NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

The Medical Hall—C. Austin.
Her Majesty's Theatre—C. B. Howard.
Notice—Edw. Bearman.

THE POST-OFFICE—OTTAWA.

DELIVERING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

MAILS.	DELIV'ED.	CLOSED.
Eastern, Montreal, Quebec, &c	11.40 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.	1.00 p. m.
Western, Toronto, Hamilton,	11.40 a. m.	7.30 a. m. and 1.00 p. m.
UNITED STATES.	11.40 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.	7.30 a. m.
Aylmer, and offices above, on	8.00 a. m. and 11.30 a. m.	11.30 a. m. and 5.50 p. m.
North side of the Ottawa, Arnprior, Sand Point, Renfrew, Pembroke, & Offices on S. side of the Ottawa,	6.00 p. m.	8.30 a. m.
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, &c	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Buckingham, L'Original, Greenville and Lower Ottawa, by Stage,	8.00 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Kemptville, Osgoode, & Line of Ottawa and Prescott Railway,	6.00 p. m.	7.30 a. m.
Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau,	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Templeton and East Templeton	12.30 a. m.	m.

BRITISH MAILS.

British Mails close per Canadian steamer from Portland, every Thursday at 9 p. m.; per Cunard steamer every Saturday at 12:30 p. m. A supplementary mail per Canadian steamer will be closed at 12 noon every Friday.

Money orders on Money Order Offices in Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island can be obtained at this office. Also Postage and Bill Stamps.

Letters for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island, via Portland, should be mailed before 1 p. m. on Wednesday and Saturday; and Newfoundland, via Boston, before the close of each Cunard steamer's mail from that port.

Office hours—8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, JULY 17, 1867.

The Hon. Mr. MacDougall returned on Monday evening and the Hon. Mr. Blair went West yesterday.

The Hon. A. T. Galt, C. B., Finance Minister, is expected to arrive here this morning.

Dr. Grant has returned from his tour through the County of Russell. We are informed he has met with great success in his canvass in every locality he visited. His friends are confident of their ability to make him the first Member for the County in the Commons of Canada.

Election matters are very quiet in Ottawa County. There is, we believe, no intention of opposing the return of Lonzo Wright, Esq., lately the popular member for the County in the Canadian Legislative Assembly, but a contest is promised for the Local seat. R. H. McGreevey, Esq., of this city, and L. R. Church, Esq., of Aylmer village, are both in the field for the Quebec Legislature. Other names have been mentioned, but we believe, the contest will be between Messrs. McGreevey and Church.

The Hon. Mr. Chauveau has completed his Cabinet. The gentlemen whose names follow will be sworn in this day at 2 p. m.

Hon. Mr. Chauveau, (Premier)—Provincial Secretary.
Mr. Dunkin—Finance.
Mr. Ouimet—Attorney General.
Mr. De Bouchette, Speaker Legislative Council.
Mr. Beaubien—Crown Lands.
Mr. Archambault—Public Works.
Mr. Irvine—Solicitor General.

The absence of Mr. Cornes' name will be observed with regret. We believe, however, he declines accepting office on private grounds.—*Quebec Chronicle*, 15th.

The Hon. M. Chauveau has succeeded in the task which the Hon. M. Cauchon had to abandon. The last named gentleman through the *Journal de Quebec* states that the cause of his failure was a demand by the representatives of the Protestant population, that he should undertake to introduce a school bill containing a clause similar to that in Langevin's bill, to which he had objected at the last session of the Assembly. With this condition M. Cauchon would not comply, as the *Journal* says, it "looked like an "insult to his character, ... in view of the "extreme liberality of his declarations re. "specting the school question." M. Cauchon may, doubtless, have been right in this particular. From the leading part he took in bringing about the crisis which led to the dropping of the school bill, and the resignation of Mr. Galt, we think he was hardly the most likely to bring about a conciliatory settlement with the minority, because the latter feel that but for his course, a course for which we do not reproach him, the question would have now, perhaps, been settled; though, of our own knowledge of Western politics and politicians, we can say that the settlement would have cost a sacrifice of political unanimity that the country could not then, and cannot now, afford. But for this *contretemps*, M. Cauchon, from his leading position and admitted talents, was just the man upon whom it might have been expected that his Excellency would rely for the formation of the first Government of Quebec. M. Cauchon undertook the task with reluctance, and, we presume, has abandoned it without regret.

