NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Toronto Papers—Jones & Holland.
Situation Wanted.
To Members of Parliament—Board.
Notice—W. F. Powell.
Grand Bazaar—Skating Rink.
Her Majesty's Theatre—California Troupe.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1867.

We noticed yesterday that the Hon. J. S. MACDONALD occupied his old seat at the head of the first row of benches on the left of the SPEAKER. This was the seat on which the name of the Hon. JOSEPH HOWE was ticketed, but that gentleman occupied the seventh seat from the SPEAKER on the first row, left. We understand that Mr. HOWE declined the foremost bench on the left on which his name had been placed. We are very glad to see the Hon. J. S. MACDONALD occupying his old seat.

THE election of the Hon. JAMES COCKBURN as SPEAKER of the House of Commons was, we believe, generally anticipated among Western members, as well as among those from other sections of the Dominion. There was a feeling that the Hon. JOHN H. GRAY should have been chosen for this high and honorable position, but we believe that the sentiment of the whole House was largely in favor of Mr. COCKBURN. Mr. COCKBURN has had ample experience in Parliament, and will, we have every confidence, make an able and efficient SPEAKER. The position to which he has been elevated by the unanimous vote of the House is one of great responsibility, but we believe that he will be found fully equal to it. His past Parliamentary experience, his legal attainments, and his suavity of manners, point him out as a gentleman well qualified to fill the important position of first Commoner of the Dominion of Canada. We have every confidence that he will satisfy the expectations of his friends, and prove that the unanimous choice of the House has been one which future circumstances will give no reason to regret.

WE are very glad to learn that Mr. G. H. MACAULAY has been reappointed, for the third time, as SECRETARY to the SPEAKER. Mr. MACAULAY's qualifications for this confidential and important office are very well and generally known. As a Barrister of Lower Canada, he brings to the discharge of his duties such legal knowledge as is eminently desirable in one holding such a position. His well known familiarity with both the French and English languages renders him especially useful in the position which he has heretofore occupied with so much credit to himself, and makes him as it were a sort of representative man of the country. We think it is not out of place here to state what we have heard, more than once, both from Ministerial and Opposition members, that Mr. MACAULAY has heretofore discharged the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of both sides of the House. No one has ever had occasion to complain that Mr. MACAULAY has betrayed the confidences which necessarily came to his lot on account of his position, and we feel assured that no appointment will be hailed with more general satisfaction than his.

THE House of Commons meets to-day at half-past two o'clock. HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR-GENERAL will attend at three o'clock in the Senate Chamber, to deliver the Speech from the Throne. The speech will probably contain the following points:

HIS EXCELLENCY will congratulate the Parliament of Canada on his being called to assist at the formation of the great Confederation inaugurated by the Act of Union. He will next refer to the Imperial Act constituting the Union as having been framed with exclusive reference to the wishes of the Colonies.

The succeeding paragraph will refer to the duty of Parliament to harmonise the several institutions of the respective provinces, in so far as legislative action may be required to give symmetry to the general administration. Next HIS EXCELLENCY will probably refer to the rights of the people, as free and self-governing, to make such laws as may be found expedient to carry out the objects already mentioned.

It will very likely be stated that measures will be submitted for the amendment and assimilation of the Laws now existing in the several Provinces relating to currency, customs, excise, and revenue generally,—for the adoption of an uniform postal system,—for the proper management and maintenance of the Public Works and Properties of the Dominion,—for the adoption of a well considered scheme of Militia Organization and Defence,—for the proper administration of Indian affairs,—for the introduction of uniform Laws respecting Patents of Invention and Discovery,—the Naturalization of Aliens,—and the assimilation of the Criminal Law and the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

It is also very probable that reference will be made to the obligation of Canada to provide for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. In this connection the liberality of the Imperial Parliament in granting the guarantee for the cost of its construction will very likely be alluded to.

The attention of the House will also, in all probability, be invited to the subject of western extension, as well as to the best means for the protection and development of the Fisheries and Marine interests.

It may also be suggested that measures defining the privileges of Parliament, and for the establishment of uniform laws relating to elections, and for the trial of controverted elections, will also be submitted.

Next, it will probably be mentioned that the circumstances under which the Act of Union came into operation, rendered it impossible to obtain the assent of the Legislature to the expenditure necessary for carrying on the ordinary business of the Government; and that, therefore, such expenditure has been incurred on the responsibility of Ministers of the Crown. The usual reference to the estimates will also, as a matter of course, be made.

The next subject to be referred to will probably be the organization of the Volunteer and Militia force.

The speech will very likely conclude with a reference to the abundant harvest, and to the moral and material support extended by the Mother Country to the several Provinces in their endeavors to form a new nationality.

Among the heads of the Departments who attended on the Civil Staff of the Governor-General, we observed W. H. Lee, Esq., Clerk of the Privy Council, who has, we understand, been present on similar occasions for the last forty years.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

OPENING OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The proceedings of yesterday, supplemented by those which will take place to-day, will form an interesting chapter in the history of our new Dominion, which we have good reason to believe will in the progress of time embrace the whole territory from north of the United States to late Russian possessions, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Already it is the second power on this continent; and should careful and moderate views animate our statesmen, and the struggles of hostile and intemperate factions continue to be a part of the policy of our southern neighbors, rending the various sections asunder, there is no reason that in time it may not be the first of American powers. Under such circumstances it was natural that great interest should attach to the opening proceedings, not only on account of the vast interests involved, but of the honor which must attach to those who should take a prominent part in them. Of course among the hundreds of members collected in the capital on Tuesday night and yesterday morning, the all engrossing subject of conversation was as to who would be the first Speaker of the House of Commons. Although many names were mooted, prominent among which was that of the Hon. John Rose, of Montreal, it finally came to be decided that the contest would be a friendly one between the Hon. James Cockburn, late Solicitor General for Upper Canada, and Col. Gray, of New Brunswick, and that the choice would lay with the Ministry between two of their own friends, as the Opposition seemed determined, as the event proved, to make no sign.

Early yesterday morning flags floated from the towers of the public buildings, and also from private houses in various parts of the capital, and officers and soldiers, both of the regular and volunteer branches of the service, were seen hurrying to and fro, preparing for the auspicious event.

Long before three o'clock, the galleries of the Senate Chamber were crowded with anxious spectators, and even the space set apart for the sole use of the knights of the quill, was ruthlessly invaded by the fair visitors and denizens of Ottawa.

