NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Maple Leaf Cricket Club—L. S. Thompson.
Application to Parliament.
Wine Merchant—E. Arnoldi.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, OCTOBER 17, 1867.

THE Hon. W. P. HOWLAND, C.B., is expected to arrive to-day.

A MEETING of the Privy Council was held yesterday afternoon, at which His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL was present. The following Ministers attended the meeting of the Council, viz.: SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, K. C. B., Hon. Messrs. CARTIER, BLAIR, MITCHELL, MACDOUGALL and LANGEVIN.

MAJOR-GENERAL RUSSELL made his half-yearly inspection of the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade yesterday, in front of the Parliament Buildings. Captain MALUN, A. D. C., was with the General, and there were also present on the ground Colonel GRAHAM, V. C., Royal Engineers, Barrack-Master WEST, Lieut.-Col. IRVINE, A. D. C. to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, M. STUART, Acting Deputy Adjutant Commissary General, and Lieutenant GLANCY, Royal Engineers.

We understand that General RUSSELL is the guest of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL at Rideau Hall during his visit to Ottawa.

IT is matter for deep regret that journalists should be found in any part of the Dominion, who, professing hearty fealty to the Union, yet endeavor to encourage the Anti-Union spirit in Nova Scotia by excusing "the party of punishment" on the ground that in the manner of carrying out Confederation that Province was denied "the right of "self-government." One writer exclaims, "we cannot claim the privilege of self-"government here, and dig up "reasons why our Nova Scotia "family should be differently treated." Now we all endorse that proposition, but nobody who understands the history of the question, and who reads it in the light of even a very moderate knowledge of constitutional practice, will admit that Nova Scotia has been "differently treated." The treatment of Nova Scotia with respect to the main question of Confederation has been, as a matter of fact, precisely like the treatment of Quebec and Ontario; and with respect to details it has been exactly like the treatment of New Brunswick. Where, then, is the constitutional grievance? It is true that in Canada a few ingrained Radicals, and a few who call themselves Conservatives, though in this particular instance acting in defiance of Conservative principle, demanded an appeal to the people. But this demand was very properly resisted as an unwarrantable encroachment on British practice and constitutional precedent. It was righteously resisted in Canada, and it was not resorted to in Nova Scotia. In New Brunswick, two general elections incidentally intervened between the Quebec Conference and the appointment of the Delegates to the Conference at London. But in this there was no more regard for the rights of the people, nor for Constitutional practice, than in the different policy pursued by the Canadian and Nova Scotian Governments. If we mistake not, the first election in New Brunswick, which took place after the Quebec Conference, was held in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution. The previous Parliament had expired by effluxion of time. When the next dissolution took place, and an appeal was made to the people within the year, it was found that, happily, the popular sentiment had changed, and a large majority of the representatives returned were found to be in favor of Confederation. But will any one pretend to say that this Parliament had any higher constitutional right to deal with the question than the previous one? It would be utterly absurd. An appeal to the people may give the constituent elements of the legislative body different ideas upon any given subject, but to contend that it can give any right to legislate, which did not previously exist, and to precisely the same extent, would be to run in the very face of the British constitutional system.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia which passed the resolution authorizing the appointment of Delegates, and accepting Confederation, was just as competent to pass that resolution as was the Legislature of New Brunswick to do the same thing; or as was the Parliament of Canada, to present the Quebec resolutions and the Local Constitutions of Quebec and Ontario in the form of an address. In point of fact, there was no power conferred upon either body to *legislate* upon the question at all. That power belonged to the Imperial Parliament, and might have been exercised without any intervention on the part of the Provincial Legislatures. It is wrong, therefore, to deceive the people by exaggerated dissertations on their "rights," and both stupid and wicked to encourage the Nova Scotians in the erroneous belief that they of all others have been "unconstitutionally" treated, either by their own Legislature, or the Imperial Parliament.

"But the result of the late election in "Nova Scotia shows that the former Legis-"lature did not represent the views of the "electors" we may be told, and what of it? May not the same thing be said of every general election, which leads to a change of political parties? Is it not, in fact, the ordinary characteristic of general elections, that they lead to a change of *personnel*, or policy, or both, in the Government? The privilege of appealing to the people is one which belongs to the Crown, and may be availed of or not according to circumstances; but the Constitutional "rights" of the people can never be violated by the failure of the Executive to make use of this privilege.

