd resolution was framed solely for the purpose of protecting the special privileges of these two minorities, and that too, not because of the universal belief in the wisdom of these guarantees, but because of their expediency, which circumstances rendered imperative in order that Confederation might be secured, and worked harmoniously after its adoption. Does any one suppose that Messrs. GALT and McGEE, of all the representative men assembled there, were the least urgent in their advocacy of that resolution at the Quebec conference? On the contrary, they undoubtedly were, from the circumstance of their position as guardians in the Government of the interests affected, its special champions. What more natural, therefore, than that these two gentlemen should be delegated to England to see that the principle embodied in this resolution should be incorporated with the Confederation Act, in a manner to give full effect to its meaning and intention, so that the parties to be affected might not suffer through want of consideration on the part of those who have heretofore only conceded these privileges, not as a thing desirable, but as an evil to be endured? Nobody supposes that Messrs. HOWLAND and MACDOUGALL, or even Mr. BROWN himself, would go to England to ask the Imperial Parliament to strike out this minority-protecting clause; but it would be eminently unfair to ask either of these three gentlemen to be its special advocates at the Colonial office, when those are available for the duty who first engrafted it on the Quebec scheme with the full concurrence of the others. To this extent, the parties chiefly interested—the Protestants of Lower Canada, and the Catholics of Upper Canada—may rely upon it that Messrs. GALT and McGEE will do their duty, and that they will do it also with the full concurrence of all the Canadian Delegates to England. To suppose anything less, would be a reflection upon the honor and integrity of the Reform members of the delegation, which they have not deserved by their past conduct.

But because Mr. GALT had very properly taken occasion to come to a thorough understanding with his colleagues upon this to him all important point—one on which it was natural that he should seek additional explanations, since already he had been compelled to resign his position on account of it—it has been most absurdly concluded that the Langevin School Bill—which the Government withdrew, out of deference to the strong manifestation of feeling against it, on the part of a section of its supporters—is now to be incorporated with the Confederation Act; and as a corollary consequent upon the complimentary allusion to Mr. McGEE's taking care of Catholic interests, that Mr. Bell's bill is also to be tacked on to the same Confederation Act! These conclusions are not only absurd in themselves, but unwarranted by the statement of the *Gazette*; though if our Montreal *confrere* has a weakness for notoriety it must be confessed he has good grounds on this occasion to felicitate himself. We treat as utterly unfounded, the insinuation that Ministers are to attempt, in England, legislation on the school question which they failed to carry out in Canada; no idea of the kind was ever for a moment entertained. But still Mr. GALT was under no less obligation to come to an understanding with his late colleagues regarding the interests of his constituents, in view of the failure to give effect to the legislation promised upon the subject. We are told by the *Gazette*, and we have no reason to doubt its authority, that the assurances he has received have been quite satisfactory, and that because of these he has consented to take his place in the Delegation. Is there anything in this to warrant a fresh agitation? Is Mr. GALT to be presumed to be so little conversant with our principles of government as even to propose legislation in the Imperial Parliament upon this subject, beyond what is contemplated in the scope of the saving clause of the 43rd resolution?

We have no reason to quarrel with the *Gazette's* reticence as to the nature of the satisfaction which Mr. GALT has received. We merely enter our protest against the unfounded assumption that it involves any outrage upon the rights of others. We believe, however, that a consideration of the 6th clause of the 43rd resolution adopted at the Quebec Conference, will show how desirable it is that Mr. GALT should be present at its embodiment in the Imperial Act. The 43rd resolution defines the subjects upon which the Local Legislatures shall have power to make laws, and the 6th clause says:

"Education; saving the rights and privileges which the Protestant or Catholic minority in both Canadas may possess as to their Denominational Schools at the time when the Union goes into operation."

Now this clause was adopted in Parliament with a *distinct understanding* that further privileges should be conceded to the Lower Canada Protestants, before the union should take effect. But the withdrawal of LANGEVIN's bill has practically upset that understanding, so that to enact this protecting clause, without, at the least, empowering the Lower Canada Legislature to supplement the existing privileges of the Protestants would be a virtual fraud upon them; it would be keeping the promise to the ear but breaking it to the hope. We do not say that this is the precise way in which Mr. GALT is to secure the promised justice to his co-religionists; we only point out the anomaly; we believe it is the duty of the Government to remove it, and we doubt not but that Mr. GALT will give them his best assistance in doing so. He would be nothing less than a cheat who would desire Confederation, except upon the fair terms on which it was proposed and accepted; and among these terms was the concession of further privileges to the Protestants of Lower Canada, which they have not yet received; but which undoubtedly they will receive.