About half past two o'clock, the military was drawn up on the Parliamentary quadrangle composed of the right wing of the P. C. O. Rifle Brigade, the Ottawa Provisional Brigade of Artillery, Companies one and two of Provisional Battalion of Rifles, and one company of the 17th regiment. A portion of the P. C. O. formed the guard of honor, another portion lined the corridors leading to the Senate Chamber, and the remainder, with the company of the 17th regiment and volunteers, lined the walk leading from the entrance to the quadrangle to the entrance to the Legislative Halls. The Ottawa Field Battery was drawn up on the Major's Hill. At three o'clock the thunder of nineteen guns from it announced that His Excellency Lord Monck had arrived, and was about to take his seat in state on the Vice Royal Throne. His Excellency, accompanied by his Staff, was preceded by Lieutenant-Governor Musgrave, of Newfoundland, Lieutenant-Governor Stisted, of Ontario, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Wyndham, Commander of the forces, and Major-General Russell, with their respective suites.

On the floor of the Senate, besides the Senators, the Ministers of the Crown with their ladies occupied the space on either side of the Throne, and among the civil staff we noticed W. H. Lee, Esq., Clerk of the Privy Council, who has, we understand, been present on similar occasions through the various phases of our colonial progress for the last forty years.

After the names of the Senators had been called, the Hon. Mr. Cauchon, Speaker of the Senate, stated that it was not His Excellency's intention to lay before them the important questions which would be committed to their charge until the House of Commons was duly organised by the election of a Speaker; but would further communicate with them tomorrow, (to-day,) at 3 o'clock.

HIS EXCELLENCY then commanded the attention of the faithful Commons, the Members of which had been sworn in between 12 and 1 o'clock, by the Clerk of the House. When the Commons appeared at the bar at the summons of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, they were instructed to proceed to the election of Speaker, and the proceedings so far as the Senate was concerned, was concluded for the day.

His Excellency then left the building in the same order that he had entered it, the Field Battery announcing his departure by a second salvo of nineteen guns. The Commons returned to their Legislative Hall, and when order was restored

Hon. Sir J. A. MACDONALD, Minister of Justice, moved, seconded by Hon. G. E. Cartier, Minister of Militia, that the Hon James Cockburn, being a fit and proper person, be appointed Speaker of the House of Commons during the present Parliament.

The hon. and gallant Knight in making the motion paid a high compliment to the ability and acquirements of Mr. Cockburn, stating that almost immediately on his entering Parliament, he had been marked as a man of no ordinary ability, by being appointed a Minister of the Crown, and he predicted that he would fill the chair of the House of Commons to the satisfaction of the members as faithfully and ably as he had discharged his other high and important duties.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER supported the motion by a speech in French.

Mr. JOSEPH DUFRESNE, in a lengthy speech, also in French, objected that the Hon. Mr. Cockburn was not sufficiently acquainted with the French language to fulfil the duties of presiding officer to the satisfaction of the portion of the House speaking in French.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER, in reply, said that although his hon. friend Mr. Cockburn might not speak in French as fluently as in English, he thoroughly understood it and was educated in that language, and no inconvenience would arise on that ground.

The motion being put by the Clerk and there being no amendment, it was carried unanimously.

On taking the Chair the SPEAKER briefly thanked the House for the honor conferred upon him, by electing him to the important position which he then occupied. It would be his duty to act fairly and impartially to the best of his ability, and in the performance of that duty, he would shrink from no responsibility; and from the long Parliamentary experience of a large number of the members, he felt that he would have valuable assistance in the discharge of the duties of his office.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that as there were no rules for the guidance of members, he thought the plan adopted in 1841 should be followed. It would be necessary for a committee selected from the whole House to be appointed for the purpose of drawing up a code of rules to be reported to the House. In the meantime, the practice of the last session of the Parliament of the Province of Canada, which was almost the same as that which governed the House of Commons in England, was the best that they could follow. He therefore moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Cartier, that the rules of last session be adopted, which was carried.

On motion of Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald the House then adjourned until to-day at two o'clock.

Owing, we presume, to the late arrival of some of the members, their proper location was hardly arrived at at this first sitting. The Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, of course, took his seat as leader of the Government, with Mr. Cartier on his right, and the other Ministers around them. On the opposite side, however, Hon. Joseph Howe repudiated the leadership, and took the seventh on the front row of Opposition benches, the one heretofore assigned to the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, while the latter, perhaps from long habit, took the seat usually occupied by the leader of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition. These things, however, with the confusion attendant upon a first sitting, will be speedily rectified alike to the comfort of the members and reporters. So far the utmost harmony has characterized the intercourse of members, and from all we can hear the reign of faction has received a wholesome check from the extension of our national existence, and the consequent enlargement of the views of the statesmen of the Dominion of Canada.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—*Leonard Scott, Publishing Co., New York. John Durie & Son, Ottawa.*

We have received the October number of this American republication. The contents are: Polygamy and Monogamy in Turkey; The Apostle's Creed; M. Louis Blanc's Letters on England; Lloyd's Sweden and its Game Birds; Dualism in Austria; La Bruyere, his Life and Works; Democracy; Russia; Contemporary Literature.

LOCAL NEWS.

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Garland, Mutchmor & Co., 20 Sparks-st., make a speciality of carpets and house furnishings. They have a large stock, comprising new choice patterns in Brussels tapestry, two and three ply carpettings, to which they are making weekly additions. Carpets made and laid with despatch. Inspection invited. 582-y

PENNY READINGS.—A meeting of gentlemen favorable to the Penny Reading movement was held at the City Hall on Tuesday evening, Dr. Sweetland in the chair, when a committee was formed for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the undertaking. The said committee will meet at the same place Friday (to-morrow), evening for the purpose of electing a Committee on Readings. The first Readings will probably be given on some evening of next week.

DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN VISITORS.—Among the distinguished visitors to the capital on the occasion of the opening of Parliament, we noticed the Hon. V. L. Pruyn, member of Congress, Washington, and General Marvin, the former of whom we believe entertained the Prince of Wales on the occasion of His Royal Highness' visit to the United States. It is very agreeable to receive friendly visits from American statesmen on occasions like the present, and we tender them a hearty welcome.