What then should be said of "the party of punishment?" Merely this, that they have exercised their undoubted rights, though we think in a very foolish manner, and we rejoice to believe that, with the assistance of their returning good sense, the Constitution will be quite strong enough to protect them from the otherwise evil consequences of their own consummate folly. That they have chosen to reject the abettors of the new Constitution at the polls is, in itself, a matter of comparatively little consequence, provided they will, themselves, respect the limits set by the higher Legislative authority of the Imperial Parliament, by whose favor only, and under whose sanction, they still hold, as they before held, whatever of local, or British American "Constitutional rights" they possess. We do not speak thus from any unfriendly spirit towards the "Autis" so called; but because we cannot see with approval their being patted on the back and told "well done! "you have punished the traitors!! now come "and sit down with us to enjoy the fruits of "their treason!!!" So long as they maintain their antagonism to the Union, so long shall we be constrained to believe that they occupy an unpatriotic and disloyal platform; but we believe their professed opposition to the Constitution will speedily give way when they have had practical experience of its operation, and we cannot imagine for a moment that they will attempt the suicidal policy of taking their Province out of the Union. With respect to Nova Scotia, its rights ought to be, and no doubt will be, protected, and even-handed justice meted out towards it, just as if its majority had been found on the other side; and so long as its representatives respect the Constitution, their views will be entitled to respectful consideration on every question of legislation, no matter on which side of the House they may happen to take their seats. But beyond this, we see neither sense nor reason in the anxiety of some to urge on "negotiations" for a compromise with the local majority of that Province, while the unjustifiable attempt to persuade the Nova Scotians that they have been badly treated by their former Legislature, and have shewn great "pluck" in "punishing" its members, is puerile—and something worse.

Since the above was in type the Halifax *Evening Express* has come to hand, in which we find the article quoted below. The course therein stated to have been marked out for the Opposition by their chief, is quite consistent with their duty to their own Province, and the country at large, and one which, under the circumstances, except as to the silly project of remonstrating with the British Parliament, we cannot but approve. It will be noticed that the views of the *Express* on the situation are entirely in accord with our own:

"So it seems the Union defeat sustained in this Province is going to produce no more formidable revolution than a change of Government. All sorts of rumors have been flying about as to the policy of the anti-Union party. We are glad to find that it is going to be the policy of common sense after all. It is now authoritatively announced, in an article whose authorship, no man who knows anything of Mr. Howe's style of thought and expression, can mistake. That article tells us that the anti-Union brigade will go to Ottawa, not to make any protest, or get up any sort of shindy, but quietly to take their seats as members of the Dominion Parliament, take, it may be, a fair share in the work of the House, look after the interests of their constituents, and in the meantime, connect themselves formally neither with the Ministry nor the Opposition. This is well, more especially as we do not see that any oth r course is practicable or possible. But then the work of protesting is not to be blinked out of sight by any means, as the next Legislature is to take up that part of the business. Nova Scotia will ask for deliverance from the Union, at the hands of the Imperial Government. This is to be the programme, it is said, and Mr. Howe is to carry home the document. We think it very likely that this, or something like it, will be done, and every reflecting person knows that it will be labor thrown away. Mr. Howe will be courteously, but firmly, answered, and there will be an end of it. The success or failure of the Union experiment will depend not upon Mr. Howe's resolutions, but upon the general working out of the principle. It must last at any rate, during the existence of the present House, that is, for five years. By that time the Intercolonial Railway will be finished, and in full operation. The capabilities of Union will have got a fair trial—its benefits will have been felt all over the Province, and it will be more find opponents then, than the member for Hants, Pictou or Colchester would now willingly consent that the railroad passing through their counties should be torn up and sold for old iron. The public men, the press and people of Canada and New Brunswick, have spoken out decisively as to the course that will be pursued, notwithstanding the answer of Nova Scotia. They will stand firm, and do what is right to all, and so will Great Britain. Union must have a full and a *fair* trial; and for Nova Scotia to think of blocking up the way, right or wrong, would be the height of folly, and result only in failure and disaster. All parties, then, having fallen in, let each do the best he can for the best interests of his country, and let agitation for repeal alone, till some proof can be shown that Union has been positively injurious. Time alone can supply the only proof that will be accepted either way. We have an unfaltering conviction that all this agitation will end not only in nothing, but that in less than two years the great bulk of the people will be so fully sensible of the value of Union that they will not part with it at any price."

IN Melbourne, Australia, they are far ahead of any city in British North America in serial literature. "*The Illustrated Australian News*," and "*The Illustrated Melbourne Post*," copies of which we have recently had the pleasure of examining, display the development of a wealth of artistic skill which would do no discredit to any of the large cities of the old world. These papers are both weekly and contain besides the illustrations a very large amount of interesting reading matter, and both are modelled after the style of the *Illustrated London News*, one of them reaching even the refinement of a colored plate by way of supplement. Verily, it was no idle notion of the Right Hon. B. D'Israeli which made him talk of "a Britain in Australasia."