M. Chauveau, who has for many years filled the office of Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, the duties appertaining to which he has discharged with entire satisfaction, will, from the experience thus acquired be able to deal with the school question in a way that is to be hoped will prove agreeable to all parties; while the association of Messrs. Dunkin and Irvine with him in the Government will certainly popularise his administration with the great body of the English speaking community. M. Chauveau was a member of the Hincks-Morin (Reform) Government from August 1853, until the formation of the Coalition in September '54, and continued to be a member of the MacNab-Morin Cabinet until January 1856, when Messrs. Cartier, Cauchon and Langevin replaced Messrs. Morin, Chauveau and Caron. Though his French Canadian associates in the new Cabinet occupied subordinate and never before filled positions of ministerial responsibility, they are men of sufficient talent and influence to command the confidence of their compatriots, with the great majority of whom their political sentiments in common. There is no doubt but that the Chauveau administration will be a strong one, and the administration of his Excellency Sir N. F. Belleau will be successful in firmly establishing Local Government in the confidence of the people.

We read the dreary outpourings of the Western Brownite Editors with a feeling of disgust. Thankful we are that they are but few. When we enter on the perusal of the Hamilton *Times* our disgust is changed into regret—regret that an ably edited and once independent journal should have sold itself, body and breeches, evidently against the better judgment of its Editor, to do the dirty work of the arch-demagogue. If such journals would confine themselves to vain attempts at lacerating the healed up wounds of former times we should let their remarks pass unnoticed. But when misrepresentation, the result either of gross carelessness or deliberate intention, forms the stock theme of their lucubrations, we feel called upon to enter our protest.

The Hamilton *Times* of Saturday has an article on the elections—and such an article! Among other things it says: "With "the 30th June the various Parliaments in "the British Provinces ceased to exist—the "of Canada by the effusion of time, and the "others by the coming into effect of the "new Constitution." This is false, every word of it! The Parliament of Nova Scotia closed its *last* Session before the 30th of June, and that without any reference to the new Constitution; the Parliament of New Brunswick still exists, despite the new Constitution to finish its legal term of office; and the Parliament of Canada did not expire "by effusion of time" on the 30th of June, but would have endured until the 17th of July, had not her Majesty's proclamation intervened to give effect to the Union Act, which on the 1st inst. set aside the Act of the Imperial Parliament, under which the Parliament of Canada formerly existed.

Another assertion from the same authority: "It is well known that the Government had "determined to issue the writs immediately "after the 1st of July, and that they had "communicated this determination to their "immediate friends." False again. It is well known, on the contrary, to every intelligent man, whether friend or foe of the Government, that the dissolution of the Local Governments of the three Provinces interested in the local elections to take place simultaneously with the election for the General Parliament, must precede any determination of the time for the issue of the writs.

We might go on quoting and rebutting; but the foregoing will suffice as "specimen bricks," to show our readers the kind of political instruction being disseminated by the Western Brownite press. We are convinced that the popular intelligence of Ontario will not suffer itself to be led by such miserable twaddle. When the elections do come, they will carry dismay into the camp of the factionists, and teach them that the people of the West fully appreciate the new responsibilities imposed upon them by the new state of affairs.

Speaking of the new Government of Quebec the Montreal *Gazette* says: "Mr. "Chauveau will not resign his office of "Head of the Education Department. This "falls naturally in as the Department of the "Government. It has in fact always been such." This remark has a lesson for the people of Ontario. It is well known that in all matters of legislation connected with the educational affairs of Upper Canada in bygone days, the Rev. Dr. Ryerson has been a sort of outside Minister *en rapport* with the Cabinet of the day, fighting the opponents of the scheme in hand, and acting altogether as a political, as well as an administrative head, without sharing the responsibility of the political headship. This was a gross anomaly.. There should have been in the old Union, a Minister of Public Instruction, and had there been such, with two men like Dr. Ryerson and Mr. Chauveau as the deputies under him, we are quite sure that the senseless and disgraceful wranglings on school, university and kindred subjects would long ere now have received a more satisfactory solution at the hands of the Canadian Legislature. The *Gazette*, we doubt not, is well informed on this point; and we see in the political responsibility attached to the office of Minister of Education, a way of escape from the demand set up on behalf of the Dissentients in Mr. Langevin's school bill of last session. Two independent Chief Superintendents, as therein provided for—two distinct Education offices, was a manifest extravagance; and we sincerely hope that our brethren of the Sister Province will be able to overcome the difficulty thus presented by the appointment of two subordinate officers to the Responsible head of the Education Department.