OTTAWA QUARTERLY FAIR.—Yesterday was the Quarterly Fair. The last few fairs have been very meager, but yesterday the character of the institution was redeemed somewhat; but very few cattle were offered for sale, but the horses made up for it. There were a considerable number of them and many were very good, but the prices asked being higher than met the views of purchasers, not many changed hands. York-st. was kept alive yesterday, with racing and shewing off the "points," and at night most of them went home none the better for the journey.

ARREST ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Some time since a wealthy merchant of this city received a letter, purporting that his son had been in the habit of frequenting a disreputable house in this city, where he owed some fourteen dollars, and threatened exposure unless said money was paid. Detective O'Neill being informed of the matter, laid his plans, and after waiting a fortnight succeeded in catching the writer of the letter, and he will appear at the Police Court this morning to answer.

THE BAZAAR.—The Bazaar for the benefit of the Cathedral was better attended yesterday and last evening than on the preceding day. The band of the Rifles played their programme, filling the place with harmony, and we are informed they will execute another this evening, which cannot but be attractive. Visitors will find any number of young ladies ready to supply them with all sorts of pretty things, but they must go with pockets full of quarters, without which it will be impossible to find favor in the eyes of the pretty merchants of the stalls.

ARRIVALS AT THE REVERE HOUSE, YESTERDAY.—Chas. Jones, London; Edward W. Murray, Buckingham; C. Wilson, M. P., London; F. T. McConkey, M. P., Barrie; D. Hutchinson, Montreal; John Wallace, Hillsboro, N. B.; Robert Nicholson and two ladies, Merrickville; D. Wylie, Brockville; M. Vanallen, Belleville; M. Higgins, Perth; Capt. Parsull, Oneida; P. C. Mullacky, Montreal; A. W. Godfrey, Racine, Wis.; George Jones, Montreal; F. H. Mallock, Kingston; C. W. Lawrence, New York; A. Wright, Collingwood; David Reesor, Markham.

THE GREAT HISTORICAL EVENT OF THE OPENING OF THE FIRST CONFEDERATE PARLIAMENT TO BE COMMEMORATED IN A PICTURE.—Mr. Notman, the distinguished photographer, has decided in conjunction with Mr. J. A. Frazer, to produce a grand picture of the opening of the first Confederate Parliament, which shall embrace the portraits of all present. In the hands of such an artist as Mr. Notman, this will no doubt, be a perfect work and one of great value. Mr. Notman has taken every precaution necessary to secure its faultless execution, and in order to ensure perfect accuracy of detail, Mr. Frazer has for some days been engaged in taking sketches in the building. See advertisement.

SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS AND COSTLY PRESENTS.—The Fakir of Vishnu visits Ottawa, and holds forth at the Theatre on Friday, Saturday, and Monday evenings, giving also a Matinee on Saturday afternoon for scholars and families. In addition to the great carnival of fun, and the usual quantity of conjuring sleight-of-hand magic, or whatever is its right name, he treats his audiences to specimens of spirit rapping, and promises to distribute at each performance 150 valuable presents, comprising whole sets of furniture, cooking stoves, watches, &c. If the Fakir keep his promises, we will ensure him full houses. We shall watch the first distribution with considerable interest, and so will the people at large.

THE CALIFORNIA TROUPE.—Had this company been thoroughly advertised, they would have drawn houses at least equal to those drawn by many inferior companies. We have seen performances far inferior to theirs fill Her Majesty's Theatre to overflowing; whilst theirs have met with poor encouragement. This is their last night, and those who desire a good and varied entertainment would certainly pay them a visit if they could be made to understand the superiority of their performances. Mdlle. Celeste performs admirably on the wire and tight rope, and the astounding feats of the Lavender Brothers on L'Echelle Perilleuse and the double Trapeze are beyond belief.

LACROSSE.—The game of Lacrosse played yesterday between nine of the St. Regis Indians and nine of the Ottawa Club resulted, as many believed it would, in victory to the Indians. Three straight games were won by them in little over half an hour. The Ottawa boys, dispose of themselves as they would, seemed to present but a trifling obstacle to the ball in its course to the goal. The way in which it got through seemed unaccountable to the discomfited players, and it really did seem astonishing that the Ottawa Club, who gave such hard work to the Montrealers, should allow the Indians to put the ball through in the way they did. However, they have learned a lesson which they may profit by. They have the stuff in them, but want practice. The Indians, we understand, have been practicing during the whole Summer. Never mind boys, better luck next time.

THE BAZAAR.—The string band of the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, will play the following programme this evening in the Skating Rink Music Hall, commencing at 8 o'clock.

PART 1st.

1	Overture	"Figaro"	Mozart
2	Waltz	"Les Gondoles de la Tamis"	Bosisir
3	Operatic Selection	"Martha"	Flotow
4	Quadrille	"Seraphinen"	Labitzky
5	The Laughing Polka		Mony

PART 2ND.

1	Overture	"Sofanisbe"	Pacini
2	Waltz	"Mabel"	Godfry
3	Selection "The Reminiscences of Scotland"		Miller
4	Quadrille	"l'Estafette"	Bosisir
5	Galop	"The St Petersburg new Champagne"	Lumbye

The Rifle Brigade Marches.
National Anthem.

I. P. B. S.—The second anniversary of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of the city of Ottawa takes place on Tuesday next, the 12th inst. The society will meet at nine o'clock in the morning in their rooms, Queen-st., for despatch of business and election of officers. Precisely at eleven o'clock the society will form in procession and proceed to Christ Church, where divine service will be held by Rev. J. S. Lauder, chaplain. In the evening an entertainment will be given in the Theatre, at which the Hon. Joseph Howe, Hon. T. D. McGee, and other talented speakers, are expected to be present and deliver addresses. Since the formation of this society in the fall of 1865, an immense amount of good has been done through its influence; in many cases irrespective of creed or nationality. We therefore trust a liberal patronage will in the present case be (as has always heretofore been), extended towards this truly charitable institution.

THE MENTAL OUTFIT OF THE NEW DOMINION.

BY THE HON. THOS. D'ARCY MCGEE, M.P., &c.

(A Paper read in the Fortnightly Series, of the Montreal Literary Club, on Monday evening, Nov. 4.)

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I propose to offer the Club a short paper on "the Mental Outfit of the New Dominion."