The clause quoted above might also be liable to very easy evasion, or to such an interpretation as would make its provisions oppressive, instead of beneficial. In Upper Canada, for example, the general provisions of the common school law apply to separate schools; but a little skilful manipulation might so change the common school law as to make the promised protection an actual grievance, and this, too, must be guarded against, unless the saving clause is a mere delusion. Then it must be so incorporated with the Constitution that while guaranteeing existing rights, it shall not bar the way to future progress. With the progress of the country and the advancement of legislation as well as education, both the minorities will very naturally require changes or amendments to the existing laws, and they must not, in the anxiety to protect them in the privileges they have, be so thoroughly tied to them that they shall have no power to get rid of them as they become useless, or to enlarge their educational systems according to the requirements of the times. All these considerations very properly suggest themselves as urgent reasons why both Messrs. GALT and McGEE should be present on behalf of the special interests they represent, to see that the promised boon shall be fairly and honestly incorporated with the new Constitution, in the way which will give the largest measure of protection, and the least cause of annoyance, or conflict of authority in its future working. The action of the Government in placing these two gentlemen on the Delegation, with especial reference to this question, instead of being amenable to censure, appears to us, from the reasons stated, to have been a step not only proper in itself, but highly desirable in the best interests of the country, in so far as these are to be affected by the harmonious working of the new Constitution.

—At last accounts, the Methodist Centenary subscription had reached the immense amount of $2,054,976.

—Canadian residents in the States are being served with notices to quit on or before the 5th of December, on pain of death.

—A tornado of wind, on Saturday last, levelled the new drill shed which was being erected in Dundas. Several men working on the building had a miraculous escape.

—Theodore Lamerande, lighthouse keeper at 12 mile Island, on the Deschene Lake, was found dead in his canoe on the morning of the 6th instant.

—Dr. George Fitzimmons, of Edmondville, died suddenly of congestion of the brain on Saturday last, while attending to his professional duties.

—The health officer of Cincinnati reports seventeen hundred deaths by cholera, and four thousand cases in the total in that city thus far.

—About one o'clock on Wednesday morning the drying-house of the match factory, Sherbrooke, belonging to W. W. Beckett, was destroyed by fire.

LOCAL NEWS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Mark's" letter will appear to-morrow.

CENTRALS ATTENTION!—The regular monthly meeting of the Central Hook and Ladder Company will take place this (Tuesday) evening, at the City Hall at 8, p. m.

PERSONAL.—The professional card of W. R. Bell, M. D., &c., from the English College of Physicians and Surgeons, will be found in other columns. This gentleman bears with him testimonials of ability, especially as a Surgeon, from a number of the most eminent practitioners of Europe, as also of having spent several years, professionally in connection with the Arctic expedition. As a stranger amongst us we trust he will meet with that share of patronage his qualifications entitle him to.

POLICE COURT.—William Bambrick and Lawrence Gallagher were charged with fighting on the public street on Sunday afternoon. Gallagher fined $5 and costs, which amounted in all to $8.50. Bambrick was remanded until this morning.—Thomas Butterworth was charged by Captain D. M. Grant with having refused to fall in with his company, on drill at the shed on Wednesday last. Captain Grant said defendant had enlisted with him, and had never been discharged nor given notice of resignation, and therefore that he was still held to be a member of the company. Mr. Parsons, Captain of No. 1 Battery, appeared on behalf of the defendant, whom he claimed to belong to his company, in which he had enlisted and was sworn. Captain Grant said he had consulted with the proper military authorities on the subject, and he was determined to prosecute all such cases as he had been advised to do. He did not wish however, in this instance, to have the full penalty enforced upon this young man. After consulting the legal authorities, his Worship imposed the mitigated fine of $2 and costs. Captain Parsons said he would appeal.

ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY.—Election of officers of the society of Union St. Joseph, of Ottawa, 6th November, 1866:—President, Leon David; 1st Vice-President, J. B. Moizan; 2nd Vice-President, J. B. Baudoin; Secretary, T. Rochon; Assistant do, H. Filiatrault; Treasurer, F. Duhamel; Collector, A. Pinard; Assistant do, O. Caron; Librarian, Charles Piche; Assistant do, F. Charbonneau; Officiers Ordomature, P. Bellemare; Committee of Inquest, G. Julien, F. Londe, E. Tessier, H. Charron, Adolphe Dupuis, Leonard Desmarrais, Jos. Asselin, Jos. Ouellette, T. Groulx. Amongst the English speaking community, and Protestants, the above society is but little, if at all known. It has been in existence here only two or three years, but in that time it has done much good. It is composed exclusively of mechanics and working men, and it affords us much pleasure to hail it as one of the numerous institutions which the growing intelligence of the working classes has produced for the benefit of their order, and the good of society in general. The St. Joseph's Union was instituted for the purpose of affording aid to its members in cases of sickness or disability, and in case of death to support the widow if one were left. The rules for the admission of members are very strict, a single black ball in the ballot box being sufficient to exclude a candidate. The laws of the society are conducive to temperance and morality, and wherever sickness shall have been the result of intemperance all claim to support is forfeited. The members are all French Canadian Roman Catholics, and none others can be admitted. The society also has a library for the use of those who are privileged to take advantage of it, which it is to be hoped all do, for the very existence of the St. Joseph's Society and its beneficial working is a living proof that "knowledge is power."

EARLY CLOSING.—We are pleased to observe that most of the respectable store-keepers in the city now close their places of business at seven o'clock in the evening. The dry goods people, the hardware men, druggists, boot and shoemakers, and others have yielded to the request of their assistants to be liberated at that hour. Some of the grocers and ready-made clothing establishments have not yet joined the movement, but they, in good time, will be brought into it by the force of public opinion. The movement was set on foot a short time ago by the young men engaged in the stores, and the amount of success they have met with, speaks well for the intelligence and liberality of their employers, many of whom gave every encouragement and aid in furtherance of the object professed to be attained, namely, time for rational recreation and mental improvement. But these young men have accomplished, as yet, but half their work. Let them set about the other half with the energy which accomplished the first, and they will succeed in this. If they would now call a meeting to devise means for mental improvement they would find that a very small sum each would secure the services of competent teachers in such branches of knowledge as would be highly conducive to their welfare in after life. Amongst their own number even, might be found perhaps the very teachers most required. Say, for example, in book-keeping, penmanship, drawing, geometry, elocution, music, and other subjects congenial to their tastes, and calculated to expand and cultivate the mind. They might also form the nucleus of a gymnasium for physical culture. All, or any of which would be infinitely more becoming and profitable than standing at the street corners, or mis-spending their time in aimless pursuits and enervating pleasures.

Per Montreal Line.

EUROPEAN NEWS

Per S. S. Saxonia.

The "Great Eastern" to run Between New York and Brest.

The Telegraph Between France and America.

The Candian Insurrection.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The S. S. *Saxonia* brings Southampton dates of Oct. 30.

The *Great Eastern* had been chartered to carry visitors from New York to Brest during the Paris exhibition. Afterwards she will be taken to lay the telegraph cable between France and America.

Marshall O'Donnell was seriously ill at Paris.

In Candia the Turco-Egyptian army had gained a decisive victory over the Insurgents. Mustapha Pascha, with 18,000 troops, captured Kervaniro, and subsequently pushed forward to the mountains, where he was defeated after four hours fighting.

—The Halton *Herald* states that the barn and driving-house of Mr. R. Benson, of Kilmanagh, were destroyed by fire on Thursday night, involving a very serious loss.

—Learn the luxury of doing good. Rev. E. Evans, Delhi, Ohio, writes:—"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. They have changed my hair to its natural color, and stopped its falling off." Could anything more be said in favor of any article? Sold by all druggists. Depot, 193 Greenwich Street New York.

SPECIAL FROM TORONTO.

Per Montreal Line.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

TRIAL OF WM. DUGGAN.

He is Acquitted.

TORONTO, Nov. 12, 1866.

The Court met at twelve o'clock to-day. From the paucity of spectators it was evident that the excitement which during the past week has existed regarding the Fenian trials has considerably abated. The following members of the Bar were present:—Hon. J. H. Cameron, R. A. Harrison, L. L. D., and J. McNab, for the Crown; and K. McKenzie, Q. C., J. Fleming, and L. Murphy for the accused.

At 12:15 His Lordship took his seat on the bench.

