NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Rink Theatre—East Lynne.

Her Majesty's Theatre—Historical and Musical Entertainment.

Machinery Oils—Wm. Hearn.

Her Majesty's Theatre—Orphan of Geneva.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, JUNE 5, 1867.

☞ *For Property Notices—for Sale or to Let—see First Page.*

The Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD expects to leave the city this morning, by train, for Kingston. It is probable that he will also visit Toronto, before his return to Ottawa.

On the 1st inst., we announced that it was "under consideration to have the first day of "July observed as a day of general rejoicing, "in honor of the proclamation of the new "Dominion," and we notice that several of our contemporaries have erroneously represented, that a proclamation was to be issued by HIS EXCELLENCY, setting it apart as a general holiday, which is quite foreign to the intention of Ministers, for the following reasons:

Apart from the fact that the functions of the present Government will cease concurrently with the time at which the proclamation takes effect, it is altogether undesirable that the day should be a general "holiday," which would involve the suspension of business, and thereby create an undesirable *interregnum*. It is necessary that it should not be a holiday, because in all probability HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, and perhaps the members of the Privy Council, will be sworn in on that day; and there may also be other business of importance then transacted, in the organising of the governmental machinery, under the new Constitution. We may say, however, lest any misapprehension should arise on another point, that though the Government will cease in its Executive capacity, yet the several officers will continue in the discharge of their respective duties, until otherwise provided, in conformity with the provisions of the Union Act.

But as indicated by us on the 1st inst., we understand that it is the intention of the Government to invite the people of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, to observe the first day of July, as a day of "general rejoicing," in honor of the glorious event then to be consummated. The people will be invited to act through their municipal organizations, or in any other manner which their own taste may suggest. As a spontaneous manifestation of the popular feeling, it is better that this latitude should be freely accorded. But it is believed, that the Volunteer Militia force throughout the Provinces will be invited to turn out in honor of the day, and, quite probable that in all garrison towns, the Regulars and Volunteers will be expected to act in concert. Considering that the day comes in a busy season, for those engaged in field labors, the turning out of the Volunteers is to be left to their option, but we believe that, as an inducement to a very general muster, one day's pay will be allowed to all of them who respond to the invitation.

Now, then, Capital of the Dominion of Canada! What will you do to signalise the first day's wearing of your new honors? We advise the members of the Corporation and other prominent citizens to take the matter into early consideration, but not to decide too hastily upon a programme. It is to be hoped, in fact there is no occasion for doubting, that throughout the length and breadth of both Provinces, as well as among our fellow-Canadians on the sea coast, the great event will be celebrated with becoming *eclat*.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal *News*, telegraphing from this city under date June 1st, says: "The Ottawa *Citizen* to-day "asserts positively, *upon official information*, "*that all* the appointments have been agreed "to, despite the TIMES to the contrary." Now, we have taken the trouble to enquire into the truth of this assertion, and we can give it a flat and positive denial, both in regard to *all*, or any such appointments as those especially referred to by us in a previous issue, when alluding to the little reliance to be placed on "special despatches." It is not true that any appointments have either been made, or agreed to, under Confederation, except such as have already been made directly by the QUEEN—*i. e.* HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, and the seventy-two Senators. Of course as we have already said, those who choose may guess as to who will fill this or that situation, or position in the Government, and if he is tolerably well up in the business—if he can read the auguries—very likely events may prove that he had guessed rightly, but what we object to is the passing off, upon the public, of such products of political divination, as information based upon "official," or even ordinarily reliable authority. It is a pleasant amusement, no doubt, and might even be made highly entertaining, in a select party, to attempt the assignment of all the various offices under Confederation to their respective occupants—*that are to be*; in fact, it is quite likely that hundreds, and perhaps thousands, have busied themselves more or less with such speculations. But instead of putting them in print, we respectfully suggest that they be taken down, enclosed in sealed envelopes, and placed in the hands of some trustworthy keeper, to be opened when the appointments are actually made. We may then discover our true prophet, and honor him accordingly.

In justice to the *Citizen* we must contradict another affirmation conveyed in the Ottawa despatch above quoted. We read over carefully the *Citizen's* palinode to Mr. MCGEE, and from first to last, detected not a word based "upon official information," or stated by the *Citizen* to have been so. In fact, it was very evident, and the *Citizen* doubtless felt it, that the article in question was a mere jumble of suppositions, unconfirmed rumors, and vague generalities, intended to cover his retreat from the blunder into which he had previously fallen. As such, at all events, we regarded it, and therefore did not deem it likely to lead to any misapprehension in the minds of others. The Ottawa correspondent of the *News*, however, has taken quite a different view of our neighbor's utterances, and perhaps, as the *Globe* has also done the *Citizen* the honor to treat as partaking of an "official" character the first bungling article, about the rumor concerning Mr. MCGEE, and the composition of the new Privy Council, he may have reasons for his conclusions not patent to us. Still as we have said, we do not think that the *Citizen* desired to be understood as speaking from "official information," and though space will not permit us to copy the article entire we extract the following sentence in proof of the correctness of our view:

"It is to be presumed that the *dual* premiership *at present existing* will be done away with, and that, in future, there will be but *one Premier*."

