there are warm hearts beating in response to our own. The tenor of the letter shows that absence from the fatherland truly "makes the heart grow fonder," and that residence in a republic only strengthens attachment to old Canadian [illegible] monarchical institutions.—*U. S.* [illegible]

—The [illegible] has been taken up for the conveyance of troops to Bermuda, and the [illegible] freight to Montreal, by the Transport Department of the Admiralty, who have ordered the *Belgian* to be surveyed as to her fitness to convey troops to Canada.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cow Stolen—Wm. Lattimer.

American Invoice—R. S. M. Bouchette.

The Ottawa Rowing Club—J. P. Macpherson.

Situation Wanted as Messenger, &c.

The Ottawa Times

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1868.

[illegible] markets see Fourth Page.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD arrived in town on Saturday morning.

On Saturday afternoon there was a brief sitting of the Privy Council, at which the following Ministers were present: SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, the Hons. Messrs. ROSE, LANGEVIN, TILLEY, MITCHELL and KENNY.

WE have received a lengthy "Memorandum" on the Street Railway question, which the pressure on our columns compels us to defer until to-morrow morning.

THE railway traffic returns for September shew a gratifying increase in trade. The Grand Trunk shows a total of $624,108 against $603,632 for the same period last year—a gain of $20,476. The Great Western, $355,810 against $334,988—a gain of $20,822. Both these companies would undoubtedly have shewn a larger margin of increase but for the unfortunate necessity which caused the stoppage in the cattle trade from the Western States. Except in the case of the London and Port Stanley, and the Port Hope and Lindsay, all the lines in the official return for the month show more or less of an increase. It gives us much pleasure to notice that notwithstanding the blighting influence of Confederation upon unfortunate Nova Scotia, yet the solitary line of which the returns are given from that business has increased its earnings from $23,913 in September, 1867, to $29,179 for the same month this year, a gain of $5,266, or nearly one-fourth, a much greater rate of increase than is shewn to have taken place on any railway in Quebec or Ontario. The two New Brunswick railways also shew an aggregate increase of over $3,000 for the month. "Ruin and decay!"

IT is a healthy sign that the total sum in the hands of the RECEIVER-GENERAL on account of the Post Office Savings Bank is being increased from month to month. Last month's deposits show an increase over withdrawals of $50,000. This is maintaining very nearly the average for the whole period—six months—during which the Bank has been in operation. Of course, during the first two or three months, it was to have been expected that the deposits would have been much larger than the average rate of succeeding months, when the system would have time to find its level. We do not say that the "level" has been reached yet, but it is a fact worthy of note that the excess of deposits over withdrawals for September is less than ten thousand dollars below one-sixth of the whole amount on hand, thus plainly indicating that the "small savings", accumulated and entrusted to the keeping of the Bank may be safely estimated at nearly $600,000 per annum; unless, indeed, the winter months should prove less favorable to the class who patronize the Bank. This point will be cleared up by the experience of the next six months.

In this matter of taking care of small hoardings it is to be remembered that the Post Office Department came into competition with all the existing Savings Bank institutions in the country; that these, or some of them at all events, offered higher rates of interest to prevent sudden withdrawals of funds; and that old association and established business connections have no doubt kept many from disturbing their little accounts at their favorite Bank, while, on the other hand, it may be presumed that many who had never before patronized these institutions, through want of confidence in them, were induced to deposit with the Government Bank, because of the undoubted security it offered. We are quite satisfied that if, at the end of the year, returns from all the Savings Banks in the country are produced, and compared with those of former years, it will be found that the business done by the Post Office Bank has only withdrawn a fractional part of the business of the others. If this should really prove to be the case, it will shew that the institution has had a most healthful, economic influence on the community. On the principle of the old maxim that if one takes care of the pennies the pounds will take care of themselves, it ought to be the policy of Governments to give every facility for thrift and self-dependence among the masses of the people, because it is much better for a community that twenty men should save five dollars a month each than that one man should save a hundred, and nineteen not a penny. The aggregate accumulation of wealth is in each case the same, but though the country is just so much the richer in either case, it is very different with the people; for the prosperity of the nation depends not upon the wealth of the few, but upon the contentment and well-being of the many. We recognise the establishment of the Post Office Savings Bank as an economic, and in some sense a moral, agent for good, while at the same time it supplies a self-reliant source of assistance to the Government. It seems to be a necessity of modern times that all Governments should be in debt; and if experience has not already proved, it soon will, that they are the best off who are only, or mainly, indebted to their own people. In establishing this relation between the people and their Government, the Post Office Savings Bank promises to be a not unimportant agency in Canada.

"We hope our city contemporary, who disapproves of our *quasi* suggestion to the Street Railway Company to surrender, 'for the sake of peace,' the right to lay down a double track, and who makes such good use of the arguments advanced by the 'Director,' (whose letter we inserted in a late issue) in favor of such a track, will explain how—since a single track involves so much interruption to traffic—so much extra expense, &c., &c., he can commend the proposed action of the Company to lay only one track. From the little we know of Street Railways, we think that the number of 'turn outs' and sidings needed in Ottawa, would not be very great. In a population of 26,000, not a quarter of whom will be affected for good or ill by the line, we apprehend that the number of cars kept running will not be large. But, if it is so great a loss to work with one track, why commence that way? Will there not be a considerable wastage in making the change to a double track, if it should hereafter be needed? And does not our contemporary see that in only commencing with one track the Company effectually nullify their strong arguments in favor of two."—*Citizen, 17th.*

If our city contemporary had made himself acquainted with the facts within his reach, he would not have been under the necessity of asking any explanation; nevertheless, as it is a work of mercy to "instruct the ignorant," we readily gratify his "hope" by endeavouring to set the matter plainly before him:

In the first place "Director," whose letter the *Citizen* published in a late issue, did not say a word about a double track, nor did the TIMES use his arguments. We only referred to one of a great many reasons advanced by the Company in their letter of the 4th of April to the City Council; one which would naturally suggest itself to anybody, viz., that "if the traffic should become extensive" the double track would cause less interruption, because there would be no cause for stoppages. We did not refer to the question of "expense," that being one for the consideration of the Company rather than for the public.