William Duggan was the first who was placed in the dock. He is a stout, able looking man, apparently between forty and fifty years of age.

Mr. McKenzie—I move, my Lord, in this case to have the indictment quashed, on the same grounds as that relied on in the case of the Queen *vs.* O'Neill, and others.

The prisoner exercised his right, and challenged through his counsel thirteen jurors before a jury was empannelled.

Mr. McKenzie—Before my learned friend, Mr. McNab, opens the case, I would move the Court that it calls upon the Crown to select on what count of the indictment they propose to try the prisoner, whether they elect him to be tried as an American citizen, or a British subject. I think this is the proper time to do so. I submit the prisoner has no right to be tried on two distinct offences on the same indictment.

Mr. R. A. Harrison—My lord, I submit that this is not a proper time to bring forward such an objection.

After a lengthy argument between the counsel, His Lordship rejected Mr. McKenzie's motion.

Mr. McNab opened the case for the crown in a short address.

Several crown witnesses were then examined. It was advanced that Duggan aided in burning Souverein Bridge on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad, but the evidence failing to prove this charge the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was acquitted.

SPECIAL FROM QUEBEC.

Per Montreal Line

SNOW IN QUEBEC.

The Government to Relieve the Destitute Labrador Fishermen.

A Steam Fire Engine for Quebec.

Her Majesty Subscribes £300 for the Quebec Relief Fund.

LONDON SUBSCRIBES £10,000.

Manchester Subscribes £3,000.

QUEBEC, Nov. 12, 1866.

Weather cloudy and mild. Snow fell to the depth of two inches last night, but is now rapidly disappearing.

Relief having been otherwise provided for the destitute fishermen on Labrador, Rev. Mr. Botwood announces it as unnecessary to proceed with the collection of subscriptions. It is understood the Government will furnish the necessary relief.

The committee appointed to procure a steam fire engine for Lower Town met on Saturday, and it was resolved that an association be formed with a capital of $10,000 for the purpose of purchasing and maintaining a first class engine for the exclusive use of Lower Town.

The following telegram was received by the Mayor over the cable:

To the Mayor of Quebec:

The Mayor of Manchester authorizes you to draw on H. E. Wood, Manchester, for another £1,000 sterling; and the London Committee authorizes you to draw on Glyn, Mills & Co., for £4,000 more, making in all to date £10,000 on London and £2,000 on Manchester. The Queen has written a letter to Mr. Watkin, M. P., Chairman of Committee, and sends £300 in aid of the sufferers, for whom she deeply sympathises.

SECY. FOR RELIEF FUND, LONDON.

THE COMING METEOR SHOWER.

The *Intellectual Observer* gives some interesting information concerning meteoric showers, one of which, it is supposed, will occur during the present week:—

Mr. Alexander Herschel recently gave a lecture at the Royal Institution, "on the Shooting Stars of the years 1865-'66, and on the probability of the Cosmical Theory of their Origin." He commenced by adverting to the probability established by Professor Newton, of Yale College, "that in the current year, 1866, a prodigious flight of Meteors, the most imposing of its kind, and visible over a large area of the earth's surface, will make its appearance—perhaps for the last time in the present century—either on the morning of the 13th or 14th of November."

The Meteors should be especially looked for between midnight and sunrise, and may be expected in greatest abundance between three and four, a. m. They proceed, with few exceptions, from a common centre in some part of the Constellation of Leo.

Mr. Herschel observes that "between the 13th of October and the 12th of November, during the years from A. D. 903 to 1833, not less than thirteen great star showers have been recorded. They are separated from each other by the third part of a century, or by some multiple of this period; and are periodical reappearances of one grand Meteoric shower, viz: that seen by Humboldt in 1799, and by Olmsted in 1833, the star shower expected to return in the present year, and known by the name of the 'Great November shower.' Its contact with the earth takes place one day in the year at each of its principal returns.

According to the exact calculations of Professor Newton, the next passage of the earth through the centre of the Meteoric group will take place two hours after sunrise at Greenwich, on the morning of the 14th of November, 1866. A watch on the morning of the 13th is recommended, as the moment of greatest brightness may fall one day before the predicted time. On the 13th of November, 1863, first class Meteors were seen at Greenwich at the rate of 250 per hour, and the maximum display of the November Meteors expected in 1866 is several hundred times greater than that observed at Greenwich on the 13th of November, 1863. Two hundred and forty thousand Meteors are computed by Arago to have been visible above the horizon of Boston on the morning of the 13th of November, 1833.