THE annual ploughing match under the auspices of the Russell Agricultural Society, takes place to-day on Stevenson's farm, about two miles distant from the city, on the King's road. It is expected there will be a large number of competitors. We understand that the Hon. Mr. MITCHELL and the Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL will be present, and as a matter of course, the county members. Should the day prove fine, it will be a pleasant drive from the city to the scene of operations, as there is a good macadamised road the whole way.

THE London correspondent of the *Canada Medical Journal*, writing under date July 25th has the following complimentary allusion to one of the members of the medical profession of this city:

"Dr. Malloch—one of the most promising of Canadian graduates—passed through London on his way to Canada last week, after a year's sojourn in France. He has been a most industrious and persevering student, and carries back with him the best wishes of all his friends here for his success in life."

MESSRS. KING and CORAM are elected to the Local Legislature of New Brunswick, for the County of St. John. Mr. KING is, we believe, a talented and rising member of the Bar, and will make a useful representative.

MAPLE LEAF CRICKET CLUB.—The attention of members is called to the advertisement of a meeting to be held this evening.

LONDON SOCIETY.—*Oct.* 1867; *Ottawa, John Durie & Son.*—"London Society" for the present month is quite as attractive as any of the preceding numbers. The contents as usual are varied, and the illustrations suggestive. It is a capital magazine wherewith to while away the leisure hours.

LOCAL NEWS.

RETARDED BY THE FOG.—Yesterday morning the fog which prevailed on the river detained the steamer *Queen Victoria* so long that she was unable to reach the city on her return last night, until about half-past nine o'clock.

SHOOTING MATCH.—A spirited Rifle Match came off yesterday between Captain E. A. Johnson, of the 18th Battalion, and George Moss, Esq., proprietor of the *Volunteer Review*, at ranges 200, 300 and 400 yards, for one hundred dollars. Capt. Johnson won by a majority of three points.

MINING NEWS.—We are informed that within the past few days, Messrs. J. T. & W. Pennock, of our city, have negotiated the purchase of the iron location at Arnprior, heretofore owned by the Hon. Billa Flint, of Belleville, for the "Peter Bell Iron Association," a wealthy American Company, and that the purchase money was paid down in cash. The company are, we are pleased to hear, to commence operations at once with a large staff of men.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—Furnished by Mr. W. Hearn, Optician and Druggist, Market Drug Store, York-st.:

OTTAWA, Oct. 16, 1867.

Greatest degree of cold registered during the previous night, 24 above zero.

8 a. m., 40 above zero.
1 p.m., shade, 69 above zero.
6 p. m., 55 above zero.

A TREAT.—Yesterday afternoon we were attracted by the dulcet sounds of music into Mr. E. Miles' London Music Store on Elgin-st. Mr. Dosert, organist of the R. C. Cathedral, was testing one of R. S. Williams' excellent five octave, sub bass, Victoria organs, imported to order for the Rev. Mr. Collins, pastor of St. Andrew's Church. The trial gave perfect satisfaction, indeed it could not have failed, for these instruments are manufactured by skilful workmen, and tested prior to being put in the market. It is almost marvellous to hear the deep melodious bass peal forth, and on the next touch of the keys, ere the sound has died away, the soft piano like tone that can be produced. These instruments are well adapted for church or hall music, and cannot fail to please.

CARLETON COUNTY PLOUGHING MATCH.—On Tuesday next, 22nd inst., the Annual Ploughing Match of the County of Carleton Agricultural Society will take place on the farm of Messrs. T. and W. Graham, Richmond Road, when the following prizes will be competed for:—*Senior Class*—1st prize, by Hon. James Skead, $12; 2nd, by the Society, $10; 3rd, do. $8; 4th, do., $6; 5th, do., $4. *Junior Class*—1st prize, by Alex. Workman & Co., a combined cultivator and plough; 2nd, by the Society, $8; 3rd, do., $6; 4th, do., $4; 5th, do., $3. *Third Class*—(men who never before ploughed in a county match), 1st prize, by the Society, $10; 2nd, a box stove, by T. Birkett, Esq., Hardware Merchant, Rideau-st., value $7; 3rd, by the Society, $6; 4th, a pair of Napoleon boots, by G. H. Preston, Esq., value $5; 5th, by the Society, $4; 6th, do., $3. As there are already a large number of entries made, a spirited competition may be anticipated.