In the second place, the TIMES neither "commended," nor blamed the "proposed "action of the Company to lay only one "track"—and here we might stop with the "hope" that our contemporary will in future endeavour to inform himself concerning what he writes before troubling his neighbours; but to place the matter beyond the danger of misconception, we beg to inform the *Citizen* that we did not know, and do not believe that the Company have come to the resolution to lay "only one track." What we did say, was that the Company would not build a double track, "unless it appeared clearly to "its interest and the requirements of trade to "do so;" and to this we added our reasons for believing that in so far as interruption to travel and traffic on the streets traversed by the Company's cars was concerned, the double would be preferable to the single, especially in case of "extensive traffic."

As the matter of expense was not touched upon by the TIMES, we might properly refer the *Citizen* to the officers of the Company for information on this point. Our neighbour is criticising the arguments of the Company's letter of April 4th, not those of the TIMES, but we think he ought to be satisfied on the score of "wastage," seeing that the stockholders will probably look after their own interests in that respect. Our neighbour has changed views considerably as to the probable traffic of the Company, as our readers will perceive by contrasting the following extract from the *Citizen* of February 27, 1867, with what is said above:

"Following the route as laid down in the charter, it is questionable whether any three miles of street railway in any city of Canada, can offer surer indications for a profitable traffic."

In reply to the last question of the *Citizen*, directed to us, we have to answer, that if the Company's actions nullify their arguments, it is no business of ours; that we do not see that "only commencing with one track" will have the slightest effect whatever upon either the "arguments" of the Company or of anybody else; and further, that in "only commencing" to lay a *single* track from the eastern terminus to the southern end of Sussex-st., and even in "completing it" this fall, the Company neither "nullify" their arguments, nor the right conferred upon them by the charter to build a "double or single iron railway" within the time prescribed. The Company has the right to decide, without dictation or interference from others, whether they shall prefer a "single" or "double" track, and, in advance of any knowledge of their final determination of the matter, and not even knowing whether they have determined it, we have merely undertaken to shew that the *inconvenience* to the public—through "blocking" the travel—would be less from the double than the single track, especially in case of "extensive traffic" on the railway; and we may here add, that on the other hand, the double track would be a greater convenience than the single, to those who travel by the cars, because better time would be made from the absence of any necessity for "turning out." Is our neighbour satisfied? Or will he furnish us with any reasonable excuse for proposing the above questions, other than that he had penned them without giving the subject "the usual, or any," consideration?

IN the *Gazette* of Saturday is published a list of patents—one hundred and two in number—issued since the 20th of June last, and to have effect in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario for the period of fourteen years from their respective dates. Among these we find the following:

No. 2689. Benjamin Potter Jones, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, cabinet maker, "A new and useful enclosed bedstead, to be called 'Jones's Patent Enclosed Bedstead.'"—(Dated at Ottawa, 20th July, 1868.)

No. 2690. James Alexander Grant, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, doctor of medicine, and James Perry, of the same place, gas engineer, "A certain new and useful improvement in the art of manufacturing illuminating gas, namely, the making of it from crude petroleum and wood."—(Dated at Ottawa, 1st August, 1868.)

No. 2719. Stephen Theodore Pearce, of the village of Buckingham, in the county of Ottawa, mining-engineer, "A certain new and useful improvement in the art of mechanically separating from each other without the use of water, air, or any fluid, particles of mineral or other substances which may be mixed together, and having specific gravities differing from each other, the said improvement to be called 'Pearce's Improved Method of Dry Dressing'; and also of two certain new and useful machines, the use of which are necessary to the carrying out and effecting of such improvement; the first of which said machines is to be called or known as 'Pearce's Centrifugal Separator,' and the second thereof as 'Pearce's Cone Separator.'"—(Dated at Ottawa, the 4th August, 1868.)

No. 2732. Richard Henry Clother, of the village of Kemptville, in the county of Grenville, carpenter, "A new and useful machine for the purpose of drying clothes, said machine to be called 'The Excelsior Clothes Hanger.'"—(Dated at Ottawa, 22nd August, 1868.)

No. 2759. William George Cordingly, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, tinsmith, "A new and useful machine or apparatus for cooking meat or vegetables by either steaming or boiling." (Dated at Ottawa, the 7th September, 1868.)

No. 2761. Benjamin Potter Jones, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, cabinet maker, "A new and useful window holder or support dispensing with cords and weights now in ordinary use, to be called 'Jones's Improved Sash Press and Holder.'" (Dated at Ottawa, 8th September, 1868.)

MR. MACDOUGALL has been elected for the Commons, and M. DUMOULIN for the Legislative Assembly, to represent Three Rivers, in the place of Mr. DENIVERVILLE, resigned.

CIVIL SERVICE RIFLE MATCHES.

On Saturday the last of the matches was concluded. The day was very unfavorable for firing, there being a high wind, which swept the range in gusts during the match. This, added to the fact that no sights were used, will account for the small scores.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS MATCH—NO. 4.

Ranges 500, 400, and 300 yards—3 rounds at each range, sights not to be raised. Open to any member of the regiment who has obtained a score of 20, at the regimental match, or who being eligible to compete at that match, was unable to attend, but at some day of regimental practice, or practice of the Rifle Associations, made a score averaging a centre, at ranges not less than 200, or more than 600 yards, out of not less than 10 rounds.

First prize—Silver Cup.

Second prize—Field Glass.

	500 yds.	400 yds.	300 yds.	Ttl.
L.-C. Yeomans	200	023	202	11
Pvt. Deslauriers	203	034	232	19
Lieut. Walsh	022	324	022	17
Ensign Rowan	020	202	220	10
Capt. White	043	322	000	14
Pvt. O'Connell	000	320	220	9
Sergt. Harvey	000	344	003	14
Pvt. Tourangeau	000	002	002	4
" Anger	000	200	030	5
" Bureau	003	024	002	11
" Lamouche	000	000	222	6
" Killally	402	403	000	13
Sergt. Benjamin	000	020	002	4
Pvt. LaRose	000	423	322	16
Pvt. Ernst	000	002	000	2
Pvt. Harwood	000	022	020	6
Pvt. Patrick	000	000	200	2
" Berry	030	030	232	13
" Smith	000	042	003	9
" Blackmore	002	302	000	7
Capt. Desbarats	030	0:2	022	11
Lieut. Bosse	402	220	233	18
Pvt. Shaw	302	000	202	9
L.-C. Bowles	000	000	322	7
Capt. Langton	022	000	204	10
Asst.-Surg. Malloch	000	320	202	9
Major Anderson	003	002	302	10
Sergt. Simpson	002	420	430	15

Private Deslauriers winning the first prize, and Lieut. Bosse the second.