The average height of shooting stars at the middle of their apparent paths is not quite sixty miles above the earth.

Mr. Herschel points out a singular difference in the behaviour of shooting stars and ærolites, or Meteoric Stones. The Meteoric Stones most frequently fall after midday, between noon and nine, p. m., while the shooting stars are most abundant after midnight; and only one stone has been known to fall on the 10th of August or the 13th of November, when shooting stars are most numerous.

—One thousand coffins have been sent to Harper's Ferry, to re-inter fallen Union soldiers in the National Cemetery.

—The Indianapolis Fenians unconsciously proved that the convict Lynch was not entitled to consideration as a newspaper correspondent when they deliberately gave him his proper title—"Colonel"—in their resolutions. By so doing they have admitted the whole case against him.

CITY COUNCIL.

CITY HALL, Nov. 5, 1866.

Present.—Ald. Cunningham, Langford, Dow, Friel, Berichon, Traversy. Coun. Scott, Rowat, Perkins, Starmer, Wood, Guerard, Goulden, Honey.

The minutes were read.

Moved by Coun. Honey, seconded by Ald. Traversy, that Ald. Mosgrove do take the chair.—Carried.

Ald. Friel presented the petition of Thos. Coffey and others for a reduction of taxes on account of losses sustained by fire.

Moved by Ald. Friel, seconded by Coun. Honey, that the petition of Thos. Coffey and others, be referred to the Committee on Assessment.—Carried.

Coun. Wood presented the petition of James Woodland and others for the construction of the well tendered for at the corner of St. Paul and Mosgrove streets.

Moved by Coun. Wood, seconded by Coun. Starmer, that whereas, sinking of the well mentioned in the petition of James Woodland has been approved by this corporation, that the clerk of this corporation be instructed to advertise for tenders for the sinking of said well, to be received by the clerk of this corporation on Monday next, and that the said well be completed in one month from this date.—Carried.

Ald. Dow presented the petition of John Robertson for reduction of taxes.

Moved by Ald. Dow, seconded by Coun. Starmer, that the petition of John Robertson be referred to the Committee on Assessment.—Carried.

Coun. Starmer presented the petition of Jas. Slocombe and others praying for the location of a Fire Engine in St. George's Ward.

Moved by Coun. Starmer, seconded by Coun. Wood, that the petition of James Slocombe and others, just read, be received and referred to the Fire Committee.—Carried.

Ald. Traversy presented the petitions of Maurice Binnette and John McCarthy for remission of taxes.

Moved by Ald. Traversy, seconded by Coun. Guerard, that the petitions of Maurice Binnette and John McCarthy, praying for remission of taxes, be received and referred to the Committee on Assessments.—Carried.

Coun. Perkins presented the petition of William Latimer for a small drain on Bank Street.

Moved by Coun. Perkins, seconded by Ald. Langford, that the petition of Wm. Latimer and others, be referred to the Streets Committee.—Carried.

Ald. Traversy presented the petition of Dr. Dorion for exemption from taxes on a house not occupied by him.

Moved by Ald. Traversy, seconded by Coun. Honey, that the petition of Dr. Dorion, just read, be received and referred to the Committee on Assessment.—Carried.

Coun. Scott presented the communication of J. C. Tarbutt and H. A. Jones for reduction of taxes on incomes.

Moved by Coun. Scott, seconded by Ald. Cunningham, that the communication from J. C. Tarbutt and H. A. Jones be received and referred to the Committee on Assessments.—Carried.

Ald. Traversy presented a number of accounts which were read.

Moved by Ald. Traversy, seconded by Coun. Honey, that the accounts of Dr. St. Jean, A. Lefrage, P. Roberts, Thos. Watson and others, just read, be received and referred to the Finance Committee.—Carried.

Coun. Scott presented the petition of the Ottawa Skating and Curling Club, for payment for a platform erected by them.

Moved by Coun. Scott seconded by Ald. Cunningham, that the petition of the Ottawa Skating and Curling Club be received and referred to the Finance Committee.—Lost

YEAS.—Coun. Scott, Langford, Wood, Goodwin, Berichon, Honey, Traversy.

NAYS.—Cunningham, Rowat, Perkins, Dow, Starmer, Friel, Goulden, Guerard.