INQUEST.—The adjourned inquest on the body of the woman Foran was resumed last night at seven o'clock. A number of witnesses were examined without eliciting any evidence of a satisfactory nature to throw any further light on the subject of the unhappy woman's death, than that afforded by the appearance and position of the body when first found. No one, it appears, was in the house at the time when she fell, if she did fall. A number of people were in the habit of frequenting the house every day, but no one was seen to enter, or leave it, about the supposed time of her death. Drs. Beaubien and St. Jean made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and decided that the woman's death was caused by strangulation. It was generally supposed that if she had fallen from the top of the stairs and caught her neck between the post and stairs, the position in which she was found, as we stated yesterday, her neck must have been broken, but the *post mortem* showed no bone to have been broken or dislocated. A good deal of interest was manifested by the neighbors to have all available evidence produced at the inquest, but there appeared nothing to warrant any other verdict than such as would be in accordance with the facts as we have related them. The jury were still sitting when our reporter left.

INSPECTION OF THE TROOPS.

The five companies of P. C. O. Rifles and the company of the 17th stationed here, were inspected yesterday by Major-General Russell, Commander of the District. The troops marched from the several barracks to Parliament Hill where they formed in companies. As soon as they had formed, the General and his staff entered the ground and commenced the inspection, each man having opened his kit and laid it out before him, holding each his monthly account book in his hand. The inspection was close and apparently satisfactory. This part of the business over the knapsacks were packed and shouldered. The march past was then executed in the usual way and with great precision, after which the troops were put through the new bayonet drill, and afterwards some beautiful movements of various kinds were executed to test the men as to their proficiency. The General then proceeded to inspect the quarters, mess, commissariat, &c., and dined with the officers in the evening.

ANNUAL MEDAL COMPETITION.

Yesterday the annual firing for the silver medal, presented by Lieut. Russell, to Captain Perry's No. 3 G. B. A., came off at the Range. The day was exceedingly fine, but from reasons of business there was not a large attendance of the members of the battery. In addition to the medal, the following prizes were put in for competition: Second best shot, $3; 3rd best shot, $4; 4th best shot, $2; 5th best shot, $1, a book and 50 rounds of Snider Enfield ammunition; 6th, a pistol. The following is the score of those making eleven points and over. Distance 200 and 400 yards; Hythe position; six rounds:

	200 yds.	400 yds.	Tl.
Sergt. Major Walker	333	204	15
Corporal McEwan	344	333	20
" J. Hearn	333	034	15
Bomb. Hopkins	232	040	14
Gunner Martin	344	444	22
" Rathwell	422	003	11
" Walsh	332	330	14
" A. Hearn	222	032	11
" T. Hopkins	242	303	14
" W. Hearn	433	230	15
Bomb. Ardell	322	232	14

Gunner Martin having scored 22 points out of a possible 24, gained the medal, which was immediately handed over by Captain Perry. Corporal McEwan won the second, and on the ties at 15 points, firing off, the third was gained by Corporal J. Hearn; fourth by Gunner W. Hearn; 5th by Sergt. Major Walker; 6th by Gunner T. Hopkins. The squad then proceeded with their annual firing at 500 and 600 yards, three rounds at each distance. On summing up the score for 13 men, they made an average of 8 points per man.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

(*Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.*)

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—There is a wild rumor that the Fenians are planning an attempt to seize the person of the Queen at Balmoral. Although little or no credit is given to the report, precautionary measures have been taken, and the Household Guard at Balmoral has been doubled.

FLORENCE, Oct. 16.—The last advices received from the Roman Territory report that the Papal forces are falling back towards Rome.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—It is reported that Marshal Narlaez, the Spanish Prime Minister, has offered to the Emperor Napoleon the assistance of Spain in sustaining the temporal power of the Pope.

The Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by the Empress Eugenie, has arrived at St. Cloud from Biarritz.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 16.—The steamship *Germania*, which left here on the 2nd inst., for New York, lost her screw on the 6th and was obliged to put back to Falmouth, where she arrived to-day. She is *en route* to this port where she will go into dock for repairs.

LONDON, October 16.—The Fenian alarm is spreading. The Government is in receipt of many despatches, announcing the possible plans of the Brotherhood. Troops and gunboats have been despatched to Ireland, and the entire western coast of that Island is guarded with extraordinary vigilance.

The despatches received from Italy this evening are very important. The entire press of Italy, almost without exception, favor the seizure of Rome by the Government. The strength of the "party of action" increases hourly. The recent successes have given them new courage. Sharp fights have occurred near Forenes and Alfino, as well as at other points in the Province of Viterbo, in all of which the insurgents have been successful. The Pope has called an immediate meeting of the Cardinals to consider the situation.

PARIS, Oct. 15—p. m.—The official *Moniteur* to-day, says the Papal troops operating in the Pontifical Provinces on Sunday, the 13th, attacked and defeated a large force of Garibaldians who barred the line of advance to Monte Libratto.

LONDON, Oct. 16—Noon.—The prize fight between Mace and O'Baldwin is indefinitely postponed owing to the arrest of the former.

FROM MONTREAL.

