they marched in front and saluted with their swords, in the same manner as when marching past in slow time. A change of some importance was also made in the position of skirmishers, who in place of moving in front of the columns, marched in the open spaces between the columns.

—A British soldier's legacy is in possession of Mr. Burchell, Detroit. The *Free Press* of that city says it consists of a pair of silver medals, which belonged to his wife's grandfather, William Lees, who died at Sandwich, a few days ago, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. The soldier was a member of Wellington's celebrated Light Brigade, which participated in the campaigns against Napoleon I., and the medals were awarded for gallant conduct at the battles of Talavara and Waterloo. That commemorative of the former battle bears date 1848, and has upon one side a medallion of Victoria, and on the reverse an allegorical representation of peace crowning the victor. The other is dated June 18, 1815, and has upon the date side a medallion of George III., and on the reverse side, Triumph. Both are of silver coin, and are somewhat larger than an American dollar.

THE PERILS OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.—It is reported that the band of Indians who tore up the track of the Pacific Railway, near Alkali station, were escaping from Sheridan's troops. Failing to defeat the soldiers, the savages attacked the railroad track, threw off a freight train and broke down a bridge. The injury was repaired, but a repetition of such scenes is probable, and active measures must be taken by the government to protect the line, else the usefulness of the great railway will be seriously impaired.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction Sale of Books—H. McLean.
Proclamation—Charles Ash Windham.
Ottawa and Macadamized Road Company—Z. Wilson.
Auction Sale of Sleighs—J. Bermingham.
Notice to Capitalists.
Stoves, &c.—Joseph Boyden.

The Ottawa Times

Office: 38, Sparks Street.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1868.

☞ *For Ottawa Markets and interesting reading see Fourth Page.*

THE following Ministers returned from Quebec by yesterday afternoon's train, viz.: Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, Hon. Messrs. ROSE, CAMPBELL and TILLEY.

Col. BERNARD also returned by the same train.

Yesterday afternoon a "General Order" was issued under date of November 12th, equally creditable to Lord MONCK's head and heart. The text of this "order" will be found elsewhere.

OUR columns are too much crowded today with general news to permit of much editorial matter.

THE Nova Scotia discussion goes on apace. We refer our readers to our telegraphic despatches for the latest developments.

WE are glad to learn, by a cable telegram received in this city yesterday, that the Hon. Mr. MCDOUGALL, C.B., has recovered from the attack of illness from which he has been suffering.

THE musical world will regret to learn that the great ROSSINI—the famous composer—has at last been called upon to pay the debt of nature. He died in Paris on Saturday last, in his seventy-seventh year. The first and greatest of his day, ROSSINI has left behind him, in his inimitable compositions, "a monument" that will certainly be "more "lasting than brass."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Toronto *Leader* insinuates that the managers and staff of the *Globe* newspaper, notwithstanding the abuse they have indulged in against the management of the Grand Trunk, for the over-liberal issue of free passes, have been in the habit of making regular applications for those franks, in behalf of the whole staff of the paper, and travelling upon them when any of them have had occasion to go over the line. Is this a fact?

TO-DAY we publish a letter from "Viator" which ought to challenge the earnest consideration of the local community and the public. Any one who reads it may discover from "internal evidence" that the writer is one who has deeply studied the question he undertakes to discuss; and any one may see, after a moment's reflection, that the subject broached is one requiring immediate and careful attention. The leading idea of his argument we take to be that the Capital is the property of the whole Dominion; that the citizens of Ottawa are neither capable, of their own means, nor ought they in fairness to be called upon, at their own expense, to make the Capital—what it ought to be—a source of pride to the whole population of the Dominion. All the Provinces have common interests here. Therefore Ottawa ought neither to be within the exclusive jurisdiction of one Province nor another: it ought, with a limited surrounding district, to be within the control of the Dominion Government and Legislature, to whom the Capital of the country of right belongs.

The argument at first sight seems conclusive. But there are other questions that obtrude themselves on our consideration. Can Ottawa, with its vast interests in the lumber trade of the two Provinces, afford to surrender its voice in the Local Legislature of either? Will its people be satisfied to isolate themselves from Provincial affairs on both sides of the river, in which heretofore they have had so deep, and taken so prominent, an interest? These are questions so naturally obtruding on our attention, that we cannot but give them a place, deeming them, as we do, equally worthy of consideration, from the local stand point, with the more general issues so ably discussed by our correspondent. But, outside of our own city—when we come to consider the interests of all the Provinces in the peace and good Government of the Capital—who can say a word against the cogency and conclusiveness of our correspondent's argument?