Coun. Scott presented the final report of the Medical Health Officers.

Moved by Coun. Scott seconded by Ald. Cunningham, that the communication from the Medical Health Officers be received and entered on the minutes.—Carried.

To His Worship the Mayor and the Council of the Municipality of Ottawa:—

SIR, AND GENTLEMEN,

We, the undersigned, Medical Health Officers for the city of Ottawa, having terminated the duties assigned to us, beg to submit to the Municipal Council this report of our services, and if we have not effected all that was to be desired of us, the want is referable to circumstances over which we had no sort of control. The latter part of the summer it will be remembered was so continuously rainy that nothing could be done to any advantage out of doors. With a view, however, of turning our services in some sort to good account, we on two separate occasions applied for apartments with a view of testing the different water supplies of the city.

Had our wishes in this particular been complied with something advantageous might have been accomplished; howev, it is useless to add that owing to the extreme, and universal freshets we could not have hoped to bring our experiments to any satisfactory end. We reported to the proper authorities on the insalubrious effects on the water of the Ottawa resulting from sawdust and other recrements of sawmills, and as well to the Ordnance Land Agent regarding sundry nuisances in connection with the Rideau Canal, all of which met with either prompt attention or satisfactory notice.

The shambles, and more especially the slaughter houses, both within and outside of the city of the city limits, both commanded and secured our particular attention, and it is a source of extreme pleasure to us to find that our labors were not bestowed upon them in vain.

Two public nuisances we have to complain of, viz:—That the sewers of the city jail and of the General Hospital both terminate in the By-wash of the Rideau Canal, tending greatly to deteriorate both the water and the atmosphere in the vicinity, and cannot sooner or later, fail to produce disease. On the whole, however, we beg most respectfully to congratulate the city authorities on the great and general improvement in the sanitory condition of the city.

The whole most respectfully submitted.

EDWARD VANCORTLANDT, M.D.,
P. ST. JEAN, M. D.,
Medical Health Officers.

Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1866.

Moved by Ald. Traversy seconded by Coun. Honey, that the progress estimates signed by the City Engineer and the Streets and Improvements Committee, in favour of Messrs. Isaac Cluff, Abraham Wardell and P. White just read be received and referred to the Finance Committee.—Carried.

Ald. Cunningham presented Report No. 1 of the City Collector.

To the Corporation of the City of Ottawa:

Municipal Loan Fund, 5 cts., $2,425.09; Common School Rate, 3 cts., $969.87; City Rate, 10 cts., $5,588.50; By-law No. 172—Interest, 2½ cts., $1,335.18; Sinking Fund, 1½ cts., $720.72; By-law No. 180, 2 1-6 cts., $1,060.36; Arrears of Taxes, $92.44; Statute Labor, $120.00. Total paid to City Chamberlain for 1866, $12,312.16.

City Collector's Report No. 1 for 1866.

G. F. PRESTON,
City Collector.

Moved by Ald. Cunninghan, seconded by Coun. Scott, that the Report No. 1 of the City Collector be received and entered on the minutes.—Carried.

Ald. Traversy presented the accounts of Cross & Co., and Cluff, for various improvements, and that of P. Carroll and J. Finch.

Moved by Ald. Traversy, seconded by Coun. Honey, that the accounts now before this council of Messrs. Cluff, Carroll, Cross & Co., and Finch, as recommended by the members of the Streets and Improvements Committee, be paid by the cheques of the Mayor on behalf of this corporation, rescinding all former motions of this council relating to the non-payment of said accounts.—Ruled out of order.

Moved by Ald. Friel, seconded by Coun. Honey, that the certificates of the City Engineer and endorsation of the same by the Streets Committee now before the council, and which have been reported upon adversely, be now received.

Lost on the ground that a majority of the whole council did not vote therefor in accordance with the rule of order applicable to the motion.

YEAS—Messrs. Dow, Friel, Goulden, Goodwin, Berichon, Guerard, Honey, Traversy.

NAYS—Messrs. Cunningham, Rowat, Langford, Wood, Perkins, Starmer.

The Council then adjourned.

—In the four cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Nashville and Memphis, the deaths from cholera since Aug. 1, number over 7000.

TELEGRAPHIC.

(Per Atlantic Telegraph Cable, Western Union and Montreal Lines.)

Amnesty to the Cretan Insurgents.

The following telegram has just been received from Reuter's office.