THE TWO GREAT CANAL PROJECTS.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—From your report of the proceedings at the completion of the Chaudiere dam yesterday, it would appear as if I had given a silent assent to the racy, sweeping condemnation of the Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal project, indulged in by Messrs. Scott and Perry. I am desirous to be set right in the estimation of my Toronto friends on this point, and, therefore, would ask you to state that I did then and there enter my protest against the assertions of both gentlemen, and stated that I was prepared to refute in the proper time and place all the very wild assertions which were made by both gentlemen in regard to that work.

Having been one of the first originators of the Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal project, and having devoted much time, money and labour to its furtherance, I felt that it would be cowardly and weak in me to allow so many disparaging remarks on that great national work to pass uncontradicted in my presence. I was careful to avoid any condemnation of the Ottawa Canal, which I have always regarded as a very desirable improvement. I simply entered my protest against what I considered an unfair and unwarranted attack upon the other project, and I ventured to hint to the champions of the local work that if they would direct their energies to an active furtherance of their own improvement, in place of wasting them in futile opposition to another work, they would probably do more good. I believe, sir, that a good *boat* navigation could be opened from Lake Huron to Montreal at a very small expense by way of the Ottawa River and Lake Nipissing, while on the other hand I am convinced that a *ship* canal is practically unattainable, even if it were a desirable work. Ships or heavily rigged vessels of any kind are entirely unsuitable for so great a length of close navigation as would be presented by the Ottawa route from Lake Huron to Montreal, even if it were possible to produce a depth of water sufficient to float them. The goods could be carried in barges or canal boats for about one half what it would cost to transport them in ships. Why, then, should we waste our energies and lose our time in crying out for what is unattainable, and would be useless, when by an earnest effort we might procure the opening of the whole route at very small expense for barges or canal boats drawing about four feet of water? I say at very little expense, sir, because I believe that wooden locks, strongly built on crib-work, would answer all the requirements of the navigation for many years to come. Such locks could be built alongside the slides on all the rapids, for wherever you can build a slide you can build a lock. Locks are only slides with steps and gates in them. We should be content to creep before we walk. The Erie Canal and most of the great works of similar character in the United States, were constructed in the simplest and least expensive way possible at first; the works themselves built up the trade that has led to their rapid extension and improvement. The great New York Central Railroad, which has now its double track throughout, was commenced as a wooden rail with a flat iron strap on top to carry the wheels. So it will be here, sir, if people will only take the matter in a practical way. Let a company be formed and estimates procured of the cost of opening the navigation with four feet of water from Lake Huron to Montreal, and I venture to say, the cost will be found to be very small indeed, and that a large share of the western trade would be drawn this way. Take, for instance, the break in navigation presented by the Chaudiere Falls in this city. I am convinced that a set of cheap and effective wooden lock could be constructed alongside the timber slide on this side of the river sufficient to pass barges and canal boats of four feet draught for many years to come, and I have no doubt but by similar devices all the obstructions could be got over at comparatively trifling cost.

M. P. HAYES.

OTTAWA, October 17, 1868.

TEMPLETON PLOUGHING MATCH.

The annual ploughing match for the Township of Templeton came off on the 6th inst., on the farm of Alexander Peterkin, Esq. The day was beautifully fine, and the attendance of spectators was very large, comprising all the principal farmers of the township, who seemed to take a warm interest in the friendly contest. The ground was not in a good condition, being too dry, and the soil, a stiff clay, was covered with grass of but one season's growth, rendering it very difficult for the judges to decide on the merits of the ploughmen. Ten ploughs started in the senior class, and one in the junior class. The decision, however, gave universal satisfaction, and the ploughing, under the circumstances, was declared to be unusually good. The judges, Messrs. Chamberlain and Heney, of Aylmer; and Mr. Peter Macdonald, of Gloucester, received the thanks of the committee for the fair and impartial manner in which they presided. Mr. Peterkin entertained the committee and judges, and the ploughmen and their friends, to a substantial spread, at which the utmost good feeling prevailed.

The following are the names of the ploughmen and the prizes won by each:

SENIOR CLASS.

1st prize, $10, the gift of Alonzo Wright, Esq., M.P.P.—Richmond McLatchie.

2nd prize, $9, the gift of Alonzo Wright, Esq., M.P.P.—Hugh McLatchie.

3rd prize, $8, the gift of Robert Blackburn, merchant, Esq.—John McElroy.

4th prize, $7, the gift of Robert Blackburn, Esq., merchant—Robert Stuart.

5th prize, $6, the gift of James Blackburn, Esq., merchant—Joseph Barber.

6th prize, $5, the gift of James Blackburn, Esq., merchant—J. Ragan.

7th prize, $4—James Peterkin.

8th prize, $3, the gift of Wm. McKay Wright, Esq.—Andrew Davidson.

9th prize, $2, the gift of Wm. McKay Wright, Esq.—James Turner.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1st prize, $4—John Frazer.

RICHARD BARBER,
Sec.-Treasurer.

LOCAL NEWS.

POLICE COURT.—All the business at the Police Court on Saturday, was the adjournment of a trifling case of assault.

WINTER FLOWERS.—Those who delight in winter flowers will be glad to learn that there is a consignment of fine flowering bulbs on the way from Europe, per steamship *Hibernia* which may be found in a few days at Hearn's market drug store.

THE OTTAWA ROWING CLUB.—A meeting of the club is called for this evening. We understand that the Secretary will tender his resignation to-night, and that the subject of building a boat-house will come up for consideration. Members will, therefore, see that it is their interest to attend.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Treasurer of the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital acknowledges the receipt of thirty-seven dollars and eighty cents, the amount of collection taken up at the Richmond Fair on the 13th instant, by the Rev. C. B. Pettit and Dr. Beatty, in aid of said institution.—ALEXANDER WORKMAN, Treasurer.