The same rule should apply in Ontario. The Provinces endow the local school authorities with great powers, and there ought to be in Parliament a Minister personally responsible to the representatives of the people for the use made of these powers. This need not create a new Minister. The Secretary or the Treasurer might well have this Department attached to his own. In Quebec, for the present, the Secretary will be the Minister of Education, according to the announcement in the Montreal *Gazette*. Why should not the Secretary of Ontario have the control of the same Department? We are quite sure that under this arrangement carried out, many an obscure local Board of School Trustees in the back settlements would find its grievances redressed with a promptitude which, under present management it does not secure, and need hardly expect. The Educational Departments of Eastern and Western Canada, under the old *regime*, were so far attached to the Provincial Secretary's Department, that the *locum tenens* thereof, for the time being, had the honor of laying before Parliament—generally a year after the same was due—the annual Reports of the Chief Superintendents; but beyond this formal duty, as Secretary, there was not a Minister under the old Canadian system who assumed the responsibility of the administration of these Departments. We shall be glad, if the accident which necessitates the sending for Mr. Chauveau to form the Local Government of Quebec, should lead to an improvement in this particular, in the sister Province, especially as the good example set by Quebec will, doubtless, be followed in the Province of Ontario.

New York, July 16.—The *Tribune's* special says that a belief exists over the discovery in West Virginia, and a portion of Ohio of silver ore, said to contain 94 per cent of silver, and ex[illegible]

LOCAL NEWS.

Book-keeping.—Book-keeping, by single and double entry, taught thoroughly effectively in eighteen lessons, by Professor Long, at his rooms, Hunton's block, Sparks-st. Terms moderate.

Apprehended.—A little while ago, Mr. McBean, land agent, of Northfield, was robbed of $84. Up to within a short time no satisfactory clue could be obtained of the perpetrators of the robbery. Yesterday, however, Bertrand Olivier and Alexander McRae were arrested and sent to Aylmer jail, to await their trial on that charge.

Pleasure Trip to Caledonia Springs.—We are authorised to state that Captain Bowie, with his usual readiness to meet the requirements of the public, has decided to place his splendid new steamer, the *Alexandra*, on the route for Caledonia Springs every Saturday at two o'clock, p.m., returning here on Monday morning, in time for business. Full particulars will be given in our advertising columns to-morrow.

Meteorological Observations.—Furnished by Mr. W. Hearn, Optician and Druggist, Market Drug Store, York-st.

Ottawa, July 16, 1867.

Greatest degree of heat registered during the previous night, 55 above zero.

8 a. m., 61 above zero.
Noon, shade, 71 above zero.
Noon, sun, 124 above zero.

[illegible]

Medical Hall.—In our advertising columns will be found the advertisement of Mr. Austin's Medical Hall, Rideau-st., in which will be seen a list of the principal articles of a very extensive assortment of fancy and other goods, such as are usually kept by first-class houses in that line, besides a large stock of drugs and patent medicines. Mr. Austin also reminds the public that he carefully prepares prescriptions.

Complimentary Benefit.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that a complimentary benefit, to be given to Mr. Howard, late of Wilson's Broadway theatre, comes off at Her Majesty's Theatre, to-morrow (Thursday) evening, when a number of actors from the New York theatres are promised, amongst others, Mr. and Mrs. Harkness, Miss Nellie Weston, the dancers and actress from Niblo's Gardens, N. Y., and a number of others said to be equally attractive; also, Messrs. Alexander Martin and Charles Harwood, the Ottawa Gymnasts. Besides which, some good singing is promised. The pieces to be performed are "The Morning Call," and the concluding piece, the local sketch, entitled "The Ottawa Club." See advertisement and programmes.

Police Court.—Xavier Lativiere, drunk and disorderly, fined two dollars and costs.—Geo. Hubbett, charged with being drunk. Dismissed by paying costs.—The adjourned case of Horton *vs.* Ardell, for assault, was settled on defendant paying costs.—David Ward was charged with throwing stones at a horse, thereby inflicting severe and dangerous wounds.—David Dunning charged his son, Ransom Wellington Dunning, with assaulting him. The hopeful son, it appears, seized his venerable parent by his long beard, and threatened to knock his brains out. The Police Magistrate, after hearing the case and listening to the heartless cross examination of the father by his own child, ordered him to pay a fine of five dollars and costs, or go to jail immediately, and at the same time informed him that if he ever appeared before him again, he need expect no leniency. This was not his first appearance there, but the young gentleman has any regard for his character he will endeavor to make it his last.

CRICKET.

Owing to some misunderstanding among the XI of the Kingston club, the match scheduled to be played yesterday with ours did not take place. As all necessary arrangements were made by the Ottawa cricketers to meet their friends, who so strangely left them at the 11th hour in the lurch, they accepted an invitation from the military XI to play them the return match. It must be remembered that their first encounter on Saturday last ended in an unfinished match, the Rifles having been in for two innings with a score of 48 and 129, the Ottawa one innings, score, 123. In the match yesterday, which may be considered one of the finest ever played in Ottawa, the position was somewhat reversed; Ottawa having two innings, and the Brigade but one; score for Ottawa, 51 and 153; Brigade, 43.