LONDON, NOON, Nov. 12.—The Turkish government has granted a general amnesty to the Cretan insurgents.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—At a recent banquet Lord Derby, the English Premier, made a friendly allusion to the manner in which he hoped that any question between the two governments of the United States and Great Britain might be approached in a conciliatory spirit, which might remove all bitterness, and cement the friendship of the two nations.

Great Reform Meeting in London.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The great reform meeting is appointed to take place in London on December 13th.

Marriage in High Life.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Nov. 10.—The Czarewitch and the Princess Dagmar were married yesterday, with great festivity and rejoicing throughout the city. The Czar on this occasion commuted the sentences of a large number of prisoners and remitted arrears of taxes.

Secret Political Societies in France.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Forty-two arrests have been made of members of a political society in Paris.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10—Evening.—Provision market has a declining tendency; Corn quiet at 35s. 9d.; Cotton quoted at 14s. ½d. for middling uplands. Sales to-day, 10,000 bales.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Consols closed 89½ for money.

The English Parliament Prorogued.

LONDON, Nov. 11—Parliament has again been prorogued.

Americans Colonizing in Palestine.

News has been received of the arrival of the bark *Nellie Chaffin* at Jaffa, from Jonesport, Me., with 150 Americans to colonize in Palestine.

Encounter with Chinese Pirates.

The American Brig *Nubia* was boarded by pirates on the coast of China; no date given. The Captain and two men were killed and several wounded.

Telegraph Line in China.

A United States Company has the consent of the Emperor of China to lay a cable from the Western Union Extention Lines on the North to Shanghai.

Heavy Storm.

A fearful typhoon had occurred between Japan and Shanghai; no disasters to the shipping, however, had been reported.

A Gold Export Duty.

It was proposed at Sydney, Australia, to levy a duty of a shilling an ounce on gold exports.

Insurrection in Spain.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—News has been received in official quarters, that insurrection has broken out at Barcelona.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

By Montreal Line.

Commercial Difficulties in the South.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A New Orleans despatch says: There are fears in commercial circles of an approaching financial crash owing to the failure of the cotton crop and scarcity of money.

From Mexico.

Private advices from the Rio Grande state that a mutinous spirit is apparent in the Liberal army, owing to Ortega's presence on the frontier, and that his emissaries are getting up a powerful party in his favor.

Washington Rumors.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The *Herald's* Washington telegram says our relations with Prussia are being seriously considered in Cabinet Councils. There are indications that Chili and the Liberal government of Mexico will immediately form a close alliance—possibly the treaty will be a secret one.

40,000 Radical Majority in Iowa.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The *Tribune* says the official returns will show the Republican majority in Iowa to be nearly 40,000.

Fenian Rumors.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The *Morning Express* says: There was considerable excitement at the headquarters of Mr. Stephens from an early hour this morning, caused by numbers of persons collected to learn intelligence respecting the movements of the C. O. I. R. The opinion appears to be fast gaining ground that several Irish merchants in this city have warmly espoused the cause, and will place vessels at the disposal of Stephens *ad libitum*. That he will take advantage of their kindness is more than probable, but not to any extent, as no reliance is placed in using force with a naval expedition, a landing is only necessary, and the future fate of Ireland will be decided by strength.

That the Atlantic cable may suddenly cease to speak in a short time on this side, but whether it will be cut or captured is a question which must be in abeyance for the present. Col. Cardon and Capt. Dunn have been successful in their Western tour, having organized ten circles alone in Wisconsin. Tennessee and Michigan are also deciding in a very practical manner in favor of Jas. Stevens. Col. Thomas O'Rourke and Capt. Cardon are to leave New York on Monday on an organization trip to some part of the country. No definite place of operations has been fixed on.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—S. P. Spear, acting Secretary of War for the Fenians, has issued a circular urging the necessity of having a thorough military organization throughout the United States and territories, and containing instructions for the formation of infantry, cavalry and artillery corps. Stephens is still in this city.

Serious Break in the Erie Canal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A break was reported yesterday in the Erie canal at Palmyra, 20 miles east of Rochester, which will take 12 days to repair it, and will virtually close navigation west of that place for the remainder of the season.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Gold opened at 144, and closed at 143¾. The *Post's* money article says the loan market is torpid at 5 to 6 per cent.; Railroad shares feverish; Bank shares and Railroad bonds quiet.