If anybody believes this is penned on "official information" then all we can say is, that he has but a sorry opinion of the range of "official" political lore!

The *Citizen* has treated its readers to a leading editorial on an approaching Fenian invasion, for three days in succession, each one less alarming in its tone than its predecessor. The following is the last, *verbatim*:

The Montreal *News* of yesterday says: "By a telegraphic despatch from Ottawa, in another column, it will be observed that the Government have received information pointing to another Fenian raid. We have reason to believe that the information is substantially correct. For some days past it has been stated in well-informed circles, that his Excellency the Administrator was apprehensive that such an attempt was in contemplation, and was making his dispositions accordingly. Yesterday, we believe, communications were interchanged between the Government and the Cabinet at Washington, with a view to common concerted action. It is satisfactory to know that any movement of the Fenians, from whatever point, will be promptly met; and there can be no doubt that our Government may count with confidence upon a timely co-operation on the part of President Johnson and his Cabinet. No apprehension need be felt by the business and trading community, as there is nothing likely to occur to interrupt the regular and ordinary transactions of the commercial world."

It will be noticed that the *Citizen* is only responsible for the first line of the above, which from personal examination of the Montreal *News* of the 3rd inst., we find correct in every particular. But upon what authority, do our readers think, was the telegraphic despatch sent to the *News*? Let the following extract from its "special from Ottawa" answer:

"The *Citizen* also learns that the authorities are in possession of information of an early Fenian raid. *This fact I telegraphed to you over three weeks ago.*"

The "fact" stated by the *Citizen* on the morning of June first was that "important information" had been received the *previous* afternoon, yet the Ottawa correspondent telegraphed similar information over three weeks ago! Well! to be sure, he was somewhat ahead of the *Citizen*, but not so far as may be imagined, for on the 21st of May, we read in the *Citizen*:

"It is said that Government has received information of another intended Fenian raid."

Perhaps the despatch sent "over three weeks ago" was the authority for the *Citizen's* statement of a fortnight since, and if so, why should not the *Citizen's* announcement of Saturday furnish matter for a *News* paragraph on Monday? Shuttle-cock and battle-door! for what are you not responsible?

As to an "intended Fenian raid," it is universally known that ever since the *fiasco* of June last, the Roberts wing of the Fenians have always professed their determination to renew their assault upon Canada, with the view of making it a base of operations for the "liberation of Ireland." It is also known that during the dog days of last season the Toronto *Globe* was thrown into a terrible state of excitement on the subject of this same "intended raid;" that it called frantically for more British soldiers, more volunteers, more fortifications, and everybody to the front, with a great deal more beside. The "raid" did not come at that time, and so the *Globe* was a false prophet. But then the *perfervidum ingenium scotorum*, so signally manifested in the amiable editor of that reliable sheet, soon convinced the world that but for the salutary warnings which it had given the Government the predicted raid surely would have taken place, so that in ceasing to be a prophet it became a saviour. Though the *Globe* abandoned its swagger about Fenianism in order that it might try its hand at a little incendiarism on the sectarian question, the Roberts wing of the Fenians did not therefore cease either their threats or their pretences of preparations during the last fall and winter; and Canada was promised a visit on the breaking up of the ice. These are all matters of public notoriety, and the movements or pretended movements of Fenians on the borders might have been read of in the newspapers any day for a month. For these reasons the press is under no obligation to utter oracular warnings concerning what the Fenians may do either in a day or in a few weeks—if they should be foolish enough to attempt a landing they will be promptly met; but in the meantime it is useless to give so much prominence to their professed projects, for the sorry privilege of being able to say "we warned the public beforehand!" when the chances are in favor of events proving that the warnings were needless alarms. The authorities have means of gaining the earliest information concerning any actual movements that may be made, and doubtless will give the widest publicity to it so soon as it may be necessary to do so; but for the public, and the press, as the mouth-piece of the public, the only proper course is to treat the fellows and their threats with becoming indifference.

THE HORSE.—"Of the great number of animals under the control of man, the horse is unquestionably the most serviceable;" but is it not strange that so many who own horses, and who are dependent on their labor for a living, should neglect to give them that care and attention which their own interest no less than the safety and comfort of the horse demands. The best medicine for horses is "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine;" of this there can be no doubt—it is safe and easily given. Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurlbut & Co.* is on each package. *Northrop & Lyman*, Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine dealers.