Special to the TIMES.

MONTREAL, Oct. 16, 1867.

Gen. Michel took his departure for England yesterday. Addresses were presented by the Mayor and Col. Dyde on behalf of the citizens and volunteers. In reply the General praised the loyalty and military spirit of Canadians, and strongly advised them to foster these feelings—fortify the principal points, and open up the great inland route to the West *via* Ottawa and French Rivers.

Hon. Messrs. Tessier and Bosse have declined the vacant Judgeship of Kamouraska.

FROM TORONTO.

Special to the TIMES.

TORONTO, Oct. 16, 1867.

A meeting is called at the "Albion" for next Friday, to consider the practicability of the Bruce and Erie Railway. Several prominent citizens of Toronto are invited to address the meeting.

A lad named Prior fell through the hatchway of Gordon & Prior's warehouse to the ground floor, and it is feared received serious internal injuries.

The Toronto Rifle match is postponed till the 5th of November.

The concert at St. Michael's Cathedral last evening was very largely attended. Mrs. and Miss Stisted took part in the performance. Hon. J. S. Macdonald was present, and addressed the audience.

The case of the New York counterfeiters is further postponed till the day after to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

From Venezuela.

NEW YORK, October 15.—A Havana special despatch to the *Herald* says advices from Venezuela of the 24th of September, announces that the Oligarchy had been annihilated. It is feared that new revolts will occur, and the militia is being organised to resist future revolutionary attempts. A strong Government has been formed.

Another Lake Disaster.

MILWAUKEE, October 15.—The small propeller *Waukazoo* was lost at the mouth of the Kalamazoo river on Saturday. The passengers and crew were rescued, except two children, who were lost.

The Defeat of the Roman Troops.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The *Herald's* Florence special accounts of the engagement at Verona says after obtaining the first advantage the Garibaldians advanced from the town, and the retiring soldiers of His Holiness were driven to Monte Maggiore in disorder.

A Subscription for Mrs. Lincoln.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The proposition to raise a subscription for Mrs. Lincoln has received her sanction. About five hundred letters have been addressed to prominent politicians and colored clergymen, calling for donations. A book has also been opened in Mr. Brady's rooms, where her wardrobe is on exhibition for the same purpose. The sum of $155.55 was subscribed yesterday in amounts varying from 25 cents to $50.

A New Method of Lighting New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—An experiment was made last night with the new electric light recently invented by a Frenchman, with which he claims to be able to light up the city with a single lamp more completely than gas companies can do. The light was so bright as to be painful to the eyes and cast bright gleams all over the bay.

The British Barque Standard Burnt at Sea.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The British barque *Standard*, from Quebec, for Leith, was fallen in with on the 1st of October, in lat. 37.30, long. 49.50, on fire. All hands abandoned her and after being in their boat for thirty-six hours were picked up by the Norwegian brig *Christine Elizabeth*, which arrived in this port to-day.

THE GOVERNOR GENERALSHIP.

[From the Toronto Globe.]

We can tell the *Gazette* exactly why we pay the Governor-General a large salary. It is simply because we cannot get such a man as the Imperial Government will trust in that position for a moderate sum. It is easy enough to get our own public men to serve as Cabinet Ministers, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Justices for salaries of four or five thousand dollars a year. It is easy enough for our neighbors to get Governors at two, three, and four thousand dollars a-year, because they take their own citizens for the post. But the Governor-General of Canada is an Imperial, as well as a Canadian servant, and requires to be something of a public man and politician in Great Britain before he comes here; and men who answer that requirement sufficiently well to satisfy the Imperial Government and ourselves, will not come out here for one or two thousand pounds a year. When such men agree to come for ten thousand a year they expect to be permitted to do as they please with the money. If the *Gazette* does not think the bargain a good one for the Dominion it should say so honestly, and advocate such a change of system as would give us a Governor-General at less cost; but if we are to give ten thousand pounds a year to get such a Governor-General as Lord Monck, let us give it decently, and scorn all shabby attempts to get the money back in the shape of grand dinners and costly wines for the indulgence of guzzling politicians. There is no doubt that a great many people in Canada do regard the Governor-General's salary as extravagantly large, and during the recent elections many complaints were made on that score. But we are sure that no one in a hundred of the complainants would be the better pleased were he informed that the Governor-General would deem it his duty to spend the money in giving dinners. On the contrary, while it might be possible to reconcile most Canadians to the high salary of the Governor-General as one of the necessities of our connection with the British Empire, no one could possibly hope to satisfy the scruples of the majority of those who think the salary too large, by explaining that the money was intended to be wasted in dinner-giving.

DEPARTURE OF SIR JOHN MICHEL.