THE WEATHER.—For some days past we have had premonitory symptoms of approaching winter. Morning and evening the air is very chilly, and not unfrequently through the day, overcoats are worn without subjecting their owners to the charge of effeminacy. The weather, it is true, is brilliantly fine, and the air is bracing, but then it is a little too cold.

"TWA NICHTS IN SCOTLAND."—Mr. Kennedy the celebrated Scottish vocalist, will give two of his popular evenings in Scotland this (Monday) and to-morrow evenings at Her Majesty's Theatre. In addition to a number of favorite Scottish songs, this evening he will read Wilson's celebrated humorous poem "Watty and Mag," or how to cure a scolding wife. Miss Kennedy will accompany her father on the pianoforte. Mr. Kennedy's reputation has been achieved, and commendation from us is unnecessary, a fact which will probably be proved by a full house each night.

SOLDIERS GOING HOME.—A number of invalid and expired service soldiers from the regiments serving in Canada, are now on their way home for England. The invalids will probably go to the invalid establishment at Netley, to recuperate and return to duty, or, failing, be discharged as invalids there. The expired service men are those who, preferring to be discharged in England to being so in this country, have gone home for that purpose. A number of men from the Rifle Brigade here left to join the others on Thursday morning. They will probably sail to-day under the command of Captain Phipps, of the 29th regiment, and Lieutenant Mainwaring of the 16th regiment.

LORD CECIL'S LATE SERVANT.—It will be remembered that some time ago Alfred Elvery, a private soldier of the Rifle Brigade, who was retained by Lord Cecil in the capacity of servant, hired a horse and buggy of Mr. Daniel Buck, in his master's name, but without his knowledge, and drove off with them. The buggy having become damaged he tied the horse to a fence and made his escape, it was supposed, across the line into Yankee territory. The horse and buggy, after a good deal of search, attended with some expense, were recovered, and Lord Cecil, who though not legally, felt himself morally, bound to pay the whole of the expenses, including the repair of the vehicle, which he did voluntarily. The other day a fellow was arrested in Hamilton on a charge of robbery, who gave the rare name of Smith, but who turns out to be none other than Alfred Elvery, the deserter, who had deceived his master and others, by attending the prayer meetings, bible classes, and other "means of grace," according to the doctrine of the Plymouth Brethren. The robberies and peculations which he is said to have practised just before leaving, and his running away with the horse and buggy, together with the present charge of robbery, stamp him as a sort of Job Trotter, and probably, when arrested, he had a hymn book in his pocket. Should he escape punishment at the hands of the civil tribunal, he will be brought here and tried as a deserter by court-martial. If punished he will still be amenable to the military law after the expiation of his crime.

—Mr. Robt. Park, agent of the Gore Bank at Woodstock, has absconded, being a defaulter to the amount of $2,400, so far as ascertained.

—A bag containing $5,000 in gold has been missed at the agency of the Bank of Montreal in Hamilton. The detectives have been set to work, but thus far the affair is wrapped in mystery.

—A short time ago, it was announced that Judge Pierrepont, of New York, had contributed $20,000 in aid of the election of Grant. It is now said that H. T. Helmbold has sent his cheque for $40,000 to aid in the election of Seymour. Let the next "Grant" man double that if he can.

—The turret armour clad ship *Monarch*, 75,102 tons, 1,100 horse power (nominal), in Chatham harbour, having been fitted with her engines and machinery by Messrs. Humphrys & Tennant, of Deptford, steam was got up on board a few days since for the first time, and, after several hours' steaming, the entire machinery was found to work very satisfactorily. The mechanics are now employed in fixing the 10 inch and 8 inch armour plates on her turrets, the plates having been all previously bent, drilled and planed in the factory at the dockyard. There is still a considerable amount of work to be completed on board, which renders it doubtful whether the *Monarch* will be ready for sea before the commencement of next year.

—In the number and antiquity of its universities, Spain is behind few countries in Europe. There are at present, in working order in Spain—or were previous to the revolution—10 universities for general education, 11 devoted to the cultivation of the fine arts, 1 for music, 2 for manufactures, 1 for diplomacy, 5 for commerce, 17 for navigation. Some of these probably do not rank higher than our so-called universities correspond to the high schools of other countries. These statistics show the attention paid to superior education. Primary education is not neglected, if we judge from the number of elementary schools—27,009. The training of teachers is carefully attended to, 77 normal schools being devoted to the task. The libraries are exceedingly rich; that of Madrid contains 300,000 volumes; Central University 300,000 also; Barcelona, 136,000; Salamanca, 55,000; Palma and Majorca, 35,000; Mahon, 11,000; a total of 1,166,595 volumes. In the archives of Simancas there are 70,278 packets of manuscripts, and in that of Alcala de Henares 35,160. A liberal grant of 23,000,000 of reals is made by the Government for the support of this educational system, in addition to the communal provision of 110,000,000 reals.

NIOBE.—An explanation of the story of Niobe is given in an English journal, which, even if not the true one, merits repetition. The legend, as our readers will remember, is that Apollo, by his darts, slays the children of Niobe for insulting Latona, and Niobe is turned into a stone. This myth, it is said, describes the overflow of the Nile. Niobe means the "sojourn of the enemy," that is, the overflow of the river, and her fourteen children are the fourteen cubits that mark the increase of the river. Latona literally signifies "the amphibious lizard." She is insulted by the Egyptians, being compelled to seek high ground. Apollo slays the children by drying up the river. The petrifaction of Niobe is explained by the play on the words *Shelar* and *Shelaw*. The sojourn of the enemy becomes the salvation of the country, *Shelar*—and this word slightly altered is *Shelaw*, a stone. The people did not understand what the change of the mother of fourteen children into salvation meant, so they altered it to a "stone." Tantalus, the father of Niobe, signifies "high ground." He was always thirsty, though up to his chin in water. This exactly describes the Ethiopian plateaus from which the Nile pours down into Egypt. The explanation is certainly ingenious.

Latest by Telegraph.