Both elevens were well represented, and the game was speedily contested, but fortune appeared rather to favor the Ottawa men, as the score shows.

It is much to be regretted that after the day named by the Kingston XI, and all arrangements made to meet them in a proper cricket spirit and style by Ottawa, they should, no matter what their reason, refrain from putting in their appearance. Every one knows, who knows anything of the trouble and expense of getting together an XI, and preparing to meet a known strong team, that their non-appearance at the appointed time is fraught with many annoyances of no slight nature, and we feel certain that all will admit that under the circumstances the Kingston Club should have sent XI men, be they their best or not, to meet the Ottawa XI. The club here has been in existance now for many years, and difficulties have often been met with in replying to challenges when they were called upon to play on foreign ground; but in no instance have they failed to put in their appearance on the appointed day, disappointed though they were in many cases of as many as one of the men they most depended upon. Could we say as much of their appearance we should be able to dash to chronicle either the defeat or victory of the Kingston XI.

The following is the score:

1ST. BAT.	P.	C. O.	BIBLE BAT.	1ST INNINGS.
Phillips, b. G. Powell				0
Egerton, run out				0
Preston, ct. Hester, b. G. Powell				0
Seymour, b. Hester				0
Hartopp, b. G. Powell				3
Britt, b. Hester				0
Alexander, run out				17
Whalley, not out				0
William, b. Powell				8
Taylor, b. G. Powell				3
Neal, b. Steele				8
Byes				2
Leg Byes				2
Wides				—
Total				43

OTTAWA.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Hester, run out,	2	Run out,	22
Scott, b Britt,	0	b Brill,	9
Powell G, run out,	0	b do.	10
Bacon ct Egerton b Hartopp,	3	b Preston	26
Spence b Hartopp	0	ct William b Preston	5
Steele b Hartopp	0	ct Phillips b do	0
Aymond b Hartopp	0	b Britt	0
Welch b Britt	0	ct Waley b Britt	0
W. Powell b Hartopp	2	not out	46
Baker b Hartopp	0	b Hartopp	12
Benjamin not out	4	l b w, b Hartopp	3
Byes	15	Byes	7
Leg Byes	1	Leg Byes	8
Wides	2	Wides	5
	51		153

OTTAWA CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Annual Distribution of Prizes—July 13, 1867.

The third summer examination of the pupils attending the Ottawa Classical and Commercial School was held on Thursday last, and the tour days following. The proceedings closed with recitations and the distribution of prizes on Saturday evening. In winding up the work of the scholastic year, the Principal acknowledged the receipt of ten dollars worth of prizes from Mr. Mills, late secretary of the St. George's Society. He intimated his intention, if possible, of removing into a more commodious schoolroom after the holidays; thanked the audience for their attendance (the room being filled with the parents and friends of the pupils), and expressed his obligations to the assistant, Rev. H. N. Phillipps, and announced that the work of the school would be resumed on or about September 9th. A vote of thanks to the Rev. T. D. Phillipps was moved by Judge Armstrong, and seconded by A. C. Kelty, Esq. A similar vote to the Rev. H. N. Phillipps was moved by Alfred Todd, Esq., and seconded by W. White, Esq. Below we give the prize list:

RECITATIONS.

Scott G.—Virginia—Macaulay's Lays.
Murphy H.—King of Arragon's Lament—Mrs. Hemans.
Langton H.—Panegyric on young Marcellus—Virgil deu, v. 893.
Grant W.—Excelsior—Longfellow.
Chepnell W.—The song of steam—Anon.
Ross H.—Coronation of Inez de Castro—Mrs. Hemans.
Armstrong H.—King Edward's Lament for his brother—Shakspeare.
Langton H.—English Tutor: Reiffenstein J. H.—Frenchman—Dialogue.
Todd W.—Love of country—Sir W. Scott.
Vancortlandt W.—Mariners of England—Campbell.
Scott G.—The Douglass, from Marmion—Sir W. Scott.
Armstrong H.—Horatio; Cochrane A.—Hamlet—Shakspeare's Hamlet.
Baker G.—Voice of Spring—Mrs. Hemans
Reiffenstein J. H.—Catoline's address to his Partisans—Croxy.
Butler F., Chepnell H., Fletcher S., Stacey C.—The homes of England—Mrs. Hemans.

PRIZE LIST.