The Montreal *News* of the 16th, says:

"This distinguished officer, who has so successfully filled the positions of Commander of the Forces in B. N. America, and also Administrator of the Government during the absence of Lord Monck, left last evening per steamer *Canada* for Quebec, where he will this morning embark on H. M. S. *Himalaya* for England. His departure was made the occasion by our citizens, through the Mayor and Corporation, and by our volunteers, through Colonel Dyde and the officers commanding the force in Montreal, of presenting him with addresses expressive of the high estimation in which he was at all times held during his sojourn among us. These addresses were last evening presented to Sir John Michel in the large saloon of the steamer *Canada*, which was filled with officers, regular and volunteer, and many of our citizens, ladies and gentlemen—warm friends of the old veteran and his much esteemed lady."

The following is Sir John's reply to the addresses:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, Col. Dyde and Volunteer Militia:

I think I am entitled to consider the gentlemen of Montreal and her Volunteer Militia as one united body of civil patriots, vieing with each other in devotion to their country, and loyalty to the Crown of England.

To you, then, collectively, I tender my heartfelt thanks for the kindly addresses now presented to me.

His Honor the Mayor has been pleased to speak favorably of my endeavors both as commander of the army in this country and as Administrator of the Government—Colonel Dyde, of the encouragement I have given to the Volunteers of Canada.

My business was to encourage the military spirit, the spirit of self-defence, that I might find in this country, and to give (if required) auxiliary aid.

What did I find in Canada? Loyalty to the backbone, a noble military spirit, a determination to be a country, respected by her powerful neighbor, and looked upon by the country of nations.

Could I, then, have done less than place any small ability or energy I may possess at the disposal of Canada?

On my arrival in Canada I found little more than a paper Volunteer force. You have now a fairly organised, well equipped force of over 32,000 men.

But good as are your volunteers, admirable as they are for the reserve force for the Dominion, still we must recollect that they are the elite of the country, men so required in their different positions in life that serious injury arises from any protracted absence.

In your first line of defence you must have a Militia, and let your second be composed of these patriotic volunteers.

But our time is short; yet before we part I would wish you all to take home with you one or two points for your deep consideration, to be conned over there, and in your civil lives steadily to be carried out.

I now speak to your whole country, but very especially to you, men of Montreal.

You are placed in a position held by no other city that I know of in the world. You are placed on the only spot on a vast continent which can be made the receiving house of one-third of a continent's exterior trade, and able to despatch that third to Europe.

You have the power of being, and you must be one day or other, one of the most flourishing capitals on the face of the globe.

But you are unsafely situated; your gains, some day, if you are unwisely penurious, may be taken to pay for your capture; your very prosperity may be the cause of your ruin.

I will endeavor, then, as a legacy, to leave you one or two words of advice:

Fortify—arm—open the great water route to the West.

As a soldier, I tell you that your city and island may be made most powerfully strong, at no very great expense.

Montreal, Kingston and Prescott partially should immediately be fortified.

Your Militia should be made real.

Your volunteers a second line.

Whilst the grand route to the sea, by the Ottawa and French river, should, as soon as possible, be undertaken, giving you a backbone of military strength, and bringing to your doors the vast trade of the vaster West.

I see before me a vision of the great West, both of the United States and Hudson Bay Territory, pouring its volume of agricultural wealth by this route to Montreal, and from thence to Albany and Quebec to Europe.

I see the vast metallic fields on the shores of the Superior and Huron and Upper Rivers pouring forth their wealth.

I see the unemployed millions of the old world hastening to this land of plenty, and I behold Montreal the undoubted capital and queen of this noble Empire.

But, no, it is no vision—it is a reality of the future. And so I say to you, men of Montreal, open quickly your canals,—develop your resources,—fortify and arm, and peace and plenty will be the result.

I now wish you all a God-speed.

Go on and prosper—Farewell.

At the conclusion of Sir John's reply, hearty cheers were given for himself and Lady Michel and a prosperous voyage wished them across to old England.

There was but a short time for leave-taking, as the boat started almost immediately on the conclusion of the General's speech.

As the *Canada* left the wharf more cheers were given, and a salute of 13 guns fired from Her Majesty's sloop *Wolverine*.

CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF FITZROY.

Minutes of Council, Oct 12, 1867.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT—The Reeve, and Messrs. Dean and Stevenson.

The minutes of last session were read.

Also, proceedings of a special school meeting of S. S. No. 11, and a petition of William Whyte relative thereto.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that the Reeve give John Lushman an order on the Treasurer for the sum of four dollars and ninety-five cents, for repairing the bridge on the gully near John Howe's, on the road leading from Hubbell's Falls to Arnprior.—Carried.