Concerning the physical resources of the united Provinces—their military and maritime interests—the changes and improvements in their means of intercourse—their most urgent necessities in the way of legislation: of all these there will be occasions enough to speak elsewhere. For the present subject, the present time would seem most suitable, and this Club the natural audience, to which to address whatever is to be said. It is true some mere politician may say, "let us look to Ottawa," as to the best collection of our mental productions; or some much occupied citizen here, (in Montreal,) may interpose with, "patience, we are building our city." I know the city must be built, and I hope it will be wisely and well built; I know the country must be governed, and I trust it will be well and wisely governed; but it can neither hinder the growth of the city, nor distract the councils of the country, to consider now, on the eve of our first Dominion Parliament, with what intellectual forces and appliances, with what quantity and kind of mental common stock, we are about to set up for ourselves, a distinct national existence in North America.

All political observers are, I believe, now agreed, that all the forces of a nation may be classed under three heads, of moral, mental, and physical force. It needs no argument to prove, that in this reading and writing age; "the age of the press" as it has been called, power must be wherever true intelligence is, and where most intelligence, most power. If England conquers India by intellect and bravery, she can retain it only at the price of re-educating India; if a Czar Peter and a Czarina Catherine, add vast realms to the Russian Empire, they too, must send out the schoolmasters to put up the fence, and break in the wild cattle they have caught; if a United States reaches the rank of first powers, it must at the same time, send its best writers as ambassadors of its interior civilization. To this end Benjamin Franklin, Irving, Everett, Paulding, Bancroft, Motley and Marsh, have been selected with the true instinct of mental independence, to represent the new country at the old courts of Christendom; while Howard Payne, Hawthorne, Mitchell, and other literary men, have filled important consular offices, by the dictation of the same sentiment, of intellectual self-assertion. Regarding the New Dominion as an incipient new Nation, it seems to me, that our mental self-reliance is an essential condition of our political independence; I do not mean a state of public mind, puffed up on small things; an exaggerated opinion of ourselves and a barbarian depreciation of foreigners; a controversial state of mind; or merely imitative apish civilization. I mean a mental condition, thoughtful and true; national in its preferences, but catholic in its sympathies; gravitating inward, not outward; ready to learn from every other people on one sole condition, that the lesson when learned, has been worth acquiring. In short, I would desire to see, Gentlemen, our new national character distinguished by a manly modesty as much as by mental independence; by the conscientious exercise of the critical faculties, as well as by the zeal of the inquirer.

"Patience, friend, we are building our city!" With all my heart—build away. God speed the trowel and the plumb-line as well as the loom, the plough and the anvil. But dream not, my dear neighbor, that great cities are built chiefly by stone-masons. Let me give you an illustration of the contrary fact. Take Boston and Montreal, for example, in their actual relations. Boston has some advantages in size and wealth, but it has another and a nobler sort of superiority; it is the vicinage of native poets like Longfellow and Lowell; of orators, like Wendell Phillips; of a sort of Leipsic commerce in books, if not the largest in quantity, the most valuable in quality, of any carried on in the New World. Take a thousand of the most intelligent of our citizens, and you will find that Boston books and Boston utterances sway the minds of one-half of them; while Montreal is, I fear, absolutely unknown and unfelt, as an intellectual community in Boston and elsewhere. Far be it from me to disparage our own city; I cordially concur in the honest pride of every inhabitant, in the strong masonry and fine style of our new edifices; but if "stone walls do not a prison make," still less do they make a capital—a ruling city—a seat of light and guidances, and authority, to a nation or a generation. When the Parliamentary buildings were finished at Ottawa, one of the first problems was to regulate the heating apparatus, in short, to make them habitable for half the year; and this precisely is the problem with us in relation to another and equally necessary kind of plenishing and furnishing, for town and country. It remains for us to learn whether we have the internal heat and light, to stand alone, and go alone—as go we must, either alone or with a master, leading us by the hand.

Our next census—in 1870—will find us over 4,000,000 of souls; educationally, as far as rudimental learning goes, as well advanced as "the most favoured nations" in that respect.

I am indebted to Mr. Griffin, Deputy-Postmaster-General, for valuable evidence, not only of the quantity of reading and writing matter distributed by post in Ontario and Quebec during the present year, but also during the last four years. Mr. Griffin sends me these figures as to the letters and newspapers circulated through the former Upper and Lower Canada offices from 1863 to 1867, inclusive:

	Letters.	Newspapers.
1863	11,000,000	12,500,000
1864	11,500,000	12,500,000
1865	12,200,000	11,800,000
1866	13,000,000	12,800,000
1867	14,200,000	14,000,000

As to 1868-9, "I think it probable," says Mr. Griffin, "that the Postmasters were not as accurate as they should have been." The same gentleman adds that "of the fourteen millions of papers circulating this year about eight millions are Canadian, going direct to subscribers from the offices of publication, and the other six millions are made up of United States and European papers coming into the country. Of the letters there, were above ten millions domestic, and four millions foreign." [The close approximation of the two sets of figures is very remarkable.] We are by this showing, or ought to be, a reading people; and if a reading, why not also a reflective people? Do we master what we read? Or does our reading master us? Questions surely, not untimely to be asked, and so far as possible by one man, to be answered.

Our reading supplies are, as you know, drawn chiefly from two sources; our books, which are imported from the United States, England, and France—a foreign supply likely long to continue foreign. The second source is our newspaper literature, chiefly supplied from among ourselves, but supplemented by American and English journals.

I shall not be accused of flattering any one when I say that I consider our press tolerably free from the license which too often degrades and enfeebles the authority of the free press of the United States. Ours is chiefly to blame for the Provincial narrowness of its views; for its localism and egotism; for the absence of a large and generous catholicity of spirit, both in selection of its subjects and their treatment; for a rather servile dependence for its opinions of foreign affairs on the leading newspapers of New York and London. Moreover there is sometimes an exaggerated pretensiousness of shop superiority, with which the public are troubled more than enough; for it is a truth, however able editors may overlook it, that the much-enduring reader does not, in nine cases out of ten, care one jack-straw for what this editor thinks about that one, or whether our contemporary round the corner has or has not resorted to this or other sharp practice in order to obtain a paragraph of exclusive intelligence. The reading public cordially wish all able editors better subjects than each other's faults or foibles; and the fewer professional personalities one finds in his newspaper, the better he likes it in the long run.