It cannot be gainsaid that Ottawa is at present destitute of many essentials to qualify it for the Capital of such a country as Canada is now, and is destined to be hereafter; and we think that our correspondent has hit upon the most practical way of qualifying it for its responsibilities and duties in the future. We submit his letter with the view of eliciting a full and candid discussion, not only in this neighbourhood, but throughout the Confederated Provinces; but we do so, at the same time, with a full conviction that our Government is not like the Federal Government of the United States, and we hope that in many respects it never may be. Still there are considerations of a very important character why the question of making our city up to every requirement of its mission ought to be considered at once, and in the general interest of the whole Dominion; and if our correspondent has hit upon the only, or the best means of accomplishing this end, then, we say, now is the time to take his proposition into consideration. What do our local authorities, and the press and public of the Dominion say to the setting apart of an Ottawa district, to be placed under the control of the Dominion Government? Let the question be fairly met now, when there is time to discuss it before the meeting of the Canadian Parliament.

THE following extract from the *Pall Mall Budget* will have much interest for the friends of education generally, and especially for teachers, trustees of schools and others in authority:

"A new and not unimportant reform is about to be introduced in German schools, viz.: The abolition of all afternoon classes. It was principally during the past summer months that the experiment was almost forced upon the authorities. The results are on all sides reported to have been more than brilliant. The forenoon classes are, we believe, somewhat, but not much, longer than formerly, but it is said that the pupils show an eagerness and a vigour in those short morning hours which has never been known before, and their progress is quite in keeping with their keen and energetic assiduity. The most curious point about the matter seems to be the fully authenticated fact, that schools have hitherto only closed experimentally, earlier or later, according to the wishes of the respective head masters, the progress shown by the various schools stands in an inverse ratio to the duration of the classes, or, in other words, the less hours beyond the four or five in the morning in school, the more did the boys get on with their work. May it not be worth while to try the experiment in our schools? We do not think that we need be ashamed to take a lesson from Germany, at this time of day, in educational matters."

A NEWSPAPER correspondent says:

The Count and Countess Girgenti (the son-in-law and daughter of Queen Isabella), arrived at Brighton a few days ago, coming from Dieppe to New Haven in a steamer. They are accompanied by five Spanish gentlemen, and by a large quantity of luggage, apparently belonging to the ex-Queen, as the trunks are marked "Regna Isabella." The captain of the steamer relates the following circumstance concerning the Countess:

Early on the morninghe left, an elegantly-dressed lady, apparently not more than twenty, came on the bridge of the steamer. Captain Payne, somewhat surprised at the courage of so young a lady, told her that he feared she would get wet with the spray in so exposed a position, devoted only to the officers of the ship. The young lady with a sweet voice and pretty broken English, said "Is it forbidden?" The captain, although ignorant that it was the daughter of Isabella of Spain that was addressing him, was not proof against the charms of so graceful a young lady, and allowed her to remain in the place of her choice. The captain called for cushions and rugs, and made the countess a comfortable couch on the bridge, which she occupied until the boat arrived at the haven, when he for the first time learned the name and position of his fair passenger.

OTTAWA RED RIVER RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—I am requested by His Worship the Mayor, in his capacity as chairman of the Ottawa Red River Relief Fund, to transmit to you, for the information of the subscribers to the fund, the enclosed correspondence, which will sufficiently explain itself. The subscriptions in Ottawa to the present date amount to the handsome sum of $2,213.62, the whole of which, with the exception of $40 paid the collector, Mr. Steacy, has been duly forwarded to Mr. McDougall, the agent of the Canadian Government at St. Paul's, who, as will be seen by his letter, herewith, is acting in concert with a committee of distribution at the Settlement, of which their lordships the Bishops of Rupert's Land and St. Boniface are members. It will be observed by the letter of Mr. McDougall that there is still pressing need in the famished district for all the assistance that we can render the sufferers. I may add that, at the request of the chairman here, the name of the Rev. John Black, Presbyterian minister, has been added to the committee of distribution at Red River to which I have referred.

I remain, Sir,
Very respectfully yours,
HENRY J. MORGAN,
Secretary O. R. R. R. F.

OTTAWA, November 16, 1868.

November 11, 1868

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information copy of a letter from Mr. J. McDougall, Government agent at St. Paul's, Min., dated 30th ultimo, in which he reports the arrangements he has made for the purchase and delivery of provisions with the $2,000 contributed by the citizens of Ottawa towards the relief of the Red River distress.

I have, &c.
Signed, F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

H. J. FRIEL, ESQ.,
Mayor, Ottawa.

CLEAR WATER LAKE,
MINNESOTA, 30th October, 1868.