Scripture prizes—Ross H.; Ross W.; Todd W.
The Classical prize—Armstrong H.
Mathematical prize—Reiffenstein J. H.
French prize—Armstrong H.
English prize—Kelty A. D.
History and Geography prize—Cotsens W.
English Essay prize } To be awarded after the
Latin Essay prize } holidays.
Drawing prize }
Reading prize—Vancortlandt W.
Writing prizes—Armstrong H.; Armstrong J.; Baker G.; Fletcher S.; Murphy H.; Stacey C. B.; Vancortlandt S.
Elocution prize—Scott G. H.
Special for Latin Grammar—Armstrong H. and Ross H. aeq.
Prizes for Proficiency during the year—3, Reiffenstein J. H.; 2, Ross H.; 1, Todd W.
Prizes for Proficiency in the subjects of examination—3, Ross W.; 2, Ross H.; 1, Stacey E. L. and Stacey C. B.
Exhibition to the most deserving boy in the school—Ross W.
Honor gained at examination, first class—3, Armstrong H.; 2, Kelty A. D.; 1, Baker G.
Second class—3, Langton W.; 2, Murphy H.; 1, Todd W.

A petition for the pardon of the Fenian prisoner the Rev. Mr. McMahon, having been presented to the Governor-General, the following acknowledgment has been made public through the Montreal *Telegraph*:

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Ottawa, June 29, 1867.

Sir,—I have the honor by command of the Governor-General, to acknowledge the receipt through you, of a petition from Mrs. Margaret McMahon, praying for the remission of the remainder of a sentence of imprisonment imposed upon the Rev. John H. McMahon, and to inform you that the subject will receive his Excellency's immediate attention.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. Powell,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

O. J. Devlin, Esq.,
Notary,
Montreal,
L.C.

THE ENGLISH CAPTIVES IN ABYSSINIA.

We cannot wonder that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe should have thought it his duty a few nights ago to question Lord Derby as to the present condition and treatment of the English captives in Abyssinia, and as to the measures which the Government intend to take for their liberation. Although for some reason or other the subject has never attracted the public attention which its importance deserves, there can be no doubt that our position in this matter is one of a mortifying, and indeed humiliating, kind. It has hitherto been our boast that there was no place, however distant or difficult of access, to which the arm of England could not reach for the protection of her subjects and the vindication of her honour; and although, like most other national boasts, this was only partially true, still it has had in past times sufficient foundation to make even the most barbarous chiefs and potentates chary of injuring or insulting our fellow-countrymen who fell into their power. We can, however, scarcely hope that this will be the case in future if it becomes generally known that for four years we have been in vain negotiating with an Abyssinian emperor for the release of a number of Englishmen, amongst whom are two representatives of her Majesty; that, after commencing by treating him with contempt, we have ended by paying him exaggerated respect; that we have humoured his whims, have deprecated his resentment, and have consented to bribe him to good behaviour; but that he has successfully resisted both our threats and our blandishments, and still insists upon retaining our countrymen in captivity. In a letter which he wrote a few days since to one of our contemporaries, Sir H. Bulwer asserted emphatically that the carelessness or impotence that we have manifested in the matter has made the worst impression through the East, and we can readily believe that this is the case. Oriental nations have been accustomed to see us pursue a vigorous and even a high handed policy whenever our interests or our honour was concerned; and as they cannot understand the scruples which have restrained our statesmen from taking vigorous measures to bring his Abyssinian Majesty to reason, they are not unlikely to attribute our inaction to feebleness, indifference, or reluctance to undertake an enterprise of difficulty and danger. Now we are not amongst those who would make it the first object of our policy to maintain what is called the prestige of England. This policy has involved us in a great number of needless wars; it has led us to acts which may be justly stigmatized as national crimes; it has cost us more lives and more money than it is at all pleasant to contemplate; and we do not believe that it has yielded any valuable results which might not have been equally well attained by a more forbearing, pacific, and less demonstrative course of action. We therefore entirely disclaim the idea of making war merely to gain or retain prestige. But, on the other hand, there can be no doubt that in considering the propriety of any measures which may be under discussion, the effect upon the opinions of other nations of our taking or abstaining from taking them, is a matter by no means to be lost sight of. If we have a right to rescue Mr. Rassam and Mr. Consul Cameron and their fellow captives by force, the expediency of doing so must depend in some measure upon a balance of advantages and disadvantages, and amongst the former we may fairly count it one that success on our part will certainly tend to discourage other monarchs of the stamp of King Theodore from imitating his conduct.—*London Review.*

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

To the Ottawa Times.

FROM TORONTO.

The New Ministry for Ontario.

Toronto, July 16.—The following despatch was received here at 11:45 last night:

The Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Attorney General.

The Hon. John Carling, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works; and

The Hon. Stephen Richards, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The above have been sworn in, and the other two Ministers will be appointed soon.

Toronto, July 16, 1867.

The schooner *Orkney Lass*, which was supposed to be lost, arrived at Hamilton all safe.