This newspaper literature forms by much the largest part of our general reading. There are in the four United Provinces about one hundred and thirty journals, of which thirty at least are published daily. Of the total number of newspaper readers it is not possible to form a close estimate, but they are probably represented by one-half of the male adults of the population—say 400,000 souls. However ephemeral the form of this literature, the effect must be lasting; and men of one newspaper, especially, are pretty much what their favorite editors make them. The responsibility of the editor is therefore in the precise proportion to the number and confidence of his readers. If they are 500, or 5,000, or 50,000, so is the moral responsibility multiplied upon him. He stands to hundreds or thousands, in a relation as intimate as that of the physician to his patient, or the lawyer to his client; and only in a degree less sacred, than that of the pastor to his people. He is their harbinger of light, their counsellor, their director; it is for him to build up the gaps in their educational trainings; to cut away the prejudices; to enlarge the sympathies; to make of his readers, men honest and brave, holders of truth and lovers of justice. Modern society does not afford educated men any position, short of the pulpit and the altar, more honorable, more powerful for good or evil, and more heavily responsible to society. The editorial character as we now know it, is not above a century old; that length of time ago, correspondents addressed to the publisher or printer, but not the editor. Original views on events and affairs were in those days usually given to the press in pamphlet form—of which subdivision in literature England alone has produced enough to fill many libraries. This pamphlet literature is now for the most part a dead literature; as ephemeral as our newspapers now are; unless when falling into the hands of men like Swift, Addison, Johnson and Burk, the publication of a day in dealing with principles and great characters, rose to the dignity and authority of a classic. There is no insuperable obstacle in the case, to prevent our newspaper writing undergoing a similar improvement. The best English and American journals are now written in a style not inferior in finish to the best books, and though with the limited patronage of a Province, it is not unreasonable that in our principal cities we should look for a high-toned, thoughtful, and scholarly newspaper style of writing. In the Australian colonies, where, by sheer force of distance, much smaller communities than ours are thrown more on their own mental resources, they produce newspapers in all respects, superior; and even when they do borrow from their antipodean exchanges, they borrow only the best extracts. With us the scissors does much, and does well; but I should say with profound deference to the editorial scissors, to spare us, on all occasions, what passes for Irish anecdotes across the border; and especially to avoid naturalizing amongst us, those discourses or narrations which are disfigured by blasphemous perversions, and parodies of the Sacred Scriptures. Such writings are too frequent in an inferior class of American prints; they are bad enough in their authors, worse still in their copyists in Canada. But while we ask for a higher style of newspaper, we must not forget, that the Public also have their duties towards the press. My neighbor Goodfellow says with a self-gratified groan of resignation—"I take in "ten or twelve papers a-week—French and "English—of all sides and shades in politics "and religion." Well I say to my neighbor, "Don't take them. This miscellaneous rabble "of notions poured into your hopper every "week, is neither good for you, nor for any "one else. If there should be a good or a "better among them stick to that; take two "or three copies of what you think the best "paper; one for some other Goodfellow at "New York, or Glasgow, or Melbourne, but "don't din and deaden yourself with the "clamour of so many contradictory commen"tators, on mere events of the day." If he took advice my neighbor might escape much mental dissipation arising from too freely mixing his newspapers; he would probably acquire instead a certain stability of thought on public matters; his influence as a patron of the press, would be felt; and what he sent abroad would bring some credit to the country.

While on this topic I may observe that there is a Press Association—hitherto flourishing chiefly in Ontario—which it may be hoped will be extended to the whole Dominion. In this Association the public are more interested than they are aware of. It is a first attempt, long required, to extend the laws of personal courtesy and good manners, to this all-powerful fraternity. If it succeeds it will be no longer possible for a man to utter behind a printing press, to a thousand or ten thousand readers, what he dare not take the personal responsibility of stating in a private room, or anywhere else. If it succeeds it abridges the privileges of scoundrelism, but it elevates the reputation of the whole class. It will go far in placing the editors on the same professional plane with the Faculty and the Bar, and by enforcing on their own profession their own laws, will obviate the intervention of the civil power, always to be regretted, even when rendered unavoidable, in relation to the press.

As to the other branch of supply, I believe our booksellers have nothing to complain of. The sale of books is on the increase, though not at all so largely as the sale of newspapers. Our books are mainly English, or American reprints of English originals. In point of price the editions are not so far apart as they were on the other side of the Civil War. As to the classes of books most in request, I have been informed by one of our members well informed on the matter, that the sales may be divided somewhat in these proportions:—religious books 18 per cent., poetical works 10 per cent., books on historical, scientific and literary subjects 28 per cent., and works of fiction 44 per cent. My obliging informant (Mr. Samuel Dawson) adds in relation to the comparative money value of the several classes of books most in demand, the historical literature and scientific works would represent about 45 per cent., the works of fiction, 22, the political 15, and the religious 18 per cent. of the whole. We thus have this striking result, that whereas the works of fiction are in volume, nearly one-half of all the reading done among us, in cost they come to less than one-fourth what is expended for other and better books. An accurate analysis of these books would be a valuable index to what it much concerns us to know, whether *Thomas A. Kempis* is still the book most read next to the Bible. How many of Shakespeare, and how many of Tupper go to the hundred; whether the *Pilgrims' Progress* is bought chiefly as a child's book, and whether Keble's "Christian Year" sells as well or better than Don Juan? "The demand for novels," says my informant, "is not nearly so great as it was," and this he traces to the growing preference for newspapers and periodicals, containing serial stories and romances in chapters. On the general subject of reading fictitious works, I hold a *juste milieu* opinion. I hold that a bad novel is a bad thing, and a good one a good thing. That we have many bad novels, ushered from the press every day is a lamentable fact; books just as vile and flagitious in spirit as any of Mrs Behns' abominations of a former century. The very facility with which these books are got together by their authors, might itself be taken as evidence of their worthlessness, for what mortal genius ever threw off works of thought or of art worthy of the name with such steam-engine rapidity? It is true Lopez de Vega could compose a comedy at a sitting, and Lafontaine, after writing 150 sentimental stories, was obliged to restrain himself to tend writing in the week, otherwise he would have drowned out his publisher. But you know what has been said of "easy writing" generally. For my own part, though no enemy to a good novel, I feel that I would fail of my duty if I did not raise a warning voice against the promiscuous and exclusive reading of sensational and sensual books, many of them written by women, who are the disgrace of their sex, and read with avidity by those, who want only the opportunity, equally to disgrace it. We must battle bad books with good books. As our young people in this material age will hunger and thirst for romantic relations, there is no better corrective for an excess of imaginative reading than the actual lives and books of travel of such men as Hodson, Burton, Spoke, Kane, Du Chaillu, Huc and Livingston. These books lead us through strange scenes, among strange people, are full of genuine romance, proving the aphorism, "truth is strange—stranger than fiction." But these are books which enlarge our sympathies, and do not pervert them; which excite our curiosity, and satisfy it, but not at the expense of morals; which give certainty and population to the geographical and historical dreams of our youthful days; which build up the gaps and spaces in our knowledge with new truths certain to harmonise speedily with all old truth,—instead of filling our memories with vain, or perplexing, or atrocious images, as the common run of novelists are every day doing. Then, there is always a corrective to diseased imaginations the Book of books itself—the Bible. I do not speak of its perusal as a religious duty incumbent on all Christians; it is not my place to inculcate religious duties, but I speak of it here as a family book mainly; and I say that it is well for our new Dominion that within the reach of every one, who has learned to read, lies this one book, the rarest and most unequalled as to matter, the cheapest of books as to cost, the most readable as to arrangement. If we wish our younger generation to catch the inspiration of the highest eloquence, where else will they find it? If we wish to teach them lessons of patriotism, can we show it to them under nobler forms than in the maiden deliverer who smote the tyrant in the valley of Bethulia? or in the grief of Esdras as he poured the foreign king his wine at Susa? or in the sadness beyond the solace of song, which bowed down the exiles by the waters of Babylon? Every species of composition, and the highest kind in each species, is found in these wonderous two Testaments. We have the epic of Job; the idyl of Ruth; the elegies of Jeremias; the didactics of Solomon; the sacred song of David; the sermons of the greater and lesser Prophets; the legislation of Moses; the parables or the Gospel; the travels of St. Paul; the first chapters of the history of the church. Not only as the spiritual corrective of all vicious reading, but as the highest of histories, the truest of philosophies, and the most eloquent utterance of human organs, the Bible should be read for the young, and by the young at all convenient seasons.