SIR,—In obedience to the instructions I was honored with, under date of seventh of October, advising me that twelve hundred dollars, (the contribution of the citizens of Ottawa towards the relief of the inhabitants of the Red River settlement) was subject to my draft to be expended in provisions and forwarded to Fort Garry, I have the honor to report, that I immediately visited some flouring mills at the best point to save transportation, which is very expensive, and succeeded in making a favorable arrangement with a responsible party to deliver at Fort Abercombie on Red River two hundred and fifty miles northwest of St. Paul's, on or before the fifth of November, one hundred and thirty barrels of flour, at the rate of twelve dollars per barrel, equal with current rate of exchange to nine dollars gold.

From information received here, it appears their Lordships the Bishops, can procure transport from Fort Abercrombie to Fort Garry by employing the Red River settlers, who would consider it a privilege to freight the flour, receiving flour in payment. With that view I invested all the money in flour, delivered at Fort Abercrombie, to the order of their Lordships the Bishops of Rupert's Land and St. Boniface, duly advising their Lordships the date of its delivery there.

On the twenty-ninth inst. I received by telegram advice of a further sum of eight hundred dollars being placed at my credit on the same account. I immediately supplemented the former contract by adding eighty barrels more of flour at the same price, to be delivered by the fifteenth instant at Fort Abercrombie.

In conjunction with W. E. Sanford, Esq., of Hamilton, we have engaged a reliable person to proceed to Fort Abercrombie, inspect, receive, and deliver the flour and wheat sent forward on account of the Ottawa and Hamilton relief.

I might remark that late information from Red River leads to the painful conclusion, that the statements hitherto received of the scarcity of provisions were not exaggerated, and the large liberality extended to the inhabitants by their brother colonists in Canada, will at present be very opportune and highly appreciated.

At the earliest moment it can be done, I will send a statement of particulars with the vouchers.

I have, &c.,
Signed, JOSEPH MCDOUGALL.
HON. WM. MCDOUGALL, C.B.,
Minister of Public Works, Ottawa.

Try Gardner's Baking Powder. See advertisement. 887.6m

Grecian bend at the skirt factory. 893-2m

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.

THE DOMINION CAPITAL.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—A stranger cannot pass through Ottawa without being struck with the beauty of its situation. Its elevation, its broad table lands, its slopes, its striking facilities for drainage, are points in the construction of a great city. Water by the Ottawa, the Rideau, —the Canal on three sides—almost surrounding it. Streets long, broad, and well laid out, its Dominion buildings deservedly the pride of Canadians. Yet it is not what it ought to be. Badly lighted—badly drained—no water—wretched crossings—worse bridges. Greatness has been too suddenly thrust upon it. Whose duty is it to remedy this wrong? Selected as the Capital of the Dominion by the consent of the representatives of all the Provinces and made such by Imperial legislation, it should be a subject of national pride, and should be constructed and regulated for national convenience. Its future greatness will not alone depend upon its being the political Capital. Its vast water power will give it a commercial and manufacturing character. Its position will be, for all purposes, particularly central, when the railroad, now under construction between Ottawa and Carleton Place, (28 miles) to intersect the Brockville and Ottawa road, and its extension eastward from Ottawa to Vaudreuil (60 miles), intersecting the Grand Trunk within 30 miles of Montreal —will be completed. Its business connection with Lake Huron and the West by canal or rail—must come at no distant day—within the lifetime of the present generation. Those who are interested in the welfare of this place must look, not at its present, but its *future*, necessities. Bear in mind it is the Capital of the Dominion—not a city of Ontario, or Quebec, or New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia. Its maintenance is for the convenience of all. How, and in what way, is it to be maintained? Under whose legislation? Who should bear a portion of the expence? The present is the proper time to discuss this question—No party or sectional interests have yet arisen to mar a calm consideration. The gathering together here every year of persons from all parts of the Dominion, to attend the Parliament and public business, the excitement that in time will arise from party feeling and the bitterness of political dissension, the abandoned and unprincipled characters animated by the worst of passions, and stimulated to crime by the worst of motives, who follow in the wake of all large assemblies, must impose upon this community, charges which, if not so situated, it would not have to bear. The assassination of Mr. McGee with its consequences, is a case in point. It is no answer to say that the benefit the inhabitants derive, is a compensation for the additional burden imposed. The difficulty is in municipal arrangements; the inhabitants may not choose to impose the additional burden that is required to meet the exigency. The character of a national Capital, the security of those who attend it—its sanitary arrangements—the preservation of the national public property, and the protection of the public interests are too important to be left to local councils, however good they may be.

This object can only be efficiently attained by creating the City of Ottawa, with a certain area around it—a Federal District—the laws for its future government, (not interfering with private rights, or the city's present municipal privileges) to be passed by the Dominion Parliament, and carried out by officers responsible to the Dominion Government, and through them to the people of the whole Dominion. The expences of the Police, Sanitary arrangements—Public grounds and higher Courts to be borne by the Dominion Government, and to be under their control. The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec to cede to the Dominion Government an area around, and including the City of Ottawa, 10 miles square. The history of the establishment of the District of Columbia, and the founding of Washington, as the Capital of the United States, will afford the mode by which these measures can be accomplished, and suggest the necessary legislation to be passed by the Dominion Parliament, and the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec. The Parliament of Ontario is now sitting; the Parliament of Quebec will be in six weeks; the Parliament of the Dominion in three months. This matter might be discussed in all, and at the same time in the public press. The public mind must be awakened to it, and those who are interested in this city must at once strive to remove the *retarding effect* that results from too many believing, or wishing to believe, that its retention as the seat of Government is but temporary. The *future interests* of the country require that there should be no change, and doubters must realize that fact. In the government of such a district many useful hints may be taken from the Government of Paris, as well as from Washington. These are matters of detail carefully to be considered when the principle has been established. But without waiting for that event, or even its discussion, prompt and earnest efforts should be made with the Government to prevent their disposing of any of the ordnance or public lands within that area of 10 miles, still remaining to the Dominion Government. The Capital should be not simply a place of national convenience, but a subject of national pride; its squares, its public walks, its parks, *its lungs*, are as essential to its character and the future comfort and health of its inhabitants, as are its streets and its pure air. Not one city in a thousand has within its area, and under the control of the Government—unpurchased—places of such unequalled beauty, and capable of such adornment, as the city of Ottawa. Every foot of such public ground should be reserved for public purposes—for the future erection of public buildings, the adornment of the Capital, and the health and recreation of its inhabitants and visitors. The proceeds of such sales would not go to the municipality or people of Ottawa, and, put into the chest of the Dominion, would simply excite a laugh. The people of the Maritime Provinces, whose representatives in Parliament are regarded as the movers of the system of retrenchment, adopted last winter, would look with contempt and scorn upon the little *driblet*—that would thus be made. The retrenchment they sought to establish was that made by the abolition of a host of useless offices, the dismissal of numbers of useless drones about the public departments, and the making the official salaries in some measure proportioned to the responsibilities and character of the office to be filled, and the duties to be discharged. They would *ridicule the idea of saving a state by the sale of a city lot!* It will redound to the credit of Mr. Sheriff Powell that by his promptness and energy on a late occasion, such an outrage was averted, and the reputation of the Dominion saved. Mr. Editor, the Press must take action in this matter—action right, action left, action front, action rear, *action everywhere*. I have no personal interest to serve, my stay here being merely temporary, but as a Canadian I take a pride in the Capital of my country.

Your Obedient Servant,
OTTAWA, November 17, 1868. VIATOR.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Feeling a deep interest in the progress of education, my attention was attracted some time ago by a series of letters which appeared in our city papers, written by the chairman and members of the Board of Common Schools of Ottawa. The purport of these letters shewed a state of matters and a course of management in the business of the Board much to be regretted, and evidently detrimental to the best interests of education.

If the citizens of Ottawa have selected men of education and refinement of manners to conduct the Common Schools of this rising city, the phraseology of the letters referred to, and the language and manner of conducting the business of the Board, pourtray qualities, to say the least, not consistent either with education or refinement.

The cause of education cannot be expected to advance or prosper under the control and management of a disorganized body, with a *weak* and incompetent *head*. In the correspondence which appeared, it was shown that the chairman of the Board had taken upon himself responsibilities, and acted, without the sanction or approval of the Board. It is further made to appear that in order to counteract the action of the chairman, a majority of the Board signed a motion ignoring the action taken by the chairman, which motion was brought and passed at the next meeting of the School Board. The consequence is, the chairman, having acted indiscreetly, finds he has no influence to control the Board, he resigns, abandons his duties at the Board for a time, then seems to regret his own manner of action, and returns to his position. This state of matters should not be tolerated by the citizens, who are very heavily taxed for the large amount the Board of Common Schools of Ottawa are expending, if not lavishing.

The period is drawing near when the citizens will be called upon to elect a number of *new* members for the Board of School Trustees. It is to be hoped all who feel an interest in the cause of education, and desire the benefits that should accrue therefrom to their families, will take steps to elect gentlemen of ability and experience, who will aid in bringing about a better and more harmonious state of matters at the Board of Common Schools in our rising city.

With due respect, I remain, Mr. Editor,
A CITIZEN

OTTAWA, November 16, 1868.

CITY COUNCIL.

Monday Evening, November 16, 1868.

Present—The Mayor and Ald. Abbott, Featherston, Robinson, Bangs, Rochester, Pratt, Martineau, Heney, Traversy, Guerard, Goulden and Mosgrove.

Several communications, petitions, &c., were presented.

On motion of Ald. Heney, seconded by Ald. Traversy, that the petition of Jas. Warnock, asking for the remission of taxes, certain goods, seized from one of his tenants for the purpose of paying said taxes having been rescued by the railway company from a city officer.

Several Aldermen argued in favour of remitting the taxes, and others that it should be settled by law, two committees having already reported against the remission.

The motion was finally withdrawn and the petition referred to the Assessment Committee.

On the reading of a communication from the City Collector,

Ald Robinson moved, seconded by Ald. Traversy, that three sureties be accepted, each for a third of $25,000, as sufficient security for the Collector, besides his own bond for $40,000, instead of the securities being jointly bound in the sum of $25,000.

After a lengthy discussion in regard to the matter the motion was put.

YEAS—Ald. Rochester, Pratt, Robinson, Mosgrove, Abbott, Traversy and Heney—7.

NAYS—His Worship the Mayor, Ald. Cunningham, Bangs, Featherston, Goulden, Guerard and Martineau—7.

The Mayor declared the motion lost.

The 18th report of the Finance Committee was presented, and accounts, &c., to the amount of $905.59 recommended to be paid.

On motion of Ald. Cunningham the report was adopted.

The 11th report of the Board of Works was presented, in which it was set forth that as the Street Passenger Railway Company were laying down tracks contrary to the wish of the Corporation, the council be recommended not to assist the Company in doing so.

On motion the report was received and adopted.

The Mayor having intimated that Sir John Young, Governor-General, was expected to arrive on the 24th, suggested that measures should be taken to give him a proper reception.

On motion of Ald. Mosgrove, seconded by Ald. Cunningham, that the Mayor and Ald. Martineau, Abbott, and the mover and seconder, be a committee to draft an address to be presented to His Excellency on his arrival in this city as the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.—Carried.

The council then adjourned.

GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, 12th November, 1868.

The Governor-General desires, before leaving Canada, to address a few words of farewell to the members of the staff,—officers,—and men of the Militia and Volunteers, whom it has been his high privilege to command during the last seven years.

A comparison of the condition of the force as it now exists with that which obtained when the Governor-General assumed the command in the year 1861, would show an enormous improvement in numbers, efficiency and equipment.

On more than one occasion while His Excellency has been in Canada, circumstances have compelled him to call for the active services of the Volunteers.

The manner in which on those occasions they sacrificed time, money and convenience for the public service, is now matter of history, and has won for them the admiration of the public and the warm commendation of the Imperial authorities.

The volunteers are embodied for no aggressive purpose, and are organized solely for the defence of their native land and the maintenance of internal order and peace.

While His Excellency trusts and believes that the volunteer force will never be called upon to display their efficiency in the prosecution of actual hostilities, the experience of the last seven years proves that the existence of such a force of citizen soldiers may at times avert from the country many of the disastrous consequences of a state of war.

His Excellency therefore trusts that the officers and men of the volunteer force, while not withdrawing themselves from their civil avocations, will esteem it a sacred duty which they owe to their country, to maintain their organization, and to keep up that discipline without which the largest force of men is useless for military purposes.

His Excellency cannot conclude without expressing his satisfaction at the alacrity and readiness with which the orders which he has seen fit to issue from time to time, for the government of the volunteers, have been obeyed by the officers and men of the force generally.

The Governor-General wishes the force farewell and will always continue to watch with interest their future progress.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor-General.

WALKER POWELL, Lieut.-Colonel,
D. A. G. of Militia, Canada.

LOCAL NEWS.

—For fine old port and sherry wine go to Bate & Co., 52 Sparks-st. 899-b

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—We are requested to announce that a meeting, under the auspices of the Bytown Division Sons of Temperance, and good Templars, will be held this evening, at the Bank-st. Church. Hon. S. L. Tilley and Rev. Mr. Ebbs will deliver addresses. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Bytown Division of Sons of Temperance, No. 224, will hold a re-union at Her Majesty's Theatre on the 27th of November, and for that purpose have engaged some of the best musical talent in the city. Recitations will be given by Mr. Lester, and the object will be to make it a great intellectual treat.

SALE OF SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS.—The attention of the public is called to the advertisement in another column, announcing the sale of sleighs, cutters, &c., by Mr. Bermingham, auctioneer. This will prove an excellent opportunity for parties desiring to provide themselves with good outfits for enjoying the merry winter time.

PHILHARMONIC.—The weekly meeting of the Philharmonic Society will be held this evening over the Mechanics' Institute. It is very desirable that the members should be punctual. The society is now fairly established and in a flourishing condition. We understand that it is in contemplation to give one or two grand oratorios in the course of the winter.

MUSICAL PROSPECTS.—There are now not less than four concerts in course of preparation soon to come off. That of the ladies of Christ Church for charitable purposes, St. George's Society's concert, that of St. Andrew's Society, and another. These, with the oratorios, and the possibility of a professional concert or two, with lectures and dramatic performances, penny readings, &c., will afford opportunities for spending many pleasant evenings during the winter season. But besides these we shall, no doubt, have the usual supply of negro minstrelsy, perhaps bell ringers, and other amusements.

POPULAR READINGS.—The winter readings commenced at St. Alban's School last evening under the management of the new directors, Fennings Taylor, Esq., president. Rev. Dr. Jones read from Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing." Mr. Wicksteed read "The City of the Orphans," and Mr. Carrier read a paper entitled "Our Choir," describing the troubles of a country parson in connection with the execrable music of "Our Choir." Dr. Jones expressed a hope that next Monday night the music which had been promised would be ready, as the choir was in practice for that purpose. He further expressed a hope that all who heard him would co-operate in the endeavor to procure the services of Mr. Stevenson, late precentor of Her Majesty's Chapel, to educate the people in vocal music. He spoke of that gentleman as possessing the highest professional qualifications for imparting a correct knowledge of music, and trusted that they would be able to avail themselves of his valuable services as a teacher.

POLICE COURT.—The adjourned case of Isaac Desjardins, Daniel Murphy and Thomas Candell was called up on charge of committing a breach of the peace, by fighting on the public street on Friday night last. Several witnesses were examined which resulted in proving the charge against Murphy and Candell. They were therefore fined, the former $2 and costs, and the latter $3 and costs, and Desjardins was discharged.

Neill McLeod and Roderick McLeod, two brothers, and Eli Harris, were charged with committing a breach of the peace on Saturday night, on a barge belonging to Wellington Hicks, lying in the canal. It appears that Harris, who is a bargeman, went on board his uncle's barge (Hicks') on a visit, and whilst there in the cabin Robert Stannish, a hand on McLeod's barge, went on board Hicks' barge to cross over from the boat to the shore, which he said was the only way he could go. Language of an offensive character passed between him and Harris, which resulted in the latter knocking Stannish down. Just then one of the McLeods came on the barge and took part in the fight. Some other parties also came and a fight became general. Harris was knocked or pushed down into the cabin and Stannish followed, whether knocked or pushed down, or whether he went down voluntarily, did not appear clear from the evidence. Harris struck Stannish on the mouth with a piece of cordwood, inflicting a severe gash on the lip which had to be sewn up. He then took down a gun, as was stated, in self defence. The police magistrate held that the attack was wanton and unjustifiable. Harris was therefore fined $10 and costs, and both the McLeods were discharged. Mr. N. Sparks defended and afterwards applied to have the McLeods bound over to keep the peace, which His Worship said he would accede to only on sworn information.

John Fitzsimmons was charged with entering Beauchamp's tavern on Sunday afternoon and committing a breach of the peace.

John Dowzer testified that he was in the house when Fitzsimmons was there, and saw him take a tumbler from his pocket and fling it at the stove, and that he used filthy language to him and another boy, and asked if they were men enough to fight him which they declined to do.

Mrs. Beauchamp testified that she refused to give the prisoner drink but gave him some food, when he took a knife and deliberately cut her table-cloth and wanted to fight. This was during her husband's absence. He forced her to give him some whiskey, when he poured out nearly a sugar bowl full. He then seized the cat by the hind legs and knocked its brains out against the end of the counter. There were several other witnesses, but sufficient being proven the prisoner was fined $20 and costs.

Augustus de Guise was charged with selling liquor by retail without the proper license, but the charge not having been proven the case was dismissed without costs.

Baptiste Beauchamp was then charged with selling liquor on Sunday contrary to law.

John Fitzsimmons was sworn as a witness and proved the charge, and Beauchamp was fined $20 and costs.

—Remember the great sale of a portion of a wholesale bankrupt stock of dry goods at Garland, Mutchmor & Co's. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

—For fine old brandy and champagnes go to Bate & Co., 52 Sparks-st. 899-b

—The reason why the stock of carpets and house furnishing goods at T. & W. Hunton's is always the largest, best selected, and cheapest in the Province, is their having peculiar facilities in purchasing, by their resident agent selecting new designs as they come out, and taking advantage of fluctuations in the home markets. 899y

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

2nd Session: 1st Legislative Assembly.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, November 13, 1868.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

Mr. MACDONALD moved the House into Committee of the Whole on the Bill respecting the independence of the Legislature—Mr. Clark in the chair.

Mr. MACDONALD then moved that the word *annual* in the seventh line of the first clause, be struck out, which related to salary. This, he thought, would make the clause cover the case of all persons receiving emoluments from the Government; and whom it was intended by the Bill to prohibit sitting or voting in the Legislature.

Mr. BLAKE moved, in amendment to the first clause, to exclude from a seat in the Ontario Legislature all those holding office under the Dominion Government, the Government of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, or residents of the latter Provinces. He pointed out the necessity of preventing any persons holding offices under the Governments mentioned from exercising any influence in the Legislature of Ontario. He quoted from a speech of the Attorney-General to show that he formerly held strong grounds against persons holding offices of emolument under the Government of Quebec being elected to the Legislature of Ontario. The member for South Bruce urged his views at some length, trusting that the amendment would be carried.

Mr. MACDONALD said that the hon. member should, to make his amendment have weight, include all persons who were subjects of the United States, as well as all countries within thousands of miles from this country. Now it seemed to him that the hon. member for South Bruce had been trying to enlighten his (the Attorney-General's) side of the House upon the meaning of the English language, but he wished to inform the hon. member that he had been engaged in fighting for the independence of the people before the hon. member for South Bruce had entered the school of politics. He (the Attorney-General) believed that he understood the proper way of framing a bill, and he was not, therefore, prepared to take lessons from the member for South Bruce. He had acted with those who were now allied with the member for South Bruce, as long as he believed they were right, but as soon as he found them going wrong—as soon as he found them off the track—he left them; and it proved that he was right, because he found that the people went with him, and that he had succeeded while the opposition had failed. The hon. member for South Bruce, in order to show his learning, thought it necessary to supplement the bill by introducing an amendment to meet imaginary cases which probably would never occur. The Attorney-General said that if any member of the Quebec House, or even an office-holder under that Government, were elected, he (the Attorney-General) would be prepared to receive him into the Legislature of Ontario. The hon. member for South Bruce might as well apply his amendment to British subjects in the United States as those in Quebec, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.

Mr. BLAKE did not think the honorable the Attorney-General was in a fit temper to debate the question. He would, therefore, refrain from addressing the House on the subject till the Speaker took the chair, when the rules of debate would, he doubted not, be properly observed.

Mr. MACDONALD was much obliged to the honorable member for his lecture, but it seemed to him the member was going to desert his bantling. (Hear)

Mr. BLAKE—No I am not.

Mr. MACDONALD—Then why don't you proceed to a vote?

Mr. BLAKE would do so.

The amendment was then put and lost—yeas 16; nays 42.

Mr. BLAKE moved to strike out the words—"A member of the Executive Council"—in the second clause, contending that the words were useless, as the members of the Executive Council were not excluded from occupying a seat in the Legislature under the present law.

Mr. MACDONALD opposed the amendment and it was lost.

Mr. BLAKE then moved in amendment to the next clause, rendering Senators and Privy Councillors ineligible to a seat in the Ontario Parliament, that the words—"or member of the House of Commons"—be added. He contended at some length that every means should be taken to make the Ontario Parliament and the Dominion Parliament as independent of each other as possible, and that he maintained could not be secured so long as the principle of dual representation was recognized. He maintained that all parties holding the smallest office of emolument—even that of a coroner—should not be allowed to sit or vote in the Legislature of Ontario.

Mr. MACDONALD said that the member for South Bruce was the greatest enemy of the liberty of the people that could be found. The Statute had given the people of this country the right to choose one and the same person to represent them in the Legislature of Ontario and the House of Commons, and the honorable member for South Bruce had not shown any case in which this right had been misapplied. The Bill before the House would exclude from election to that Legislature every individual in respect to whose services the Ontario Government paid one cent, every person nominated to work for the Dominion Government. Senators (who are beyond the control of the people) and Privy Councillors—and he was surprised that the blow aimed at the liberty of the people should come from the Opposition benches, the sitters on which profess to be such sticklers for political freedom. (Hear.) The exercise of this right by the people had not even created inconvenience. The Opposition said that the cry of the people was with them, but he (the Attorney-General) was not of the same opinion. An example of this took place at his own election. Although he ran for both Houses he polled a larger majority than the hon. member for South Bruce with all his popularity in the populous riding he represented. In almost every case where a gentleman presented himself for election to represent the same county he was successful, and he (the Attorney-General) was sure that these parties were as independent as any other members of the House. The amendments might as well take reference to British subjects residing in the United States as to some of those included. He (the Attorney-General) maintained that when he refused to work with those with whom he had previously acted he was assailed by a partizan press during the election. But he wished to work for the interests of the public.

Mr. BLAKE—The interest of the Tories.

Mr. MACDONALD thought the member for South Bruce should not forget that he was elected by the Tories of South Bruce; and when he (Mr. Blake) was up there the other day he promised them to be a good boy (laughter) and to carry out the pledges he had given them. He pointed out that it was desirable to prevent Senators or Privy Councillors sitting in the Legislature of Ontario, because they were not responsible to the people—being in fact in such an independent position that they neither feared God nor man; but he maintained that if the people wished to send a member of the House of Commons to the Legislature of Ontario, no obstacle should be thrown in the way of such a gentleman taking his seat. An objection was made to dual representation on the ground that both Houses might sit at the same time, but this could easily be obviated by the people's representatives determining that both Houses would not meet at the same time. Indeed it would be a high-handed measure for the Legislature to take the power of electing the same person to a seat in both Houses out of the hands of the people. This was a principle which the Constitution had conferred upon the people and he did not think it should be taken from them. He then moved an amendment to the effect "that in the opinion of this House, it would be improper to prevent the people of Ontario choosing the same person to represent them in the Dominion Parliament and the Legislature of Ontario, in the absence of any evidence that bad effects had resulted or were likely to result from such a course."—Carried.

The next clause providing that "no public contractor with the Ontario Government should sit and vote in the House" was then taken up.

Mr. BLAKE moved that the words "or Canada" be added after the word "Ontario."

Mr. MACDONALD opposed the amendment, and it was lost.

Mr. BLAKE moved an amendment to the seventh clause respecting the acceptance by Ministers of two offices within a month after resigning a seat in the Cabinet—his object being to prevent a repetition of the memorable "double shuffle."

Mr. MACDONALD deprecated that act, and said he had failed to place a clause in the Bill respecting it, because he thought such a thing would never occur again. He agreed with the member for South Bruce to provide against a repetition of the "double shuffle."

The Bill then passed and the committee rose and reported.

DUES ON TIMBER OR SAW LOGS.

Mr. READ moved an address to His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, for a return of all dues received for timber or saw logs cut in the counties of Peterboro and Victoria, on crown and clergy lands, during the years 1865-6 and 7, respectively, specifying the townships, concessions and lots on which the same were cut, the quantity on each lot, and the names of the parties who paid said dues: also, a return of all timber or saw logs cut on private lands in said counties for the same years, specifying townships, concessions and lots and names of parties cutting said timber or logs."

PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. CAMERON presented a return from the Lieut.-Governor in reply to an address, asking for copies of all correspondence between the Government of Ontario and that of the Dominion and Province of Quebec, relative to the public debt.

The House then adjourned at six o'clock.

WYOMING.—To the Montreal Tea Company: Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in testifying to the satisfaction which my customers have universally expressed as to the quality of the tea which I have sold them. Of course it is my interest, the same as any other merchant, to buy where I can suit myself and customers best, and with this view I have purchased from you, and now testify my entire satisfaction of the tea. I remain, yours truly, DUNCAN MCBRIDE.

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

Try Gardner's Cough Remedy. See advertisement. 887.6m

New quilted skirt at the factory. 893-2m

BIRTH.

In this city on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. William McGoun, Engineer, of a son.

OTTAWA & MONTREAL MACADAMIZED ROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Ottawa and Montreal Macadamized Road Company will be held at GUERARD'S HOTEL, in the Township of Gloucester, on MONDAY, 14th day of DECEMBER next, A.D. 1868, at three of the clock, in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and other business of the Company.

Dated this Fourteenth day of November, 1868.

Z. WILSON,
900td Sec.-Treas.

Auction Sales.

By J. Bermingham.

TO THE PEOPLE OF OTTAWA AND VICINITY.

FIRST IMPORTANT SLEIGH SALE OF THE SEASON.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he is instructed to sell by

UNRESERVED PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

THURSDAY, THE 19th INSTANT,

at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the RUSSELL HOUSE, several very handsome and elegantly finished

NEW SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS,

comprising the most modern in Barouch, Carriage and English Drag Styles. Some second-hand Carriages, Buggies and Cutters, as well as several sets of New Harness, and Buffalo Robes, will also be offered.

Terms made known at time of sale.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, Nov. 15, 1868. 900td

By H. McLean.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

The subscriber will sell by Public Auction at his rooms, No. 18 Sparks-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 18th instant, at SEVEN o'clock, a large consignment of Greek, Latin, French and English SCHOOL and OTHER BOOKS, consisting, amongst others, of Homer, Horace, Sallust, Cornelius Nepos, Virgil, Cicero, Eutropius, Ruddeman's Rudiments, Zump's Latin Grammar, Phodrus Fables, the Curriculum, &c.

In French—Talemache, L'Abeill, Porney, Primers,