The Government of Ontario is supposed to be completed this evening, but the names of the members have not transpired.

Colonel Denison has withdrawn from the contest in Toronto West, in favor of R. A. Harrison.

The office of Henry Preston, broker, at Clifton, was entered by burglars last night, the safe broken open, and upwards of $1,000 stolen. No clue as yet to the robbers.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 16, 1867.

It is reported in town that Messrs. Cartier and Galt have petitioned the Queen to be allowed to decline the Companionship of the Bath.

The Bureau of Education is to be removed from Montreal to Quebec.

Sixteen Caughnawaga Indians and two squaws left by the steamship *Peruvian* for Europe. They are to proceed to the great exhibition. They took with them a bark canoe, snow shoes, &c., and intend to have a grand lacrosse match.

The morning papers call attention to the number of deaths recorded for last week, viz.: 157, out of which twenty children. That is greatly in excess of what the rate of mortality should be.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

(*Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.*)

FROM EUROPE.

London, Midnight—July 16.—In the House of Commons, to-night the Reform Bill was ordered to a third reading. The Government denies that any troops have been ordered to Abyssinia for the rescue of the English captives, but asks for authority to use Sepoys for the expedition.

London, July 16.—The United States Minister, Charles Francis Adams, together with other members of the Diplomatic Corps in London, waited upon his Majesty the Sultan of Turkey to-day. A deputation of the principal Americans, now in this city, also had an audience this morning with the Sultan.

The Reform Bill has finally passed the House of Commons, and has gone to the House of Lords.

Paris, July 16.—In response to the appeal of his Holiness the Pope for assistance in repelling the attack upon the holy city by the Garibaldian party, the Emperor Napoleon has notified the leader of the Garibaldi movement against Rome, that the defences of that city will be composed of the restored batteries of France, not of Rome.

Frankfort, July 16.—Reports received here from Rome represent that the Papal Government is much alarmed by the menacing attitude of the party acting under the leadership of Garibaldi. Many of the batteries around Rome are being restored and put into effective condition, and it is stated that the Pope has made an appeal to the Emperor of France for the protection of the Holy See.

London, July 16—Evening.—The Reform Bill was read in the House of Lords this evening, and the second reading has been fixed for Monday next.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

New York, July 16.—The *Tribune's* special says that important negotiations are in progress between our Government and England, looking to the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, upon the basis of a purchase by the United States of the British possession bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and intervening between the former territory and the Russian possessions. There is good reason for saying that the negotiation will terminate in a treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

The Cotton Crop—Additional Particulars of Maximilian's Execution.

Galveston, July 15.—Owing to the continued rain during the present month, the cotton prospect is rather poor.

The following additional particulars of Maximilian's execution have been received: When leaving the convent Maximilian exclaimed: "What beautiful clear heavens. It is such as I desired for this hour—so calm." All three prisoners were dressed with scrupulous care. The officers of the firing party begged Maximilian's forgiveness, saying he disapproved the execution, but must obey orders. Maximilian replied: "A soldier must always comply with orders. I thank you with all my heart for your kind sentiments, but expect that you will comply with orders." Maximilian gave Miramon the centre as his post. Mejia's wife ran distracted through the streets just before the execution, carrying a new born babe. Juarez refused to deliver up Maximilian's body, and says it must be made the subject of a treaty. There is great antipathy towards the Americans because they asked Maximilian's life. The Princess Salm Salm devised means for the escape of the Emperor, but it was betrayed by an officer to whom she confided the secret, who took a bribe of $25,000 in diamonds. She was ordered to leave Queretaro, with all her attendants.

A fight is probable between Cortina and Berriozabal, the old enemies, and both are recruiting. Cortina has been ordered to occupy the Rio Grande with an army of observation of 1,500 men.

Strikes in Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 15.—The bricklayers and stonemasons of this city have ceased work until the demand of 50 cents per hour for five dollars per day, and 40 cents per hour for nine hours to constitute a day's work, be complied with.

Billiard Extraordinary.

New York, July 16.—The *Herald's* Long Branch special says in a game of billiards last night, McDevitt made a run of 565 points on the two red balls, his opponent's ball being pocketed. This is the largest run on record without getting them into the jaw.

Fenian Prisoners.

New York, July 16.—A meeting was held last evening of the Constitutional Union Convention, at which resolutions were adopted, asking the Government to interfere in the case of Cols. Nagle and Warren, arrested by the British Government as Fenians.

New York Money Market.

New York, July 16.—At the second board gold was quoted at 14[illegible].

The *Express* money article says the demand for money is readily met at 5 to 6 per cent. on call, and Government bankers got supplied at 4 per cent. The supply exceeds the demand.