FROM TORONTO.

Retirement of Chief-Justice Draper—Closing of the Exhibition of Paintings—Singular Conduct of a Woman—Success of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway—Panic in the Barley Market.

Special to THE TIMES.

TORONTO, October 17, 1868.

It is stated that Chief-Justice Draper has tendered his resignation, and that it has been accepted.

The *Leader* bestows a warm panegyric on the retiring gentleman, who is to be at once made President of the Court of Error and Appeal.

The exhibition of paintings closed last night, and was highly successful, though the returns were not so large as other years.

A woman went to the Police Court this morning and asked to be imprisoned. On being refused she drove her hand through a pane of glass, and was fined three dollars, or thirty days. She choose the latter as what she wanted.

The Toronto and Nippissing railway had great success in Eldon at a public meeting in Brock, and at the township council.

The barley market was in a state of panic to-day. Barley was not worth over $1.40.

CABLE NEWS.

Via Montreal Line.

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.

LONDON, October 16.—It is understood that the basis agreed to by Mr. Johnson and Lord Stanley for the settlement of the *Alabama* question is that a mixed Commission shall be formed, which will hold its session in London, and pass upon all claims preferred by English and American citizens.

PARIS, October 16.—The Senate and Corps Legislatif are summoned to meet on the 11th of November next.

MADRID, October 16.—The Central Junta has issued a decree declaring that all children born of slaves after the 17th shall be free.

In apportionments of Deputies for Constituent Cortes, the Spanish colonies are entitled to send four representatives.

PARIS, October 16.—The *Etendard* asserts that General Prim is intriguing to gain supreme power, but that Espartero, who is daily expected in Madrid, disapproves of the influence of General Prim in the Government, and will do his utmost to thwart his designs.

The *Gaulois* predicts that the European powers will soon recognize the Junta as *de facto* the Government of Spain.

LONDON, October 16.—The steamships *Cuba* and *Westphalia*, from New York, have arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, October 17.—The steamer *Silver Spray* dragged her anchors last evening or this morning, and is ashore under the lighthouse at Chantry Island. She is supposed to be damaged very much.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

LONDON, October 17.—Despatches received here to-day from Rathale, Ireland, state that inspector Murphy while attempting to capture O'Brien, the Fenian prisoner who escaped a few days ago, was fired at by concealed parties, and was slightly wounded.

PARIS, October 17.—The *Gaulois* newspaper has a story to-day of an attempt to shoot Gen. Prim at Madrid. The attempt was unsuccessful, and the assassin was immediately arrested, but was afterward set at liberty by Gen. Prim himself.

MADRID, October 17.—The coinage system of Spain will be radically changed, so as to conform to that of France.

Serrano and Topete have arrived at Saragossa. They had a triumphal entry, and the wildest enthusiasm was manifested.

MADRID, October 17.—Aguirrie has been made President of the Supreme Court.

DRESDEN, October 17.—Further tumults occurred here yesterday among the Commissioners, but were promptly suppressed.

LONDON, October 17.—The Government of Spain has appointed Rios Rosa Minister to England.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce will give a banquet to Lord Salisbury on the 27th. Mr. Reverdy Johnson is to be a guest.

MADRID, October 17.—Gen. Dulce, who was appointed Capt.-General of Cuba by the Spanish authorities, has declined on account of ill-health.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Via Montreal Line.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

A Steamer Boarded and Four Thousand Stand of Arms Thrown into the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, October 16.—The steamer *Hesper*, which left here yesterday with four thousand stand of arms, which it is alleged were for negroes in Arkansas, was boarded by 40 men when some 25 miles below. They seized the arms and threw them overboard.

From Cuba.

HAVANA, October 16.—It is officially announced that an encounter took place at Tunas between the Spanish troops and a band of insurgents. The latter were defeated, and took to flight.

From Hayti.

Advices from Hayti report that bitter dissensions have broken out among the revolutionists.

Arrival.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The steamship *Rhein*, from Bremen, has arrived.

Extraordinary Rise in the Tide at New York.

A tidal phenomenon was observed at Hell Gate, on Thursday, when the tide, according to experienced pilots, was stronger than it has been for the last 20 years.

UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 16.—Further official returns to-day confirm the success of the Republican ticket by about one thousand majority.

LATEST—12 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—Official returns from 49 counties, with the balance reported, foot up 10,083 of a Republican majority.

Campaign Speeches by J. Q. Adams and General F. Blair.

CHARLESTON, October 17.—In a speech this evening John Quincy Adams said that the people of the South must not expect much from any political party. If Grant is elected it will not be as bad for the South as many here appear to think. They should remember, above all things, that whether they like it or not, they could do nothing. They could not go again to war, for where could they get ammunition, or even banners? The policy of the South is "peace." The North desires the assurances that slavery will not be re-established, neither in its old form, nor yet as a punishment for crime, and there must be perfect freedom of speech, then, but not until then, can there be perfect reconstruction, harmony, and re-union. He spoke words of kindness to the negroes, who were present in large numbers, and assured them that it was to their interest to stand by the friends whom they had known the longest, and not be carried away by the fair promises from carpet baggers, who only want their votes. When the present questions are settled, as they soon must be, the whites would stand by the whites, and the negro must go down, unless he abandons his present course. He said he was opposed to universal suffrage, but was satisfied that the people of the South were ready to concede impartial suffrage to both white and black, as is the case in the radical State of Massachusetts. With the extinction of slavery he had good reason for believing that the bad feeling between the North and South had passed away, and he hoped that Massachusetts and South Carolina would again stand side by side as brothers and friends, as they had done in the days of the revolution.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—A special despatch from St. Louis says that Gen. Frank Blair arrived here yesterday from Cincinnati, and last evening addressed some 3,000 people for half-an-hour from the piazza of his residence. He thanked them for the ovation extended to him by his old friends, and said he came before them not dismayed or discouraged. They had everything at stake in this contest, and if they failed the Republic would fall with them, military dictatorship would be established; and Grant would never leave the President's mansion alive. He announced that he now expected to continue to be the candidate for Vice-President, and was ready to make any sacrifice the people demanded. The audience cheered him with enthusiasm.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

Particulars of the Boarding of the "Hesper."