In other respects, I do not advocate a domestic spy system on our young people; but if one knew that a young friend or relative was acquiring a diseased appetite for opium-eating, would we not interfere in some way? And this danger to the mind is not less poisonous than that other drug to the body. "The woman that hesitates," says the proverb, "is lost," as truly may it be said, "the woman who hides her book is lost." And in this respect, though Society allows a looser latitude to men, it is doubtful if Reason does; it is very doubtful that any mind, male or female, ever wholly recovers from the influence on character, of even one bad book, fascinatingly written.

Mention must be made, Gentlemen, of those institutions of learning and those learned professional classes which ought, and doubtless do, leaven the whole lump of our material progress. We have already twelve Universities in the Dominion—perhaps more than enough, though dispersed at long distances—as from Windsor and Fredericton to Cobourg and Toronto. The charters of these institutions, up to the close of the last decade, were Royal charters, granted directly by the Crown with the concurrence, of course, of the Colonial authorities for the time being. In the order of time they range thus: King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, 1802; McGill College, Montreal, chartered in 1821, actually commenced only in 1829; King's College, Fredericton, 1823; Lennoxville, 1853; St. Mary's, Montreal, 1859; Queen's College, Kingston, 1841; Victoria College, Cobourg, 1841; Trinity College, (formerly King's), Toronto, 1842; Toronto University, 1860; Ottawa, 1866; Regiopolis, 1866. All these institutions possess and exercise University powers in granting degrees both to graduates and *honoris causa;* though some of them have never had organized classes in more than two faculties—Divinity and Arts; Nova Scotia has, I believe, no native Medical School; New Brunswick, I believe, is in a similar position; and some of our Ontario and Quebec Universities have been always deficient in one or other of the four faculties. In the ancient sense, therefore, of an University being the seat of universal knowledge, we have no such institutions; but it cannot be supposed for a moment that the existence, at twelve different points of our territory, of classes even in the single faculty of Arts, is not, in itself, a cause of thankfulness. We might have had a higher standard, with fewer institutions, could we have agreed upon the same curriculum of studies for all our youth; but, taking them as they are, those institutions which have had a reasonable time to do it, *have* work to show for their time. We have not had, except in the case of McGill alone, large bequests from private persons, as they have had in the United States and in England, and as it is to be hoped we may have, as we increase in wealth and public spirit. Most of our Industrial and Classical Colleges (of which we have some ten or twelve in this Province) owe their origin to some such private acts of beneficence; but the number of scholarships founded by wealthy individuals, who have made large fortunes in this country, might, I fear, be reckoned on the fingers of one hand. It were perhaps to be wished that this whole subject of superior education had remained in some sort subject to Federal care and superintendence, under a Federal Minister of Education, capable and devoted to the task. But the honorable rivalries of local administrations may be trusted as preventatives against stagnation and exclusiveness. If many Swiss Cantons and third-rate German States are able to sustain famous Universities, unbacked by high political patronage, we may hope that, in this matter, Ontario, and Quebec, and Acadia, may be found capable of doing likewise.

Of the learned professions which represent in the world to a large extent these native colleges and universities, there are probably in the Dominion above 3,000 clergymen, 2,000 medical men, and perhaps (this is a guess) from 500 to 600 lawyers; say, apart from collegiate professors, 6,000 essentially "educated men." The special acquirements of this large body of men, in languages, laws, history, dialectics, chemistry, and *belles lettres*, ought surely not be confined solely within the rigid limits of professional occupation; but ought, at least occasionally, flow out in secular channels for the benefit of lay societies, and the general elevation of the public taste?

Of the medical literature of the Dominion, I am wholly incapable of forming an opinion; and with the literature of law, if we have of late years produced any, I am unacquainted. But even to one standing apart from both these highly privileged professions, in other countries so distinguished for their general as well as special attainments, it must be apparent that there is a much more vivid intellectual life among the faculty, than among members of the Bar.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CABLE NEWS.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Despatches from Dublin state that the arrests of suspected Fenians still continue.

CORREZ, (PONTIFICAL STATE,) Nov. 3—Eve.—During the past few days Garibaldi concentrated his forces around Monte Rotondo. Yesterday Signori Corte Crisp and several ardent supporters of his cause, and a deputation from the Revolutionary Society, begged Garibaldi to withdraw as the Italian troops had crossed the frontier. Garibaldi refused, saying he did not value his life in such a case, and that a soldier ought not to number his enemies. Signor Corte assented, but added a General should, and the deputation then left the camp. This morning Garibaldi with 3,000 men and two guns moved for Tivoli, to join Nicotera, one of his officers. Meantime the Papal troops advancing had taken Tevoli, without noise, at the point of the bayonet. Garibaldi's force did not know this and were marching toward the same point singing national songs. When they arrived at Metana they were surprised by seven battalions of the Papal army, supported by twelve guns, who attacked them in front and on both flanks. The battle ground was among the hills with a country road on both sides. Fighting continued fiercely over an hour.

In the hottest moment of the engagement Garibaldi had to be begged to retire from the battle. His troops suffered much loss and retreated towards Monte Rotundo, pursued by the soldiers of the Pope. Here the fight was renewed, and continued over two hours, when the Garibaldian retreat became an utter rout. It is believed Garibaldi had 900 men killed and 1,000 made prisoners, and many wounded. Menotti Garibaldi was slightly wounded. The loss of the Papal force was not so heavy. Arriving at the Italian frontier the retreating Garibaldians gave up their arms, except weapons which were their own private property, to the Italian regular troops, stationed on the line. Garibaldi left here this morning by a special train for Florence. He made no parting address, and looked very haggard and disappointed. The revolutionary movement is broken down all over the territory. No French were engaged in the fight, with the exception of a few, who went as volunteers. The Italian troops stationed on the frontier behaved with great bravery in the emergency. Many wounded Garibaldians are here and a few at Monte Rotundo.

CANTULUPO, Nov. 4.—The road between the front and Correz is filled with Garibaldian volunteers, returning towards Italy, unarmed. Their defeat is complete. It is stated that some of their best men have been killed. The Italian regulars act in a very kindly manner to all. Garibaldi, accompanied by his sons Menotti and Ricciotti, passed here this morning *en route* to Florence.

TIVILIO, Nov. 4.—When Garibaldi reached here on his way to Florence, the Italian officers told him he must go to Spezzia. Garibaldi drew a revolver, saying he would not resist the officers, but he would not go willingly. The Italian soldiers then lifted him into the car.

FLORENCE, Nov. 5.—The English Minister and Embassy here, have requested King Victor Emmanuel to treat Garibaldi leniently. This unnecessary trouble being over there will it is said be no collision between the French and Italian forces. There are rumors to the effect that Garibaldi's mind is affected.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

FLORENCE, Nov. 6.—The *Gazette* announces that Garibaldi was arrested by the Italian Government, and that the vote in the towns of the Province of Rome is in favor of union with Italy has been disavowed. The Italian troops have been recalled from the Pontifical territory.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The *Courier de Française* announces that the French troops will retire from Rome to Erocter, pending the negotiations between Italy and France, and Rome, in regard to the existing difficulties.

The *Moniteur* says that Garibaldi with his two sons are prisoners at Varizeuma.

FLORENCE, Nov. 6.—General Cialdini is in command of the Italian forces, acting as an army of observation on the Papal frontier. He has located his headquarters at Kesa.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 6.—Of the prisoners who were tried before the Special Commission yesterday and to-day—Nugent, Reardon, Featherston, Caffey, and Martin, have been acquitted.

FLORENCE, Nov. 6.—Eve.—Garibaldi is now in prison at Varizeuma in Piedmont. He claims that he is a citizen of the United States and demands his rights and privileges as such under the law of nations. The American Minister, Hon. Geo. P. Marsh left Florence for Varizeuma, to visit the General.

PARIS, Nov. 6—Eve.—A division of the French troops which entered Rome has already been withdrawn from the city, and has returned to Civita Vecchia, and the rest will soon follow. The whole expedition for the relief of Rome will then remain at Civita Vecchia, and there await the action of Italy. The feeling on the bourse to-day has been animated, but the cessation of warlike preparation and a general disarming is necessary to restore confidence. A conference of European powers will soon be issued by the French Government.

AMERICAN NEWS.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Complete and estimated returns from thirty-seven counties in the State give a Democratic gain of 46,407.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—Advices from St. Thomas say that nearly one thousand lives have been lost, and the town nearly destroyed by a tornado.

Official despatches from St. Thomas to the British Consul here, says all property of the Royal Mail Steamship Company was destroyed by a tornado on the 29th of October. Fifty vessels were ashore. The loss of life was very great. The destruction of property was immense. The steamer *Rhone* was lost on Peter Island, the steamer *Voye* on Buck Island, and the steamer *Conway* on Torhata Island. All the officers and engineers of the *Rhone*, and all others on board of her are lost from the wreck. Forty persons were saved, including Captain Taylor and Hodgeson. Of passengers on board the regular steamer for Southampton, which had sailed with 150 passengers, only 12 were saved.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—The steamer *Eder* from Vera Cruz has arrived here. Santa Anna came in her as passenger *en route* to St. Thomas Court. The election of Juarez to the Presidency is doubtful.

SCRANTON, PA., Nov. 6.—A fire to-day destroyed one hundred buildings, occupied as stores, saloons and dwellings. Loss thirty to forty thousand dollars.

ENGLISHMEN AND SCOTCHMEN.

An intelligent English writer discourses upon some of the leading characteristics of the Scottish and English minds:

"In England, religion and philosophy are feeling; in Scotland, everything is argument. If an angel descended in London, he would be asked to speak a few gracious words of celestial good will. In Edinburgh, he would be called upon to mend some broken evidence, or reconcile some troublesome contradiction. Yet this generalization is not without exceptions. For sinewy thought, which dares the judgment and spirit of disputation which never abated, who is there to compare with Whately, lately English Archbishop of Dublin. Whately never looked at a man but to see if there was an argument in him; but Dr. Chalmers of Scotland had more sweetness and majesty. Whately would seize an argument like a lion, and wave his royal mane in the air as he tore it to pieces; but Chalmers sat as it were, upon a throne, and judged it; and he had a more conscientious fairness in treating opponents, and made himself personally master of the case, as Whately never did, or could. There is no doubt that the Scotch are cautious to a degree that implies want of self-respect. Crossing the Tweed you pass into a double path. The air is cooler, and the conversational atmosphere is frigid. Talk is a calculation. The Scotchman fences with words. But all this reserve disappears when once he gets into argument. None are braver than the Scotch on this ground. The whole race might be descended from Aristotle. A Scotchman's blood seems made up of serum and syllogisms. If you pick him, there trickles out an argument."

SOUTH GERMANY.

Baden—Treaty of Alliance with Prussia Adopted.