Prime paper passes at 6[illegible] to 7.
Foreign exchange quiet and firm.
There was a temporary check to the upward movement in railway shares.
Government quiet and [illegible] lower.
Steamship shares [illegible].
Coal shares [illegible].
Miscellaneous shares heavy and lower.
Border State stock less active and lower.

Arrivals at the Russell House, July 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Bonadyke, Mr. Allan, R.A., Major Russell, 13th Hussars, Mrs. Russell, Miss King, Mr. Graves, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Edminson and child, Mrs. Billis, Montreal; A. J. Lavallee, R. B. Scott, Nicolet; S. T. Pearce, Buckingham; Mrs. L. Addy, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Addy, Franklin, N.Y.; J. C. O. Rodington, Ogdensburgh; Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Smith, Miss Jones, Kingstown.

MR. McGEE'S SPEECH AT CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

The Hon. T. D. McGee, on rising, was warmly received. He said—this is the first time and place since the Dominion of Canada has had an existence, that I have spoken in public. It is true that I made some formal explanations in Montreal, still that was not a speech. It should be very much changed, so much changed as not to know myself, if, at the toast just proposed, I did not feel my heart beat, my pulse move, and my tongue desire to express what dictates in a hearty and cheerful response. It has been kindly said that I have had some share in bringing into the realm of political realities the Dominion just pledged. It was a very small share, and I think that all the individual efforts to support this movement would not have effected much. God and Providence, the great lesson of civil war in a neighboring portion of the continent, the policy of the mother land, these cardinal events were the true orators and advocates, and presented to British North America, Unite! United or perish! (Applause.) * * * Mr. McGee then congratulated the President on the success which had crowned the Company's labors by legitimate enterprise, fairly conducted and without puffing. When he recollected there was not in a metropolitan city, not in a town, or even in a village, and looked at the families that saw the comforts and luxuries with which they were covered, and reflected that all these were brought together, and the building erected and roofed in within a few months, and that all this had been done in the bush, he saw great reason to congratulate the men of enterprise who had planned, and the men of business who had executed their design, and hoped that a still greater success would be achieved. * * * It is highly desirable that when we now have enlarged our territory and when Ottawa is the capital, not of Upper and Lower Canada, but of Canada from Cape Race to Hudson's Bay,—when the principal rivers from all parts of the Dominion are gathered together in the metropolis on the confluence of the rivers of Canada,—on our own river, which [illegible] and falls in our own soil, for [illegible] casts its shadow on this true Canadian stream—it is highly desirable, I say, that we should have near this central [illegible] as many places of resort as possible where worn-out public men can allow the overtasked body to recruit, and the over-tasked mind to rest. (Applause.) * * * Mr. McGee said he could here enjoy all the health-giving influence of Saratoga at a much less cost, while from its proximity to the capital they would not be within reach of their daily duties. * * * I am a little interested in this neighborhood myself, (laughter and cheers), and feel quite associated with the company since my residence of a month here last year. I have a job to propose, and that is a tramway from the Springs to the river. The only difficulty about the Caledonia Springs is that they are like the Kingdom of Heaven, very hard to get at. They say proverbially the Jordan was a hard road to travel. I can say whether it was the road leading to the fords at Bathbar, or what particular road it was, and I don't know whether they were on Friday, or of some original kind of Macadam. I have heard of the old Adam himself, but never heard of his making any road, except when he made tracks from a place where I heartily wish he had stopped. (Laughter.) Just about that time, however, there was a crisis, and the Ministry of Agriculture had to resign. (Laughter.) Joking apart, the virtues of the spring were better known in quarter of a century ago than now. We want a means of egress and ingress, we want a road. I would say to my friend Captain Shepherd, "gentle Shepherd, lay your crook on some of our capitalists, and take them in." (Laughter.) On the way out I had a very animated discussion on the subject with my friend Leeming, who is a little troubled with rheumatism. Although I at first withstood his arguments, the very next rut we pitched into gave me such a terrible shock—I feel it in my spinal column—that I gave in and was converted. I am not very strong on stock, but if any one will go in for it I will take some myself. It may seem strange that in reply to the toast of the New Dominion I am advocating a tramway from Caledonia to L'Orignal. Every great interest contains several small ones. We must make Ottawa attractive to people from a distance, if it is to be the permanent capital. I hope it may be, and as long as I am in public life I shall advocate its continuance. (Cheers.) It is not enough to have ordinary conveniences surrounding your skeleton of a metropolitan city. We must have some quiet place where we can go away for a portion of the week, where we can reflect and have quietly rest. I congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your brilliant success in bringing together here all these appanages of comfort. I hope your Company may share in the prosperity of the new Dominion, and that many a patriotic, friendly, tolerant, social, loyal sentiment may have its origin and its echo within these walls. (Loud applause.) I beg to propose the health of the President, Directors, Shareholders, and success to their enterprise.—*Gazette.*