NEW YORK, October 17.—The *Tribune's* Memphis, Tenn., special, giving an account of the seizure of the tug *Hesper*, says that the steamer *Hesper*, Capt. Hueston, which left this port yesterday evening for Little Rock, laden in part with 3,310 muskets, consigned to Gov. Clayton for the use of the State militia, was overtaken, 25 miles below this place, on the Arkansas River, by a steam tug, which was forced into the service by about fifty armed Ku Klux Klansmen, who with pistols at the heads of the boat's officers coerced them into possession, and concealing themselves they came alongside the *Hesper*, shooting indiscriminately into the cabin and engine-room. The captain and two others have worked the boat ashore and escaped into the woods. They were fired upon and the balls took effect in their clothing. The boarding party ran the boat into the centre of the stream, and threw the arms overboard, except one gun each, which they kept for their own use. After three hours labor in destroying the arms they left the boat in charge of the engineer and returned in the tug to a point near Memphis, and there ran ashore and escaped into the woods.

MEMPHIS, TENN., October 17.—The destruction of the arms on board the steamer *Hesper* is still the cause of much excitement. The Democratic papers assert that the arms were destroyed by the radicals for the purpose of making political capital; also that the arms were not the property of the State of Arkansas. Republican papers on the other hand assert that the arms were destroyed by the Ku Klux Klan.

The Weather—Snow Storms.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The weather has been growing very cold here since sunrise, and a heavy northwest gale has set in. Snow fell at 10 o'clock in Philadelphia. There is snow on the line of the Erie Railroad, between Susquehanna and Dunkirk, from one to four inches deep, and since 9 o'clock it has been snowing at Boston. Snow storms also took place this morning in Worcester, Mass., and Concord. At Rochester snow fell last night to the depth of two inches and a half, and it is freezing this morning. There was a brisk snow storm last night South of Watertown, Jefferson county, and at Mexico, Oswego county.

The "Alabama" Claims.

A Washington special says that nothing has been received at the State Department confirmatory of the cable despatch which reported that a basis of agreement on the *Alabama* claims had been reached. It is not, however, deemed improbable by the authorities. The despatches gave no indication as to the disposition of the points in dispute between the two Governments, but, should it prove correct, it must be a concession on the part of Lord Stanley, as Mr. Johnson has not been empowered to recede from the position hitherto held by our Government.

D'ISRAELI'S ADDRESS.

The Issues at the Approaching General Election.

The following address has been issued by Mr. D'Israeli to the electors of the County of Buckingham:—

"Gentlemen,—Since I last addressed you, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased, upon the retirement of an illustrious statesman, to intrust to me the chief conduct of public affairs.

"Having enjoyed the entire and unbroken confidence of the Earl of Derby for 20 years, during which time we worked together in a harmony never interrupted, I was thoroughly acquainted with this policy, and I have pursued that policy without deviation. I may, therefore, in asking a renewal of your political support, take a general view of the conduct of affairs since the accession of the Conservative Government to office in 1866.

"The question of Parliamentary Reform had then for a long series of years disquieted the country and embarrassed and enfeebled successive Administrations, which had failed to lead it to any happy conclusion. We were of opinion that this state of affairs should terminate; and by a series of measures, in the course of two years, we brought about a settlement of the question, broad in its principles, large and various in its provisions, but, as we believe, in union with the character of the country, and calculated to animate the spirit of the community and add strength and stability to the State.

"The conduct of foreign affairs has obtained the sympathy and confidence of the various Courts and Powers; the just influence of England has been established, and it has been used for the maintenance of peace and the interests of civilization.

"The legacy of insult and difficulty which had been left us in Abyssinia could only be successfully encountered by a responsibility from which we did not shrink. The result of the expedition to that country vindicated the honour of the Crown and the cause of humanity and justice, and it obtained for Her Majesty's forces the admiring respect of Europe.

"When we succeeded to office the state of the navy was one which occasioned serious anxiety; the fortresses on which the late ministry had expended millions were without artillery; the British soldier was armed with inferior weapons; and the military service of the country so unpopular that, if no change had been devised, we might have been driven to the principle of a conscription. At present, it cannot be denied that the strength of the navy is materially increased, the defences of the country much advanced, the soldier admirably armed, and enlistment become so popular that not only is the voted number of our forces no longer in arrear, but many thousand veterans, who were about to claim their discharge, have remained in the army. Such great results have, of course, not been obtained without an increase of our expenditure; but the expenditure has been on objects of the first necessity; and, while it has been defrayed without adding to our taxation, it has entailed no burden on our posterity.

"Economy does not consist in the reckless reduction of estimates. On the contrary, such a course almost necessarily tends to increased expenditure. There can be no economy where there is no efficiency. And to secure efficiency you must be vigilant in administrative improvement. Influenced by these views, Her Majesty's Government, by placing in the hands of a single individual a control over the expenditure of the War Office, commenced a considerable reform during the late session in the administration of the army, which will conduce to greater economy and efficiency both in peace and war.

"Great public advantages may be anticipated from this measure, and the different departments of the State will be revised in the same spirit. This revision will assist that retrenchment which the pressing exigencies of the public service have alone prevented.

"In the government of Ireland we had to encounter a dark conspiracy of foreign military adventurers, acting on the morbid imagination of a limited portion of our Irish fellow-subjects, and whose active combinations, had they been successful, would have led to general disorganization and plunder; that conspiracy has been baffled in every instance and in every quarter, by vigilance and firmness, which, being the consequence of conscious power and not of panic, have led to no unnecessary severity, so that even the discomfitted have admitted that their treatment has not been marked by vengeance or cruelty.

"Notwithstanding this untoward state of affairs, we have pursued towards Ireland that wise policy of sympathy and conciliation which has been followed by all parties in the State for the last thirty years. Justice has never in that country been administered with more impartiality; and, whether with respect to the tenure of land or the facilities for education, we will continue to give our earnest consideration to every suggestion which is consistent with the rights of property, and with the maintenance of our Protestant institutions.