The Chamber of Deputies adopted, Oct. 18, after six hours' debate, the treaty of alliance concluded with Prussia on the 17th of July, 1866.

BAVARIA RE-ENTERS THE ZOLLVEREIN.

On October 21, in the Chamber of Deputies, the Zollverein treaty came on for discussion. The Premier, Prince Von Hohenlohe, announced that at the latest conference relative to the treaty which had been held at Berlin, the Prussian Government had distinctly declared that it could agree to no other proposals on the subject than those based on the principles which Prussia herself had laid down, and if those bases did not satisfy the South German States they were at liberty to form a new Zollverein, with which Prussia would be glad to maintain friendly relations. "With this alternative before her," said Prince Hohenlohe, "Bavaria must come to the conclusion that the advantages of the new Zollverein are greater than the sacrifices which it will impose. If we secede from it, we must either form a new one with Baden and Wirtemberg, which those States have already refused, or we must remain isolated. In the latter case it would be far too expensive to keep up a special barrier of customs for Bavaria only, and a policy of free trade, on the other hand, would prove Bavaria's ruin. The difficulties of a political character connected with the new treaty are exaggerated. The competency of the Zollverein Parliament is strictly limited, and its extension without our consent is impossible. It is true we cannot answer for the future, according to the development it may take so, perhaps, may our programme be modified."

Herr Barth, in the name of the Party of Progress, who advocate the entry of the Southern States into the North German Confederation, announced that his party would not oppose the policy of Prince Hohenlohe, although they did not consider it went far enough.

On October 12, the treaty was adopted by 117 against 17 votes.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY,

6 HOSPITAL STREET,

2 doors from St. Francois Xavier Street.

It has been established, by the best medical authority, that one-half the nervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Tea. The Company have imported a supply of Teas that can be warranted pure, and free from poisonous substances, in boxes of 10, 15, 20 and 25 lbs., and upwards.

BLACK TEA.—Common Congou, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea. 45c., 50c.; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c.; Excellent Full Flavored do., 75c.; Sound Oolong, 40c., 45c.; Rich Flavored do., 60.; Very Fine do. do., 75c.; Japan Good, 50c.; Very Good, 58c.; Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA.—Twankay Common, 35c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superfine and Very Choice, $1.

A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from the importers, quality and purity considered. All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs., sent carriage-free to the country. Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. The company having determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, weight, quality and circular may be implicitly relied on. Where a 20 lb. box would be too much, two or three clubbing together could divide. In writing you will oblige by addressing thus: Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital-st., Montreal. An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c.; very good for common purposes, 50c. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations will please send Post Office order, or enclose notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express-man, where there are Express Offices. A trial solicited.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY,
6 Hospital Street,
First Street below Notre Dame Street.

Boxes and chests all sent from this establishment have the address of the Montreal Tea Company printed on them.

GENOA, Nov. 5.—Garibaldi has arrived at Spizzia, on board of an Italian man-of-war, a prisoner in the hands of the Italian Government.

THE WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE.—We understand it is through the agency of this marvel viewing instrument that Dr. Ayer has at length succeeded in finding the Paludal Miasm and determinating its character. Of its effects we in this section have abundant evidence in the fever and ague which it alone produces when absorbed through the lungs into the blood. It has long been held to be a vapor or something in the vapor of war from decayed and decaying vegetation. Under a great magnifying power, the Doctor has found this vapor to contain distinct organisms or living bodies, corresponding precisely with these found in the blood of ague subjects. They are 13,000 times less than visible to the naked eye, but have distinct character and form. He thinks they are reproductive in decaying matter or in the blood, and hence their long continued life or the remote effects of them in the system. He maintains that they resemble in character the other formentative poisons, or such as the virus of rabies or of a dead body, &c., all of which are known to reproduce themselves with great rapidity like yeast in moistened flour so that the slightest quantity impregnates the whole masse. Yeast through a powerful magnifier is seen to be a forest vegetation which grows, blossoms, and goes to seed in a short time. Miasm is not so distinctly vegetable but has more the appearance of animal life, although its motions cannot be perfectly distinguished. What the Doctor claims to have settled is that it is an organic substance and he has further found and embodied in his "Ague Cure" what will destroy it.—*Leader*, St. Louis, Mo.

COMMERCIAL

OTTAWA MARKETS.

(Compiled expressly for the TIMES.)

TIMES OFFICE, OTTAWA, Nov. 6.

The supplies furnished to our markets during the past week have been on the whole very good, and our quotations will shew with what variations in prices.

FLOUR—Extra	8 75	@	9 25
No. 1	7 75	@	8 50
No. 2	0 00	@	6 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	4 50	@	4 75
" Spring "	3 87	@	4 12½
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	0 00	@	6 00
Indian Meal "	4 50	@	4 75
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	0 55	@	0 56
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 50	@	0 00
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	1 55	@	1 60
Spring " "	1 55	@	1 60
CORN—Per bushel, 56 lbs	0 60	@	0 70
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 75	@	0 85
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 45	@	0 50
Beans " 60 lbs.	0 00	@	1 50
PORK—Mess—per barrel	20 00	@	20 50
Prime Mess per do.	15 00	@	15 50
Hog per 100 lbs.	5 25	@	6 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 13
Beef	4 00	@	5 50
Mutton—per lb by the qr.	0 5	@	0 07
Geese—Each	0 40	@	00 50
Turkeys—Each	0 80	@	1 50
Ducks	0 50	@	0 75
Fowl—Per pair	0 30	@	0 50
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 20	@	0 25
No. 1 Firkin	0 15	@	0 17
No. 2 do	0 00	@	0 00
Eggs	0 18	@	0 22
Apples—per brl.	3 00	@	3 50
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 30	@	0 40
HAY—Per ton, new	12 00	@	14 00
WOOD—Per cord	0 00	@	3 50
Tamarac	0 00	@	2 50
Hemlock	0 00	@	2 00

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

RETURN OF TRAFFIC, week ending October 12, 1867:—

Passengers	$ 54,440
Express, Freight, Mails and Sundries	5,000
Freight and Live Stock	92,537
Total	151,977
Corresponding Week, 1866	162,683
Decrease	$ 10,706

JOSEPH HICKSON,
Secy. & Treas.

Montreal, October 31, 1867.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Gold 39.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Nov. 6—Eve.—Consols closed at 94¼; 5-20's 70¼; I. C. 81 15-16.