A petition of certain inhabitants of S. S. No. 11 was read, praying for the removal of W. Richey therefrom.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that the Reeve give Michael Quigley an order on the Treasurer, for the sum of six dollars and sixty-six cents, for placing the boom and finding a chain to attach the said boom to the bridge on the east side of the Mississippi, at the fourth concession line.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that the Clerk be directed by this council to give the required notices to school sections Nos. 11 and 2, relative to the alterations of said sections.—Carried.

Mr. Story entered.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that the By-law to authorize the stopping up of the old road across the north quarter of Lot No. 24, in the eleventh concession of the township of Fitzroy, be now read a first, second, and third time, and passed, any rule to the contrary notwithstanding.—Carried.

By-law No. 174 read first, second, and third time and passed accordingly.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that the Reeve give James McCuan an order on the Treasurer for the sum of ten dollars for repairs done on the bridge over the Waba Creek.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that the sum of five dollars be granted to repair the side line road between Lots Nos. 20 and 21, in the third concession of this township, and that John McConnell superintend the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. Story, that the Reeve give Richard Cody or bearer an order on the Treasurer for the sum of one hundred dollars, to aid in building a bridge on the town line between Huntley and Fitzroy, near Richard Cody's.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr. Story, that this council do now adjourn until Saturday, the 19th instant.—Carried.

W. P. TAYLOR, T. C.

—The New York correspondent of the London *Economist* asserts that the Comptroller of the United States currency keeps a black list in which appear the names of all National Banks suspected of unsoundness. It is more than suspected that seven banks are enrolled in this record, two of which do business in New York.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD.

The Pastoral Address of the Bishops to the Faithful.

The *Times* publishes the following address issued by the Pan-Anglican Synod:

To the Faithful in Christ Jesus, the Priests and Deacons, and the Lay Members of the Church of Christ in Communion with the Anglican Branch of the Church Catholic—

"We, the undersigned Bishops, gathered under the good providence of God for prayer and Conference at Lambeth, pray for you that ye may obtain grace, mercy, and peace from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ our Saviour.

"We give thanks to God, brethren beloved, for the faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love to wards the Saints, which hath abounded among you; and for the knowledge of Christ which through you hath been spread abroad among the most vigorous races of the earth. And with one mouth we make our supplications to God even the Father, that by the power of the Holy Ghost He would strengthen us with His might, to amend among us the things which are amiss, to supply the things which are lacking, and to reach forth unto higher measures of love and zeal in worshiping Him, and in making known His name; and we pray that in His good time He would give back unto His whole church the blessed gift of unity in truth.

"And now we exhort you in love that ye keep whole and undefiled the Faith once delivered to the Saints, as ye have received it of the Lord Jesus. We entreat you to watch and pray, and to strive heartily with us against the frauds and subtleties wherewith the Faith hath been aforetime and is now assailed.

"We beseech you to hold fast as the sure word of God all the canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, and that by diligent study of these oracles of God, praying in the Holy Ghost, ye seek to know more of the Lord Jesus Christ our Saviour, whom they reveal unto us, and of the will of God which they declare.

"Furthermore, we entreat you to guard yourselves and yours against the growing superstitions and additions which in these latter days the truth of God hath been overlaid; as otherwise, so especially by the pretension to universal sovereignty over God's heritage asserted for the See of Rome; and by the practical exaltation of the blessed Virgin Mary as a mediator in the place of Her Divine Son, and by the addressing of prayers to her as intercessor between God and man. Of such beware, we beseech you, knowing that the jealous God giveth not his honor to another.

"Build yourselves up therefore, beloved in your most holy faith; grow in grace and in the knowledge and love of Jesus Christ our Lord. Show forth before all men by your faith, self-denial, purity, and godly conversation, as well as by your labors, and for the people among whom God hath so widely spread you, and by the setting forth of His Gospel to the unbelievers and the heathen, that ye are indeed the servants of Him who died for us to reconcile His Father to us, and to be a sacrifice for the sins of the whole world.

"Brethren beloved, with one voice we warn you; the time is short; the Lord cometh; watch and be sober. Abide steadfast in the communion of saints wherein God hath granted you a place. Seek in faith for oneness with Christ in the blessed sacrament of His body and blood. Hold fast the Creeds, and the pure worship and order, which of God's grace ye have inherited from the Primitive Church. Beware of causing divisions contrary to the doctrine ye have received. Pray and seek for unity among yourselves, and among all the faithful in Christ Jesus, and the good Lord make you perfect, and keep your bodies, souls, and spirits until the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ.