"In this state of affairs we had reason to hope, and it was generally contemplated by the country, that we might have tranquilly wound up the business of the late Session, and then asked according to the provisions of the great statute which we had just passed, the public verdict on our conduct. Had it been propitious, we might, by the favor of the Sovereign, have continued to serve Her Majesty, and enjoyed an opportunity of effecting those legal and social improvements which are so much required, and to the necessity of which we had proved we were not insensible. Had the verdict been adverse, we should have retired from office without a murmur, conscious that, when we had the opportunity, we had endeavored to do our duty, and still prepared, as representing one of the great parties of the State, to co-operate with our rivals in public life for the public good.

"This, the natural current of events, was to be interrupted. The leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons seized the occasion of an expiring Parliament which had proclaimed its inadequate representation of the country, to recommend a change of the fundamental laws of the realm, and to propose a dissolution of the union between Church and State.

"Her Majesty's Government offered, and will offer, to this policy an uncompromising resistance. The connexion of religion with the exercise of political authority is one of the main safeguards of the civilization of man. It instils some sense of responsibility even into the depositaries of absolute powers. But, under any circumstances, the absence of severance of such a tie will lower the character and duties of Government, and tend to the degradation of society.

"But it is urged that, in the present instance, the application of the new policy is only to be partial, and that only one portion of Her Majesty's dominions—Ireland—is for the present to be submitted to the revolution; and on this plea, that in Ireland the members of the Established Church form only a minority of the population.

"If this numerical test is to be accepted, its application cannot be limited to Ireland; and if, in a country of entire toleration, a local instead of an imperial guage be adopted, the religious integrity of the community will be soon frittered away.

"Instead of Ireland being made an exception to the fundamental condition of our Constitution, there are many secondary reasons why the Established Church should be maintained in that country.

"Its subversion would aggravate religious hostility and party rancour; would suppress a resident class of men whose social virtues are conducive, as all agree, to the welfare of the country; and would further diminish the security of property in a land where its tenure and employment are not as unquestioned as they hitherto have been in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions.

"But even in Great Britain the spoilation of the Church in Ireland would not be without its effect. Confiscation is contagious, and when once a community has been seduced into plunder, its predatory acts have seldom been single.

"There are, however, even weightier reasons why this new policy should be resisted.

"The religious liberty which all Her Majesty's subjects now happily enjoy is owing to the Christian Church in this country having accepted the principles of Reformation, and recognized the supremacy of the Sovereign as the representative of the State, not only in matters temporal, but in matters ecclesiastical. This is the stronghold of our spiritual freedom. So long as there is in this country the connexion, through the medium of a Protestant Sovereign, between the State and the national Church, religious liberty is secure.

"That security is now assailed by various means and on different pleas; but amid the discordant activity of many factions there moves the supreme purpose of one power. The philosopher may flatter himself he is advancing the cause of enlightened progress; the sectarian may be roused to exertion by anticipation of the downfall of ecclesiastical systems. These are transient efforts—vain and passing aspirations. The ultimate triumph, were our Church to fall, would be to that Power which would substitute for the authority of our Sovereign the supremacy of a foreign Prince; to that Power with whose tradition, learning, discipline, and organization, our Church alone has, hitherto, been able to cope, and that, too, only when supported by a determined and devoted people.

"I have the honor to remain, Gentlemen, your obliged and faithful servant,

"B. D'ISRAELI."

"Downing-st., October 1."

FENIAN FUNDS.—Nolan, the Secretary of the Toronto Hibernian Society, or better known as "Mister Boyle's Fanygan Circle," has followed the example of Mahoney and other illustrious leaders of the organization, and pocketed the funds of the Society. Nolan, as Secretary of the Association, received all the money for the grand excursion which took place a month or two ago, and kept it, leaving the Society to foot all the bills. Nolan, it will be remembered, is one of the gentlemen who resided with Gov. Allen for a short time last spring.

HUMAN VANITY.—A certain magistrate of a Welsh county, aged somewhere about eighty, was recently taken ill with an affection of the throat. He was treated for diptheria, &c., &c., for three months. At last the doctor told him he would die, whereupon he confessed that when he was taken ill he had swallowed the lower half of a set of false teeth, but had not liked to confess, for fear of being thought older than he was.

HAVELOCK.—To the Montreal Tea Company: The teas filling my last order have reached me safely, and prove satisfactory; and I would confidently recommend all consumers who appreciate a really good article, as well as a saving of 15 to 20 per cent., to buy their teas from the Montreal Tea Company. I am, gentlemen, yours, &c., CHARLES HUDSON.

A large consignment of the Montreal Tea Company's pure teas have been received by the undersigned. There is no paint, dye, or black lead used in these teas to make them look well. Boxes, 12 lbs. and upwards. See advertisement for list of prices.

JOSEPH MOONEY,
Russell House Block.

NOW AND THEN.—When Garland, Mutchmor & Co. first opened their present splendid store some parties said it looked empty, now they say it is too full. Their immense stock is selling rapidly to crowds of customers, all anxious to secure some of the many great bargains out of the wholesale bankrupt stock, purchased by them at twelve-and-six-pence on the pound.

CHEESE! CHEESE! CHEESE!—Those wanting choice cheese would do well to call at J. Bermingham's, where cheese will be sold cheap for cash. Ales and porter as usual. 866tf

For fine bog oak brooches and ear rings in sets, see Young & Radford's new lot, just received, and selling at the very low price of only 90 cts. per set.

JEWELLERY.—All kinds of jewellery, of the latest designs, and at the cheapest rates, can be bought of Young & Radford, Sparks-st.

FALL FASHIONS IN MILLINERY.—Garland Mutchmor & Co. are now showing the latest Paris and London fashions in bonnets, hats millinery, and bonnet ornaments.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Reported by Telegraph.

[*For daily report of Ottawa Markets, see Fourth Page.*]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, October 17.—American exchange, 46¼. Gold 137.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Cotton quiet at 25½c.—Flour 5c. to 10c. lower; receipts, 13,900 barrels; sales, 7,900 barrels, at $6.40 @ 6.90 for superfine State and western; $7 @ 7.80 for common to choice extra State; $7 @ 8.70 for common to choice extra western.—Rye flour in moderate request at $6 @ 8.25.—Wheat dull; receipts, 1,000 bushels; sales, 1,900 bushels, at $1.10 for No. 2 spring.—Rye quiet; sales, 500 bushels western at $1.61.—Corn 1c. lower; receipts, 4,900 bushels; sales, 48,000 bushels, at $1.14 @ 1.17 for western.—Barley dull.—Oats unchanged; sales 54,000 bushels, at 74c. @ 74½c.—Mess pork firm, at $23 87 @ 29.—Lard heavy at 17c. @ 19½c.

London Money Market.

LONDON, October 17.—Consols 94¼; Bonds 72¼ ex-dividend; Illinois Central 96¼; Erie 32¼.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, October 17.—Cotton firmer; pork firm; cheese 17s.; tallow 50s.

FREE BANK RETURN.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES Of the Bank of British North America, in as far as it is carried on under the Free Banking Act, 22nd Victoria, Cap. 55, (Con. Stat.,) for the month of September, 1868:

LIABILITIES—Being notes under $4, in circulation .... $95,27[illegible]

ASSETS—Debentures deposited with the Receiver-General .... 315,3[illegible]

F. G. SCOTT,
Registrar.
Finance Department,
Ottawa, Oct. 14, 1868.

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

STATEMENT of the Provincial notes in circulation Wednesday, the 7th October, 1868, and of the Specie held against them at Montreal and Toronto and Halifax, according to the Returns of the Commissioners under the Provincial Note Act:

Provincial Notes in circulation—

Payable at Montreal	$3,264,589 00	
Payable at Toronto*	1,202,411 00	
Payable at Halifax	136,000 00	
		$4,603,000 00
Specie held—		
At Montreal	550,000 00	
At Toronto	400,050 00	
At Halifax†	30,000 00	
		1,030,000 00

Debentures held by the Receiver General under the Provincial Note Act $3,000,000 00

* Including $66,000 00 marked St. John.

† Estimated, the return not being received.

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

Audit Office, Ottawa, Oct. 16, 1868.

STATEMENT of the Post Office Savings Bank Account, for the month of September, 1868, published in accordance with the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 10, Sec. 72:

Amount on deposit as per last statement Aug. 31		$262,664 [illegible]
Add—amounts received and interest accrued during Aug. ($57,033 00).—Less amount withdrawn during August ($11,742.04.)		45,290 96
		$307,955 28
Amount received from depositors during Sept.,	$63,209 00	
Interest paid,	22 26	
		63,231 26
Amount of withdrawal cheques paid during the month,		13,227 67
		$50,003 59
In hands of Rec.-General, Sept. 30,		$357,958 87
Bearing interest at 4 p. c.	$219,907 97	
" " 5 "	135,800 00	
Bearing no interest, being the amount in the hands of the Receiver General, to meet outstanding cheques,	2,250 90	
		$357,958 87

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

Audit Office, Ottawa, Oct. 16, 1868.

DIED.

On Sunday, the 18th instant, James Alexander Coates, infant son of the late David T. Brown, Jr., aged 15 months and 18 days.

The funeral will leave his mother's residence, Market-square, Upper Town, to-morrow, Tuesday the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the place of interment, South March.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE OTTAWA ROWING CLUB.

The next regular meeting of the Club will take place at the RUSSELL HOUSE, this (MONDAY) EVENING, at eight o'clock.

Members are particularly requested to attend punctually at the hour.

J. PENNINGTON MACPHERSON,
Hon. Secretary.
875-1

COW STOLEN.

On Sunday night last from the Pasture Field near Mrs. Widow Stewart's White Gate, a RED and WHITE COW, within a few days of calving, two or three inches broken off her right horn, and owned by the subscriber for six years past.

Any person found detaining the Cow after this date will be prosecuted as the law directs.

WILLIAM LATTIMER,
Corner of Wellington and Bank-sts.
Ottawa, October 16, 1868. 872a

SITUATION WANTED by a discharged Sergeant, as Messenger, Store or Time-keeper, Light Porter, or any place where trust is required. Can furnish first-class references, and write a fair hand and keep small accounts. Cash security given, if required. Address, H. F., TIMES Office.
October 19, 1868. 873-1

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, October 16, 1868.

AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices until further notice, 28 per cent.

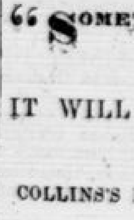
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

JUST RECEIVED
AT
THE MEDICAL HALL,
28 Sparks-st.,

Lubin's Perfumes,
Dr. Bonn's Toilet Vinegar,
Nun's and Farina's Colognes,
Yardley's Zahater Soap,
Rimmel's "Dagmar" Bouquet,
Hard's Farinaceous Food,
Ridge's Patent Food,
Martin's Cardinal Food,
Condy's Disinfecting Fluid,
Hall's Hair Renewer,
Yardley's Celebrated Soaps,
Bath Sponges,
Turkish Towels.
Hair Brushes,
Nail and Tooth Brushes,
Dressing and Fine Combs.

A complete stock of Toilet Articles, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Druggist's Sundries, &c., &c., &c.

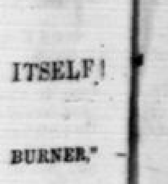
W. M. MASSEY,
Dispensing Chemist,
472y Medical Hall, 28 Sparks-st.



OIL DEPOT,

73 Sussex-st.,

D. R. LEAVENS,



"SOMETHING NEW."

IT WILL SHOW FOR ITSELF!

COLLINS'S IMPROVED "SUN BURNER,"

ITS MERITS ARE

1ST.—Because it burns better;

2ND.—Because it can be fitted to any lamp;

3RD.—Because it will not get out of order;

4TH.—Because any chimney will be sure to fit;

5TH.—Because it is perfectly safe, &c., &c.

A full assortment of

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, HALL LAMPS,

LANTERNS, CHIMNIES, WICKS, &c.

Oct. 17. 832-6m

SHINGLES FOR SALE.

The subscriber having completed his

SHINGLE FACTORY!

OFFERS FOR SALE,

EXTRA, No. 1, and CULL, PINE and CEDAR

SHINGLES,

AT MARKET PRICES,

In lots to suit purchasers.

JOHN ROCHESTER, Jr.

Ottawa, June 30th, 1868. 782tf