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Missouri, says that the talk about exterminating the Indians, is a good deal like the early blunder about crushing the rebellion. You might destroy the savages with excessive kindness. You might teach them to pot greens in their fireplace; debilitate their constitutions with family flour, or teach them the fatal art of frying; but they are not to be readily battered into that political department of history where they will be known as "the lost race." Look at one of their warriors, at his flying pony with its new slender thongs for saddle and bridle. Look at the expert rider as he dips from side to side, with the wariest horseman ship in the world. See how he plunges over ledges where Israel Putnam would have blanched; through crazy canyons where a chamois might be happy. The plains are his forage train and commissary department. Horse and man seem the nicest complement of each other, living and floating on the gallop, unfettered by logistics, and slave to no conditions. You cannot pursue and exterminate the best cavalry in the world with infantry; nor can you overcome the best cavalry by dragoons that are only tolerable.

A Presentiment.—On Thursday evening, a lady of Troy, sitting in her room, was instantaneously impressed with the conviction that her little son had fallen from the window in his sleeping apartment to the ground below. She repelled the thought as an impossibility. In a few moments more, it flashed upon her mind with such force that she could not resist it. She hurried to the bedside of her son, and there, to her intense horror, she discovered the lad sleeping upon the window-sill, the window open, his head projecting outside—he was on the very point of falling to the pavement below! Who can explain this phenomenon, which is unquestionably true?

Representation and Population in England.—The return of the Parliamentary boroughs and counties of England at the census of 1861 has just been presented to the House of Commons, and in consequence of the state of the Reform question, is now a matter of more than ordinary interest. The population of the boroughs is put down at 8,638,567, and of the counties, 11,427,655. The gross estimated rental of the former in 1865 was £41,068,325, and of the latter, £69,010,983. The boroughs send 334 members to Parliament, whilst the counties send only 162, not quite half the number.

A Real Start in Aeronautics.—A little model of an official machine has been exhibited in France, which by pure mechanical force, it is said, carries a mouse through the air. A sanguine and patriotic critic declares that France has solved the difficulty of aerial navigation, and that a machine proportionately large will raise an elephant much more easily than the model bears its tiny traveller.

—The London *Canadian News* of the 27th ult. says:—We believe we are correct in stating that the British Government has notified the Governor of the colony of British Columbia that one of the first measures which will be brought before the Canadian parliament, on its meeting in October next, will be the extension of the Confederation to all the British North American territories.

—To-day's *Leader* says Mr. John C. Macdonald will "play his cards to win." Mr. Brown, however, hopes for his own success, because he has got all the knaves in the pack.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamers *City of Paris* and *Hermann*, from Southampton 3rd inst., and Queenstown 4th inst., arrived on Saturday.

On Saturday, 29th inst., a dreadful accident occurred near Warrington. A passenger train from Liverpool to Birmingham and London came into collision with a coal train. The first two or three passenger carriages were smashed to pieces, and five of the passengers were instantly killed and a large number injured. The wreck was awful. Between 30 and 40 were very severely injured.

The *Bourse Gazette* states that a distinct understanding was arrived at in Paris between the Prussian and French Governments on the North Schleswig question. It was agreed that Flensburg, Duppel, and Alsen should continue to belong to Prussia.

The same paper announces that Herren von Malortie and Bardwinhoist, agents of King George of Hanover, are again in Berlin negotiating with the Prussian government on the subject of King George's property, and that Prussia makes it a *sine qua non* of the restitution of the same that his Majesty shall abdicate.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the bill authorizing the government to commence works for certain railways was agreed to.

Intelligence received at Pesth states that great agitation exists at Carlowitz and Vauxovar. Stratimiraviz has been proclaimed Director by the Servian population. General Coblenz has been ordered to Crontia.

The Prussian government has seized the *Journal of Frankfort* for publishing Maximilian's alleged proclamation.

The correspondent of the London *Daily News* writing from Athens in reference to the affairs of Crete, states that Omar Pasha has aroused a fierce spirit of resistance than did old Mustapha Pasha. The state of the island is dreadful in the extreme. This correspondent writes: "Crete is blockaded; it is full of human suffering, and reeks with the blood of its bravest patriots. It seems that the battles fought are seldom decisive. They usually end by the Cretans changing their positions, and by the Turks burning a few defenceless villages, as if in revenge for resultless fighting. On the south coast are some hundreds of homeless families, who have brought with them across the mountains as much as they could save from their burnt villages. The *Arcadian* is employed in carrying away these wretched people to Greece.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

New Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths