NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Her Majesty's Theatre—Wm. J. Marshall
Important Sale—John Doran & T. Murray
Young Ladies' Literary Institute.
Insolvent Act of 1866—W. F. Powell.
Auction Sale—H. McLean.

The Ottawa Times.

Office: 36, Sparks Street.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1870.

The war correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* is the Hon. Frank Lawley, brother of Lord Henlock.

The *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent says that the action of the Privy Council has of late "been so insignificant that it has not been *worth a reference*." Then why is he all the time telegraphing in reference thereto?

Nearly all the clover which was sown in the County of Hasting last spring, and represented as Alsike clover, turns out to be white clover. The dealers in that seed have evidently been humbugged by their foreign agents.

The whereabouts of the Prince Imperial is still in doubt. The London *Telegraph*, which has more intimate relations with the French Court than any of its English contemporaries, announces that it has authority to contradict the report that the Prince is in London. On the other hand the *Echo* asserts "without qualification" that the Empress Eugenie and Prince Imperial are in lodgings at St. John's Wood!!

Miss Lydia Thompson, the blonde, is followed about the country by a woman named Griffin, who is frantically in love with her. Miss Griffin persecutes the actress with attentions, and sends letters full of threats, strange oaths, and protestation of inextinguishable affection. This mania culminated in a fight between the adorer and the adored in a Chicago hotel last week, and the matter was ventilated in the police court the next day.

During his visit to Rimouski, Sir G. E. Cartier was the recipient of an address and other marks of public favors. He was received at Pointe-aux-Peres by a number of the leading citizens, headed by M. Martin, Mayor of the Parish, and by the Hon. Mr. Tessier, Senator. On Sunday after Mass, an address signed by all the principal men of the place, without distinction of party, was presented to him by M. Hudson, Q.C., Mayor of the town. Sir George replied in his happiest strain.

The bishops of the Roman Catholic Church who voted against the dogma of Infallibility at the Ecumenical Council may be divided into two classes—those who voted against the new dogma unconditionally (*non placet*), eighty-eight in number, and those whose votes were conditional (*placet juxta modum*), numbering sixty-one. The bishops from North America in the former class were the following: Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax; Bishop Rogers, Chatham; Bishop Domenec, of Pittsburg; Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester; Archbishop Kendrick, of St. Louis; and Bishop Bourget, of Montreal.

We have pointed out that as most of the war news comes to us from the correspondents of American newspapers who are all prejudiced in favor of Prussia, we should accept stories of French disasters with some reservation. The Americans have good reason to wish for the success of Prussia, for in consequence of the number of U. S. bonds held by German capitalists, every Prussian victory sends gold down and enhances the value of U. S. securities at home. A fortnight ago when English 3 per cents stood at 89, American 6 per cents were down to 80; but as soon as the news of a Prussian victory was confirmed consols rose to 90½, while U. S. bonds went up to 86. This explains why Americans sympathise with Prussia. If the French were to obtain a decisive victory, a large amount of American securities would be thrown upon the market, and the price of gold would rise considerably.

We observe that the Western papers are discussing the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. George Crawford, and national, religious and even sectional interests are invoked. Now we consider that none of these can be at all fairly considered in this question as it was distinctly understood at the time of Confederation that gentlemen, who had previously been elected members of the Legislative Council of Canada, had a right, and were to be preferred to fill the first vacancies in the Senate of the Dominion. The Hon. Messrs. Cameron, Vidal, Bull and Alexander, we consider to be those who have the best claim, but Mr. Cameron having accepted the office of Queen's Printer, and therefore not actually in the Legislative Council at the time of Confederation, may be said to have placed himself behind these other three; certainly, if local claims can be urged, Mr. Vidal's claims are very strong, for in neither Lambton nor Huron is there a resident Senator—if nationality be mentioned, surely being an Englishman would be no objection, particularly as we believe there is only one in the Senate. His family has long served the Crown, in Church and State he had an uncle, an Admiral, and a cousin, a Bishop. We must, however, in fairness admit he was a Protestant Bishop. As a scholar in English, French, mathematics and astronomy, Mr. Vidal has no superior in the Senate, he is a fluent and popular speaker, he is one of the oldest and most faithful temperance men, a body not over represented in Parliament, and if religious weight and influence might be mentioned, he is probably the most influential elder in the Presbyterian Church of Canada; but what as politicians we hold should weigh in addition to his character and education, is his valuable and independent support of the coalition, from its formation to the present moment, the value of which is best shown by the malignity of the Sarnia *Observer*.

Stratford played Shakespeare at Lacrosse on Wednesday last, and won three straight games in 35, 25, and 25 minutes' time.

Walter Brown is building, an outrigged skiff for John McKiel, to be used by the latter in his match with Tom Butler on the 26th inst.

IMMIGRATION.

The report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year 1868 has been received. It contains a variety of interesting information relative to Agriculture, Immigration and Emigration, Public Health, the Marine and Emigrant Hospital at Quebec, Arts and Manufactures, Statistics, Patents of Invention, Copyrights, and Industrial designs. The question of Immigration is one in which we are all deeply interested, and the particulars relative thereto are valuable and comprehensive. We find that in 1854 the total number of immigrants who arrived by way of the St. Lawrence, was 53,180 but after that year there was a sensible diminution. In 1855 the number was reduced to 21,274, while in 1859 it went down to 8,778. Since that time it has been gradually increasing, and in 1868 was greater than for any year since 1884, having risen to 34,300. The total immigration to Canada in 1866 was 51,795; in 1867, 57,878; and in 1868, 71,448. Of these, there remained in Canada—

In 1866	10,091
1867	10,666
1868	12,765

The expenditure of the department for the year amounted to $32,737, and the amount of emigration tax collected at the Custom House to $32,697.

It cannot be said that the facts here furnished are altogether satisfactory. That out of 71,448 people who landed in Canada in the year 1868, only 12,765 should have remained here, seems strange, and shows that the attractions which this country offers to settlers are not known as they ought to be. The fact is we are somewhat in the position of a tradesman whose shop is situated in an out of the way street, and who has never advertised his wares. He may have a magnificent stock of goods, but he will obtain only a very small share of custom from the simple fact that neither he nor his goods are known. Thus, comparing large things to small, is it with us in Canada today. We have immense tracts of fertile lands to give away to industrious immigrants, but unfortunately, until very recently we were altogether unknown; Canada was looked upon as a land where winter "reigned perpetual," where the inhabitants went about dressed in the skins of wild animals, living principally upon the spoils of the chase. When we say this, we are not indulging in an exaggerated figure of speech, for even among people who might have been expected to know very much better, this, or something very much like it, was the opinion entertained of this country but a few years ago. A year or two since, an Englishman now living in Canada, mentioned to a fellow countryman in New York, where he was then residing, that he had some idea of taking up his abode here. His friend endeavored to persuade him against doing so, telling him that Canada was "covered with snow and ice for nine months in the year," and that "the great business of the inhabitants was to keep themselves from freezing!" Only a few days since we had the London *Daily News* talking about "our lonely forest garrisons," so that it is evident that even yet Canada is, compared to what it ought to be, almost an unknown land to the people of the Mother Country. So long as this remains the case we cannot hope for a large immigration to this country. Like the shop-keeper to whose case we have alluded, we must not begrudge a little money for advertising. We must let the world know what a rich and fertile country we possess, we must show the falsehood of the reports promulgated by American agents with regard to Canada, and we may rely upon it that if we can once make the truth known, there will be few emigrants who land upon our shores who will wish to leave the country. We are glad to find that English tourists visiting this continent are beginning to discover that there is such a place as Canada, that it is possessed of natural attractions certainly equal to anything the United States can show, and that they can travel through it in comfortable railway cars and steamboats, and are not entirely dependent upon sleighs as a means of locomotion. We are quite sure that if these Englishmen, upon returning to the old country, will give a faithful account of all they have seen here, of the love we bear for England and England's Queen, of our respect and affection for monarchical institutions over those of Republican America, and of the wonderful progress which, in spite of many great difficulties and disadvantages, we have already made, they will be doing a service, not only to us, but to the people of England, as well as to the Empire at large.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

Four years ago, when Prussia and Austria commenced hostilities, there were many people who believed that the troops of the former would be unable to stand before the equally brave, and far more thoroughly disciplined soldiers of the Kaiser. The military system of Prussia had to be tested, and many well informed people were inclined to think that an army formed to a large extent of men suddenly called from peaceful pursuits, would be unable to cope with one which was composed almost entirely of regular soldiers. The military system of Prussia, however, was found to be thoroughly efficient, and although in some of its minor details it is not adapted to Canada, we should do well to copy it in some of its leading features. In the first place it is based upon the great principle which we should always keep before us, viz.: that every man is bound to defend his country when called upon to do so, and further than this, that it is his duty as far as may be, to render himself capable of defending it in an efficient manner. We cannot afford to maintain a standing army, but most of us can afford to devote a certain portion of our time to rifle practice and to obtaining a knowledge of the rudiments of military drill. Let this be done, and possessing as we already do, a number of thoroughly efficient officers throughout the country, we may rely upon it that if our peace and security were threatened, we could furnish an army of men as well able to fight in defence of Canada as the Prussian soldiers, suddenly removed from the farm and the workshop, were to battle for the aggrandisement of Fatherland.

The correspondent of the London *Telegraph* gives the following description of the Prussian troops. He says:—

"The soldiers were nearly all bound for Coblentz. Fine, sturdy men, they are; it is impossible not to contrast them favourably with the general run of the French soldiers of the line. Prussians may be wanting in that indescribable, indefinite quality called "*elan*." They are not very nimble in movement, or very rapid in attack, but they are strong, broad-shouldered stubborn men, who will require a great deal of pushing to make them move, and who possess, in an eminent degree, the dogged courage and untiring energy that always recognizes defeat. These are the men who, instead of being cast down and enervated by disaster, almost require the stimulant of a heavy blow to rouse them and to develope to its fullest extent the power and energy within them.

"Where the system is so perfect and where the people join heart and soul in the war, it does not take very long to put an army in the field. There is not much delay here in working the raw material into the fully armed and equipped soldier; it is done with a rapidity reminding one of the transformation scene. Stand at the barrack gate, and watch that long, straggling line of reserve men—some artisans, some clerks, but the major part composed of agricultural laborers with the slouching, somewhat uncouth gait always associated with that sort of work, all dusty, travel stained, and tired, their hair uncut, their beards untrimmed. Go round to the opposite side, and in a short time you will see the same body of men issue from another door clean, shaved, smart, and dressed in uniform; with heads erect, and firm military step and bearing, they march away to some other station, as different in appearance from the somewhat motely crew that entered the building as light is from darkness.

ANOTHER NONSENSICAL STORY.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Hamilton *Times* has tried his hand at another sensation. It is to the effect that Rob O'Donohue, and others have received instructions from the Government to leave Fort Garry before the arrival of the expedition! A week or two since this very reliable gentleman informed the public that an amnesty had been granted, and that the Government of Manitobah would be handed over to Lieutenant-Governor Archibald by Riel himself. Now, we are assured, on equally good authority, that Riel has been instructed to leave the country in order to avoid punishment. We have no hesitation in saying that there is no truth whatever in the statement; in fact, it is too ridiculous to deserve mention, were it not that it is as well to notice the miserable course of misrepresentation which the Opposition are constrained to adopt. It is, of course, highly probable that Riel and his friends will get out of the way; if they are wise they certainly will do so; but to assert that they have been instructed to do so is so absurd a statement, that we are surprised to find a respectable newspaper publishing it.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Admiral Farragut, whose death is just announced, was one of the most distinguished officers of the U. S. Navy. He was a Southerner by birth, having been born in East Tennessee in the year 1801, but took part with the North in the late great struggle. He entered the navy in 1812, and was serving on board the *Essex* when she surrendered to the British frigate *Phœbe* in Valparaiso harbor. At the commencement of the late war Captain Farragut was assigned to the command of the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, and was afterward directed to attack the fortifications at New Orleans. This service he performed most successfully, and in consequence of Farragut's gallantry and determination Butler was enabled to march into and take possession of the Crescent City. For about eighteen months afterwards Admiral Farragut and his flag ship the *Hartford* were employed in the waters of the upper and lower Mississippi. For his services he received votes of thanks from both Houses of Congress, and was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral.

Admiral Farragut was a man of kindly and generous disposition, an ornament to the United States naval service, and a good specimen of the American sailor.

Annexation.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—You published in one of your recent issues a capital statement, showing clearly the deplorable condition of affairs in the United States; your very clever article has since been copied in most of the Confederation papers, with a view of undeceiving the very few dupes of Messrs. Young & Co., the ridiculous Montreal Annexation or Independence firm—with the same intention allow me to draw their attention to a fact which will be equally disagreeable to their deceivers, but which I feel confident must be very gratifying to all good, faithful, loyal subjects.

In 1803 there were only ten post-offices in the Province of Ontario, at the following localities: Cornwall, Matilda, Augusta, Kingston, York, Niagara, Queen-town, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Sandwich; of Quebec four: Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers and Berthier; of Nova Scotia five; of New Brunswick four; in all 23. Since then the numberhas increased to more than 3,700 in the Confederation, making 160 to one in the short space of 67 years—not withstanding the time the Hon. Mr. Young held office too short in his sole estimation.

Yours very truly,
JOHN FRASER DE BERRY.

St. Marck, Chambly River,
Thursday, 11th Aug. 1870.

MILITARY.

The annual pic nic of the Hamilton Field Battery came off on Thursday last.

Prof. T. H. Smith, lately from London, has been appointed bandmaster of the Prince of Wales Rifles band, Kingston.

The Rifle Tournament of the Hastings Rifle Association, which came off last week has been very successful.

A camp is to be formed on Wednesday the 31st, at Komoka, to consist of the 7th Battalion, the 22nd Oxford Rifles, and the 26th Battalion. It is expected that these corps will be out in strong force.

The Hamilton *Spectator* says we were shewn the six medals won by the Hamilton team at the Provincial shooting match at Montreal, last week, against all competitors. They are made of solid silver and in the shape of a Maltese cross, with the letters Q. B. A., and are very handsome.

A California paper tells this tarantula story:—"A few days since, while walking on the levee, we discovered a large tarantula also taking an airing. Its size was unusual, and we resolved upon its capture, but immediately upon touching it with our stick its size diminished one-half, and minute specks were seen running in every direction; these, upon examination, proved to be young tarantulas, and almost infinitesimally small. We counted over one hundred and fifty of them. We withdrew a few steps, and they gradually collected on the back of the old one, when he deliberately marched off.

Latest by Telegraph

BY PEOPLE'S LINE.

OFFICE:—G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office 19 Sparks Street.

BY CABLE.

Latest from the Seat of War

Midnight Despatches.

Up to 4 o'clock This Morning

PARIS, Aug. 15th.—The *Journal Officiel* reports an arrest on the highway of an individual, in whose house were found a quantity of poignards, revolvers of large calibre, ammunition, &c. He was followed the night before last to an isolated house in the neighborhood of the fortifications, where were found a list of names, a number of red flags, different rallying signals, description of troops occupying forts surrounding the capital, and a *carte de visite* of a person in the service of the Sovereign now at war with France.

In the afternoon of yesterday, about 4 o'clock, a band of from 60 to 80 men, all armed with revolvers and poignards of exactly the same model as those previously seized, attacked the Eugenie House, on the Boulevard Valetta. They attacked the guard with daggers and revolvers. One of the officers received a wound in the breast, and a fireman was seriously injured by three bullets. Four guns kept at the station were carried away. Two policemen of the 19th arrondizement who ran to their aid also received a volley. One fell dead instantly, and several others were seriously wounded. Physicians think there is little hope of the recovery of two of them. A little girl was also killed by a stray ball from a revolver. The police arrested immediately the ringleader and four accomplices. The population cooperated and were full of enthusiasm, and proceeded of their own accord to make other arrests. The guns taken from the firemen were retaken. The weapons abandoned by the Insurgents were also seized, and a call to arms having been spontaneously made in that quarter, a good number of the National Guard were got together, who with the aid of the citizens contributed towards the establishment of order. A squadron and company of the Guard of Paris, who immediately arrived, was hailed with acclamation.

The sergents de ville also received applause merited by their courage. The commissary and agents of police made great efforts to protect from public indignation individuals under arrest. They numbered about fifty. They were imprisoned in the depot of prefecture during the evening. Two persons were also taken there whom a student pointed out on the Boulevard St. Marun. They carried daggers identical with those seized on the Boulevard Villetta. They offered resistance on being taken, and refused to answer the first question put to them. After five o'clock the Boulevard Villetta resumed the usual quiet crowd of 3,000 to 4,000 present, who continued to search for rioters, and manifested the highest indignation. At a quarter past six other parties made an attack on the sentries of the same station. Two were arrested by the National Guards and locked up in barracks. The rioters will be brought before a court martial to-day. The Empress sent a letter of condolence and aid to the parents of the little girl killed last night.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Last evening at 8 o'clock, by order of the Government, all telegraphic communication throughout the French empire was suspended. This morning at 9 o'clock these restrictions were again removed.

The Sans. Prefect telegraphs to the Minister of the Interior from Toul, August 14th, 9.m., as follows:—

"Some Prussians were noticed near this town about two o'clock this afternoon. Reconnoissance was made by the gendarmes and cavalry, who came upon 200 Uhlands. Shots were exchanged, and the gendarmes killed one and wounded two of the enemy. The latter summoned the town to surrender, but received a defiant refusal and retired. The attitude of the populace is splendid. Members of the Mobile and National Guard hastened to the ramparts.

Another despatch states that the corps of Generals D'Easimuels and De Caen were engaged in the contest at Metz yesterday. Marshal Bazaine was present. The enemy was repulsed after four hour's fighting. The troops are in fine spirits. Details of the battle not yet received, but the first reports received last night of its favourable result created an immense sensation. Crowds went to the Minister of the Interior and demanded the particulars of the fight. All night masses of people marched through the boulevards and the principal streets shouting joyfully.

The Emperor and the Prince Imperial arrived at Verdun yesterday.

Advices from the Rhine indicate that the enemy does not really intend to lay siege to Strasbourg, but merely to cut off its communication. For this purpose they blew up the bridge and railway to Basle. It is thought that the surrounding forces of the enemy are inconsiderable in number, it is only the alarm of the people which imagines the force greater than it actually is.

The city is fully garrisoned and provisioned for a siege, and the supply of water is under the control of the authorities.

A despatch of Epinali, dated 9 o'clock this morning, states that the town of Bitche had not been captured, as has been supposed, but holds out against the Prussian troops who have been detached to be siege it.

The *Gaulois* reports that Victor Emmanuel wrote a long letter to Napoleon saying, "I give you my word and I am ready to keep it, but I must tell you that should I leave Italy I may never re-enter it."

The *Gaulois* adds that the Emperor released the King from his promise.

Le Presse admits the mission of Duke Cadare to Denmark appears to fail, and quotes a statement of the *Danish Journal* that the King declined to receive him through pressure of England and Russia.

Le Presse also gives up all hopes of armed assistance from Italy, where the Garibaldians are doing everything in their power to turn the minds of the people against the nation which so chivalrously aided them in their hour of need.

Roman advices represent the soldiers of the Legion d'Antibes anxious to join the armies of France.

The French residents are much affected by the news of the reverses of the French, but the clerical authorities and partisans of the Pope seem to rejoice and flock to the new Prussian Legation, where they are received with unusual favor.

Newspapers explain that Nancy was given up to the Prussians because it was an open city, and the French troops retired to Toul, which being a fortified place gave them a better chance to resist the Prussian advance.

Phalsbourg still holds out, the Prussian reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

All the evening journals of Paris insist on a speedy punishment of the rioters of Boulevard Villetta. Public exasperation over the affair is intense. The police in making arrests are assisted by the citizens.

Le Temps says the purpose of the last movement of the French forces is evident. The Prussians, numerically superior, wanted to interpose between our troops and their supplies; this was defeated by the movement of the French, who repulsed the attack intended and prevented their crossing the Moselle. Our forces will now take up a strong position and prepare for a great battle, which is ardently awaited by the entire army. Public confidence here is based on the result of a pitched battle is very great.

FLORENCE, 15.—A despatch from Palermo announces the arrest, yesterday, of Mazzini. He had just arrived from Genoa. After his arrest he was taken to Geatta.

Letters from the seat of war notice this practice of the Prussians in an engagement—to station sharpshooters on the right of each platoon to pick off French officers.

LONDON, August 15.—Disturbances of a serious character occurred at Marseilles and Lyons. Crowds collected in the streets shouting "A bas l'Empereur." Three persons were killed.

A great deal of rebellious feeling is manifested, and fears are entertained of trouble to-day.

It is reported from Paris that now the first panic is over reverses to the French army disappears, and confidence is returning.

The *Times* thus states the situation:—France, dependent on her army, sees its foremost corps, through blundering, driven back on the reserves, though only the first line of the Germans have been engaged. The French show a desire to rely upon cavalry in modern warfare.

Dr. Russell thus describes the charge of the 8th Cuirassiers on the 8th Prussian infantry. When the French were at a distance of 100 yards they were exterminated by the Prussian fire.

Pere Hyacinthe volunteered as a private in a regiment for the defence of Paris.

A private letter from Paris describes the Empress as sadly changed and worn by heavy days and sleepless nights.

A despatch from Forbach says that the French while retreating from the west side of the Moselle were attacked by the Prussians under General Steinmitz. The French were thrown into great confusion, and after a gallant stand were routed. The Prussian loss was great.

A despatch from Carlsruhe says the Prussians now occupy Mulhouse and Besancon.

One hundred thousand of the Landwher are crossing the frontier.

A correspondent writing from Paris on Sunday evening says that the public feeling is more and more hostile to the Emperor. It is openly said that come what may he will not again be seen in Paris. People express this opinion with energy; but no surrender is the general cry among all classes. They call the Emperor imbecile, and his generals courtiers and waiters, but the strongest anti Imperialists say of course the enemy must be driven out of France, and under the full impression that the nation can and will conquer.

The *Opinione Nationale* ventures to say that after what passed in the Chamber yesterday there is already a change of Government that the Corps Legislatif is virtually a committee of public safety, and that power is transferred from the Tuileries to the Palais de Bourbon.

The Prussian generals' headquarters last night were at Nancy, on the Metz and Saarbruck Rai road.

The Prince Royal of Prussia, for his victory at Weissenbourgh, has received the Order of the Iron Crown.

Rumours are renewed of the intervention of the Powers to bring about an armistice between Prussia and France, but are scouted as chimerical.

A cable special to the *Tribune*, dated London, 15th, says: Our special correspondent writes from Chalons, Friday: "All except military trains are stopped. Canrobert has gone to Metz, following his corps. Mob law prevails. Military trains, encumbered with enormous quantities of officers' baggage and supply trains, are delayed. Three trains arrived from Metz filled with the Emperor's personal outfit. Soldiers meantime are on half rations.

THE WAR.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Great Events Expected at Keil.

130,000 Troops for the Defence of Paris.

600 GUNS MOUNTED.

French Victory near Metz after Four Hours' Fighting.

PARIS, August 15.—The City of Mulhouse is still in the hands of the French.

LONDON, August 15.—Great events are expected at Kiel immediately.

PARIS, August 15.—The *Opinione Nationale* computes the forces for the defence of Paris at 130,000 men.

Six hundred guns are mounted.

BERLIN, August 15.—The Queen of Prussia to day received the following despatches, dated in the vicinity of Metz, Sunday evening:—

"A victorious combat occurred near Metz to-day, the first and second corps participating.

I hasten to the scene of the conflict."

NEW YORK, 15th.—There was a battle yesterday near Metz. Both side claim a victory.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The following important despatch to the Empress Eugenie has just now been received and made public:

LONGEVILLE, Aug. 14, 10 p.m.—The army commenced to cross the left bank of the Moselle this morning; our advance guard had no knowledge of the presence of any force of the enemy.

When half our army had crossed over the Prussians suddenly attacked it in great force, after a fight of four hours they were repulsed with great loss to them.

PARIS, August 14.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, Jules Simon presented a petition praying that the members of religious committees be required to do military service like other citizens. The petition has 8,000 signatures, and other members introduced similar petitions. Argence demanded the war loan to be raised to 2,500,000,000 francs. The Minister of Finance stated, that having consulted with the officers of the Bank of Finance, he would support the proposition of Argence. M. Chagot moved, that the delay in the payment of commercial bills be increased from 30 to 45 days. Minister Interior answered, government was prepared to accept the decision of Chambers, and only asked for prompt action—motion carried. Palikao was asked why the name of Lebeouf appeared signed to a decree in "Journal Officiel."

Palikao replied that the decree was drawn up prior to Lebouf's resignation. He stated that Bazaine was now absolute commander-in-chief of the army.

Gambetta demanded immediate action on the proposal of Jules Favre, resolving that the Corps Legislatif appoint a committee of defence.

Picard thought that the discussion should be conducted with closed doors.

The President decided that the debate should be open to the public.

Gambetta declared that there must be trickery. The Chamber must pronounce between safety of state and safety of dynasty. (Great agitation, and noisy interruption.)

Palikao said that the government was not opposed to the debate.

Matthieu referred to the manifestation of applause on the part of the spectators, with which Gambetta's attacks on the Government had been received, and moved that the galleries be cleared and that the Chamber go into secret session.

Spectators were then ordered out by the President, and the doors were closed.

After a stormy session the sitting was dissolved.

The Senate and Corps Legislatif were in session again to-day.

The members were requested by the Government to remain in Paris.

The test of law voted yesterday by the by the Corps Legislatif has been officially promulgated. It is as follows:

"Time is allowed to make protests, and all Acts with regard to appeals concerning all commercial papers negotiated before promulgation of this law, is extended from one month to forty-five days, and the payment shall not be required of endorsers or other parties interested during the said time. Interest therepn will be due after maturity, up to the time of payment. 2nd—No law suit shall be carried on against citizens called upon to render military service during the war, in virtue of article second of laws, of August 11, 1870, or against the Garde Mobile at present serving under the flag.

BERLIN, 14th.—King William has his headquarters at Falquemont, half way between Metz and Saarbruck, on the railroad between those cities. General orders have been issued from the royal headquarters that two francs a day be paid to each man daily as commutation of rations.

NEW YORK, 14th.—*Tribune* special, London, 14th.—Our correspondent at Luxemburg writes on August 13, Intelligence just been received here that three Prussian armies are concentrating rapidly near the neighborhood of Nancy.

The King's army is said to be at Point Monson, and Steummetz at Fronard, which is only a few miles from Nancy, while the Crown Prince's is advancing from Strasburg and Metz.

Our correspondent telegraphs from Luxemburg, Sunday, news arrived that the Crown Prince had entered Lumeville which place was evacuated by the French.

The Emperor has left Metz for Chalons.

A great battle is expected to-morrow between Nancy and Chalons.

Our correspondent telegraphs from Dublin, Sunday: A mob 600 strong, headed by a band playing French airs, attacked a Prussian vessel lying at Kingstown, on Friday evening, and threw stones at her. They failed in trying to board the vessel, and left, threatening to return next night and cut the throats of the bloody Prussians.

Police now guard the vessel.

Bands of people were parading the streets this evening with French flags, and were stopped by the police.

A riot is threatened.

PARIS, Aug. 14, Midnight.—The Parisians are much calmer since the change of Ministry. The patriotic feeling is deeper and more energetic.

Count Palikao says: We have 375,000 men from 20 to 30 years of age. This force must be put in a condition to repel invasion. I will see to it.

Late advices from Lyons, Marseilles, and Toulouse show that there was nothing serious in the late popular disturbances in those cities.

The *Journal Officiel* contains the following, authorized by the Government to be given to the public: At the beginning of the war with Prussia, the Emperor received an address from the principal chieftains of the three Provinces of Algeria, who asked to be permitted to march and fight by the side of our troops, and to open subscriptions for sufferers by the war.

The Empress Regent, on the report of the Keeper of the Seals, has commuted and reduced the sentence of 1,641 convicts now confined in all kinds of penitentiarie in France and beyond the sea.

One of the public journals of this city still doubts real work going on for armament and defence of Paris.

Although it may be an act of treason to speak thus in the face of the enemy, such insinuation imposes a necessity of a reply notwitstanding the danger of doing so.

All the materials for the armaments of Paris are in Paris itself. More than 600 cannons are already mounted on the walls of those forts which are likely to be first attacked, and the work of placing other pieces in position continues without interruption day and night.

Yesterday 7500 workmen were engaged utting off streets leading to Paris. This ork has been completed, and nothing remains but to close up opening in walls and place draw bridges in position.

Thousands of laborers are occupied outside the earthworks, mines and ditches, and will complete the network of fortifications around the capital.

These facts we give in order to reply to the perfidious and erroneous insinuations, and to restore confidence to our citizens. If such questions are renewed, their authors will have to answer for their conduct before a council of war. Public opinion of Europe does justice to the heroic conduct of our soldiers, and the energy with which the whole country rises as one mass prepared to repair unexpected reverses. Our enemies counted on party divisions which would have been treason to national causes. Patriotism of chambers and country has disappointed their calculation. In the Corps Legislatif, right and left rival each other in eagerness to push to the last limit of vigor the spirit of devotion to France. The new ministry itself, supported by the active co-operation of the country's representatives. The session of the 10th August will distinguish that day as among the most noble in our parliamentary annals. Never has a nation acted under inspiration of sentiment more elevated. The soldiers feel the whole nation is behind them, and that the hour approaches when the enemy will be chased from our land.

A review of the diplomatic situation shows how effacacious have been the efforts made to place on a good footing our relations with foreign powers on points which touch the present crisis. At the beginning of the contest Bismarck sought to accomplish the following objects: First, to awaken against us susceptabilities of England on the Belgian question. Second, to cement an offensive alliance between Prussia and Russia. Third, to enroll us with Spain through the Hohenzollern affair. Fourth, to alienate us from Italy on Roman questions. The entire combination has failed. England, fully reassured by our declarations of sincerity, has just signed with us a treaty which is as valuable to us as to Belgium, and renders secure our nothern frontier. Russia has not signed the treaty as Bismarck expected, and public opinion throughout the Empire of the Czar is more and more unfavorable to the exaggerated extension of Prussian monarchy, and is far from being hostile to us.

Spain has shown nothing but cordiliaty, and the same is true of Italy. By an agreement with the Cabinet of Florence we have taken up our position again on the basis of the Convention of the 15th of September to our common satisfaction, and without raising any difficulty. Thus nether at London, St. Petersburg, Madrid or Florence has Bismark succeeded. Denmark with us continues to be as warm as they were before before the war. Our fleet is before Kiel, and great events will take place on the coast.

Austria and Italy are filling up their armies. Unquestionably negotiations for peace cannot for an instant be entertained at a moment when war has just commenced and when national feeling declares itself with admirable energy. An evidence of weakness cannot visit the heart of a single Frenchman so long as our relations with foreign powers are what they should be The Minister of Foreign Affairs will find the ground well prepared for him, and will pursue the work commenced by his predecessor.

NEW YORK, 15th.—A correspondent writes from Saarbruck that it is reported that Napoleon asked for an armistice, but was refused.

LUXEMBURG, 13th.—The French are fortifying in the direction of Nancy.

The army of the King of Prussia has advanced to St. Avold, near Metz, which place the French have evacuated.

The French are not likely to make a stand at Metz.

QUEBEC.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

Bissett's Foundry and Dwelling Burnt — Loss $38,000 — 100 Hands thrown out of Employment — Boswell's Brewery Injured—The *L'Etoile* Disaster.

QUEBEC, August 15.

The adjourned inquest on the recovered body of Madame Guiment, drowned in the recent river accident to the *L'Etoile* market boat, goes on this morning at the morgue. The body was identified, and witnesses are being examined now.

The foundry of Mr. James Bissett, 14, Valier street, burnt yesterday, was insured in the Quebec Office for $9,500, about one fourth of the total loss.

Mr. Bisett's house, adjoining the foundry, was also burnt, and the furniture much damaged. The fire originated in the machine shop, where materials for the Gosford Railway was being constructed. The foundry employed nearly 100 hands.

Mr. Boswell's brewery was also injured to the extent of $2,000, covered by insurance in the Phoenix.

A verdict of found drowned was returned by the Coroner's Jury in the inquest on another recovered body from the L'Etoile accident. It was that of a person named Philland Simageau, aged 27.

MONTREAL.

Enlargement of the Grenville Canal — Harbour Commissioners and Pilots—The Recent Orange Demonstration in Ottawa—Customs Revenue.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.

The Dominion Government are advertising in this city for tenders for the enlargement of about five miles of the Grenville Canal and the construction of three locks.

A correspondent of the *Herald* this morning complains that whilst Harbour Commissioners and their officers decline that there is twenty-three feet of water in the new channel with fourteen feet of the flats, Montreal pilots have refused to take down a vessel drawing only twenty feet five inches unless two steamers were employed to tow her.

Customs revenue for week ending Aug. 13, $16,775,723.

Letters from two gentlemen connected with the recent Orange demonstration in Ottawa impugning the account of the demonstration are inserted in the *Witness* this morning.

The Honorable Thurlow Weed is in the city.

The next meeting of American Association, for advancement of science, will be held at Troy, N. Y., on the 1st inst. The opening address will be delivered by Dr. Sterry Hunt.

Orders have been issued for the sale of Government stores at Toronto, on the 25th inst., and not on the 22nd, as previously advertised.

The weather to-day is fine and clear, but chilly in the shade.

Flour—A heavy decline being reported, both in the West and in England, it was impossible to effect sales to-day. Prices purely nominal. All the warehouse, on the canal are full of flour and wheat.

A new town in Iowa is to be called Pickwick.

Moonlight croquet parties are fashionable this year.

The rank and file of the United States army numbers now 34,593 men.

San Francisco now gets ice from the Sierra Nevada at two cents a pound.

Every Saturday, by agreement with the *Graphic*, promises sketches of the war.

The "coughing hoss" is the Indian name for locomotive.

Business is suspended in Madrid after nine o'clock, owing to the intense heat.

The census returns indicate that Maine has a population of about 8,000 less than in 1860.

Churches at Madison, Wis., are advertising special inducements to obtain congregations.

The Scotch pronunciation of summer is not far out of the way this season—simmer.

Frank Thorne is recovering from the injuries received in practising for his suicidal leap at Niagara, but will not be able to make his intended jump on the 13th.

DIED.

In this city on the 15th inst., at No. 85 Rideau Street, Mr. Wm. McCormick, Bookbinder, aged 36 years, foreman to the late Henry Horne, of this city, and also late of the firm of Campbell, Bryson & McCormick, of Montreal.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Wednesday, 17th inst., at three o'clock p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE

Tuesday Evening August 16th

The performance will commence with the favorite Scotch Comic Drama of

THE DISCONTED BROTHERS.

To conclude with

JENNY LIND.

Will shortly be produced Lord Byron's celebrated Spectacular Equestrian Drama of

MAZEPPA.

With new Scenery, Dress, &c.

BOX PLAN now open at Orme & Son's Music Store.

Dress Circle 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $3.00 and $5.00; Single Seats in Private Boxes, 75 cents. A limited number of Season Family tickets at reduced terms.

Sole Lessee and Manager,
WM. J. MARSHALL.

YOUNG LADIES' LITERARY INSTITUTE.

—OF—

Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur,

Under the Direction of the Grey Nuns, corner of Rideau and Ottawa Streets.

The re-opening of the classes of this Institution will take place on the 1st SEPTEMBER. It is desirable that the pupils assemble on that day, as the regular term will begin the day after. Any delay will be at their loss; parents and guardians are, therefore, respectfully requested to send in the pupils on the day above named.

Ottawa, August 15, 1870. 143gif

IMPORTANT SALE.

The subscribers will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE

OTTAWA HOUSE, PEMBROKE,

ON

THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next,

One Hundred and Fifty to Ten Thousand VALUABLE TOWN LOTS,

Situated on Pembroke, Berlin, Mount Cemetry, Victoria, Christina, Division, James, New, Drury and Mary Ann Give Streets.

At the west end of the rising and progressing

TOWN OF PEMBROKE.

The above lots are in a prominent position being adjacent to, and having a splendid view over the magnificent lake Allumette. The land is dry, level, free from rock and stumps. Pure spring water can be obtained within 10 feet of the surface.

PEMBROKE is the COUNTY TOWN of RENFREW, and is the most convenient point to furnish the extensive Lumbering interest of the Ottawa and its tributaries, the location of railway communication is anticipated, factories are now about to be established, and Parliament has promised to be a place of great importance on the Upper Ottawa.

Mechanics of all kinds are in demand for labour is almost nothing, now is the golden opportunity for parties to be purchased at reasonable prices and on moderate terms, which will be made known. One fourth of the purchase money only requires to be paid at the time of sale, the balance in three annual payments, bearing interest at eight per cent.

Sale to commence at TEN o'clock, and SEVEN o'clock p.m.

JOHN DORAN & THOMAS MURRAY.

Ottawa, August 12, 1870.

P. S. Will also be sold a SAW MILL MACHINE and utensils, suitable for making brick for a term of years on the above property.

1456td

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

JOHN PLUMSELL and JOHN WARNOCK, Plaintiffs,

vs.

THOMAS J. CHAMBERS, Defendant.

A writ of attachment in the above cause.

W. F. POWELL,
Sheriff, County of Ottawa.

City of Ottawa,
Sheriff's