—The Government of Nova Scotia has given $5,000, and that of New Brunswick $6,000 to the Quebec Fire Relief Fund.

COMMERCIAL

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Return of traffic for week ending November 3rd, 1866:

Passengers	$54,850
Express Freight, Mails and Sundries	5,100
Freight and Live Stock	87,955
Total	$147,905
Corresponding week of 1865	141,446
Increase	$6,459

JOSEPH HICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Yesterday's Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Nov. 12.

FLOUR—Super Extra	$8 00	@ 8 25
Extra	7 75	@ 8 00
Fancy	7 25	@ 7 50
Welland Canal Superfine	6 95	@ 7 00
Bag Flour	3 70	@ 3 85
WHEAT—Super No. 1 Canada	6 95	@ 7 10
No 1 W'ctern	6 95	@ 7 00
No. 2 "	6 40	@ 6 60
Canada Wheat	1 40	@ 1 45
Western "	1 40	@ 1 45
OATS—Per 32 lbs	0 32	@ 0 34
BARLEY—Per 48 lbs	0 60	@ 0 65
BUTTER—Dairy	16	@ 17
Store-Packed	15	@ 16
ASHES—Pots	7 65	@ 7 70
Pearls	7 25	@ 7 40

DIED.

At this city, on the 11th inst., John Thomas Burrows, aged 36 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 14th, at 3 o'clock, without further notice, from the residence of his mother, Vittoria Street, to the place of interment.

SLEEP AND DEATH.

BY ISIDORE G. ASCHER, OF MONTREAL.

The gentle Night, tranquit as Eden's calm,
Before the voice of Sin disturbed the air,
O'er-crept and nestled to the weary earth.
The moonbeams stole to kiss her loveliness,
And blent their mellow splender with the dark,
To beautify the shadows of the world.
And then, the unchanging galaxies of heaven
Flashed out eternal rays, to stamp the Night
With glory and immutability.
Then flew with lightning wing, through quickened space,
Two messengers from Heaven, clad alike
In purity and calm ineffable.
The splendid vesture of the gentle Night
Clung to the skirts of both; a crown of stars
Circled the head of one, whose beauty seemed
Diviner than her sister's: soon they touched
The summit of an undulating hill,
Bordering the noisy haunts of busy men;
And the red moon, showering yellow flames,
Illumed the clumps of furze and trailing weeds
To seeming asphodels and amaranths!

With arms enfolded tenderly o'er each,
As if a subtle sympathy of love
Had knit their souls, they hushed their dreamy flight.
Then Sleep, beneficent, scattered abroad
Th' invisible seeds of slumber, taking root
Within the jaded hearts of human kind,
To blossom into gossamer flowers of dreams,
Casting a fragrance through the resting brain
Lightly and fleetly in an aerial maze.
Then paling Infancy, and fretful Age,
And querulous Youth, and sighing Maidenhood,
Lay smiling in the beauty of repose;
And Heaven-born Peace, unconscious of her power,
Through shadowy chambers entered noiselessly,
And dimpled Innocence with loveliness,
Had flung a chastening calm and tender smile
On faces harsh with cankering toil and care;
Then Sleep, enraptured at her marvellous work,
Like one accused of kindness, who might droop
A lowly glance, unwilling to be praised,
In bright contentment gazed upon the earth,
Upon the happy dwellings wrapt in calm,
And gave her sister Death this utterance:

"What song exultant can be praise to God
For choosing me to lavish good on man?
When Night, stamping her holiness on earth,
Flies at the tender touch of warbling Dawn,
Men clasp my memory and bless my name;
What truer recompense can angels know
Than homage of a prayer and grateful love?"

Then Death—a quiet sadness in her tones,
A tender melancholy in her smile,
Her starry eyes suffused with starry tears,
Such as immortals weep—gave answer thus:
"If casting forth the Heavenly balm of good,
And earning gratitude of lasting love,
Is even angels' highest privilege,
O would that I might earn a grateful prayer!
Alas! men hate me in their restless fear,
For I am in their thought an enemy,
A cruel, vengeful bitter enemy."

Then Sleep replied:

"What boots it that men fear,
Not knowing what they fear, as children dread
The ominous darkness of a lonely room,
Or palsied Age may loathe to scan the past,
The ruinous chasm of the buried years,
Filled with a wasting heap of cankering hopes,
Defeated plans and baffled aims of youth,
Not