C. T. Cantuar; M. G. Armagh; R. C. Dublin; A. C. London; C. R. Winton; C. St. David's; J. Litchfield; S. Oxon; Thomas Vowler St. Asaph; A. Llandaff; John Lincoln; W. K. Sarum; John T. Norwich; J. C. Bangor; H. Worcester; C. J. Gloucester and Bristol; E. H. Ely; William Chester; T. L. Rochester; Samuel Meath; H. Kilmore; Charles Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoe; Robert Eden, D. D., bishop of Moray, Ross and Caithness, Primus; Alexander Ewing, bishop of Argyle and the Isles; Thos. G. Suther, bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney; Chas. Wadsworth, D. C. L., bishop of St. Andrews, Dunneld and Dunblane; Wm. S. Wilson, bishop of Glasgow and Galloway; Thos. B. Morrell, coadjutor bishop of Edinburg; F. Montreal, Metropolitan of Canada; G. A. New Zealand, Metropolitan of New Zealand; R. Capetown, Metropolitan South Africa; Aubrey G. Jamaica; T. Barbadoes; J. Bombay; H. Nova Scotia; F. T. Labuan; H. Grahamstown; Mathew Perth; H. J. C. Christchurch; Benj. Huron; W. W. Antigua; E. H. Sierra Leone; T. N. Honolulu; J. T. Ontario; J. W. Quebec; W. J. Gibraltar; H. L. Dunedin; Horace Sodor and Man; Edward Bishop Orange River Free State; A. N. Niagara; William George Tozer, Missionary Bishop; James B. Kelly, Coadjutor of Newfoundland; J. Angl. Hierosol; John H. Hopkins, Presiding Bishop of Pr. Ep. Church in the United States; Charles P. M'Ilvaine, Bishop of Ohio; Manton Eastburn, Bishop of Massachusetts; John Payne, Bishop of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent; Henry J. Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois; Thomas Atkinson, Bishop of North Carolina; Henry W. Lee, Bishop of Iowa; Horatio Potter, Bishop of New York; Thomas M. Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island; Alexander Gregg, Bishop of Texas; W. H. Odenheimer, Bishop of New Jersey; G. T. Cedell, Assistant Bishop of Ohio; Henry C. Lay, Missionary Bishop of Arkansas and the Indian Territory; Jos. C. Talbot, Assistant Bishop of Indiana; Charles H. Milmer, Bishop of Alabama; Charles Told Quintard, Bishop of Tennessee; John B. Kerfoot, Bishop of Pittsburgh; J. P. B. Wilmer, Bishop of Louisiana; C. M. Williams, Missionary Bishop to China; J. Chapman, Bishop; George Smith, late Bishop of Victoria (China); David Anderson, late Bishop of Rupert's Land; Edmond Hobhouse, Bishop of New Zealand.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Extraordinary Speech of the Sultan to the Russian Ambassador.

[Constantinople Correspondence of the Paris Monde.]

In the audience which the ambassador of the Czar had with his Ottoman Majesty before starting on his second journey to the Crimea, the general adverted to the question of Crete with the view of repeating the friendly and disinterested advice before given; namely, to cede Candia to Greece, and thereby avoid the gravest complications. His Excellency, at the same time, expressed his desire to know the final answer of the Sultan, in order to be able to communicate it verbally to the Emperor Alexander. His Ottoman Majesty then, addressing the Russian ambassador in a tone of great resoluteness and bitterness, replied:

You advise me to cede Candia to King George, who wants it in order to render himself popular in Greece; he is not a born Greek, and who has reigned scarcely three years. I am the thirty-third descendant of a dynasty which owes so much to its people over whom it has reigned for upwards of five centuries; and you estimate my popularity—mine, at nothing! From the commencement of this affair of Crete I have received numerous and warm addresses from my Mussulman subjects, who, from all quarters, offered to organise themselves in volunteer corps at their own cost, and to march to the relief of their brethren in Candia. You perceive, it depended only on me to crush the insurrection by throwing 200,000 Turks into the island, and to every proposition of a nature to assail the integrity of my empire. To cede Candia, General—can you really mean it? How could I, after such an act, cross the threshold of my palace and encounter in the streets of my capital the glances of my indignant people? You wish me, in making this cession, to sign the dishonor of my crown and of my dynasty. Never! never! Not only shall I not cede Candia, but I shall give my consent to nothing which, in the remotest degree, could tend to such an act. The Emperor Alexander will, I am sure, comprehend me when you report to him these words, which are not only uttered by my lips, but also proceed from my inmost heart.

—The American emigrants who went to Jaffa with the idea of colonizing that sacred soil have failed miserably, and are now applying to their charitable countrymen for means to bring them home. They call upon them to remember "what England is doing to rescue fewer than they from the grip of King Theodore, of Abyssinia."

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

ROME, Sept. 21.—Subjoined is the text of the allocution pronounced by the Pope at yesterday's consistory:

Venerable Brethren,—