—A French Canadian, writing to *La Minerve* from Putman, Connecticut, draws a sad picture of the condition of his compatriots who recently went to seek work at that place. Owing to the lowness of the rate of wages paid to factory hands, and the exceedingly elevated price of provisions, they are just barely able to earn enough to support themselves from day to day. Out of one hundred French Canadian families in the place—not one can save a sufficient sum from the wants of every-day life to enable them to return to their native land. This is one of the results of people allowing themselves to be deceived by the phantom of wealth to be acquired in a strange land.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

[From a Supplement to the London Gazette.]

By the Queen, a Proclamation,

For Uniting the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick into one Dominion, under the name of Canada.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament, passed on the twenty-ninth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in the thirtieth year of our reign, entitled "An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith," after divers recitals it is enacted that "It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council to declare, by Proclamation, that on and after a day therein appointed, not being more than six months after the passing of this Act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall form and be one Dominion under the name of Canada, and on and after that day those three Provinces shall form and be one Dominion under that name accordingly;" and it is thereby further enacted, that "such persons shall be first summoned to the Senate as the Queen by warrant, under her Majesty's royal sign manual, thinks fit to approve, and their names shall be inserted in the Queen's proclamation of Union." We, therefore, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, have thought fit to issue this our royal proclamation, and we do ordain, declare, and command that on and after the 1st day of July, 1867, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, shall form and be one Dominion, under the name of Canada. And we do further ordain and declare that the persons whose names are herein inserted and set forth, are the persons of whom we have by warrant under our royal sign manual thought fit to approve as the persons who shall be first summoned to the Senate of Canada.

For the Province of Ontario:—

JOHN HAMILTON, JOHN ROSS, BENJAMIN SEYMOUR, JAMES SHAW, ADAM JOHNSTON FERGUSON BLAIR, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, JAS. COX AIKINS, ELIJAH LEONARD, ASA ALLWORTH BURNHAM, DAVID LEWIS MACPHERSON, WALTER MCCRA, RODERICK MATHESON, SAMUEL MILLS, WALTER H. DICKSON, DAVID CHRISTIE, DAVID REESOR, WM. MACMASTER, JOHN SIMPSON, JAMES SKEAD, GEORGE CRAWFORD, DONALD MACDONALD, BILLA FLINT, GEO. WILLIAM ALLAN, OLIVER BLAKE.

For the Province of Quebec:—

JAMES LESLIE, JOSEPH NOEL BOSSE, JACQUES OLIVIER BUREAU, ASA BELKNAP FOSTER, LOUIS A. OLIVIER, CHARLES MALHIOT, LUC LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, LOUIS RENAUD, CHARLES CORMIER, DAVID EDWARD PRICE, ELZEAR H. J. DUCHESNAY, JOSEPH F. ARMAND, WILLIAM HENRY CHAFFERS, URIC JOSEPH TESSIER, JOHN HAMILTON, ANTOINE JUCHEREAU DUCHESNAY, LEANDRE DUMOUCHEL, LOUIS LACOSTE, CHARLES WILSON, JEAN BAPTISTE GUEVREMONT, JAMES FERRIER, THOMAS RYAN, SIR NARCISSE FORTUNAT BELLEAU, Knight, JOHN SEWELL SANBORN.

For the Province of Nova Scotia:—

EDWARD KENNY, THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD, JOHN H. ANDERSON, JOHN W. RITCHIE, JOHN LOCHE, JOHN BOURNOT, JONATHAN MCCULLY, ROBERT B. DICKEY, JOHN HOCKEN, BENJAMIN WEIR, CALEB H. BELL, WILLIAM MILLER.

For the Province of New Brunswick:—

AMOS ERWIN BOTSFORD, ROBERT LEONARD, JOHN ROBERTSON, EDWARD B. CHANDLER, WILLIAM HUNTER ODELL, HAZEN, DAVID WARK, WILLIAM TODD, WILLIAM HENRY STEEVES, JOHN FERGUSON, ROBERT DUNCAN WILMOT, ARCHER REID MCCLELAN, PETER MITCHELL.

Given at our court at Windsor Castle, this 22nd day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1867, and in the thirtieth year of our reign.

God save the Queen.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

To the Ottawa Times.

FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, June 4, 1867.

A resolution was passed by the City Council last evening, to present an address to the Hon. John A. Macdonald, on his expected arrival in this city.

Jeff. Davis was present to-day at the cathedral, at the wedding of Mr. Hyde, of the St. Louis *Republican*, and a Miss Benson, from the South. Mr. Davis was cheered by the spectators, on leaving the building.

A confidence gentleman has been doing business here, and yesterday swindled a King-st. merchant out of $75.

A telegram from London says a burglar last night entered the dwelling of the Hon. Mr. Carling, and was seized by that gentleman; he, however, broke away by a desperate effort, and escaped through a window.

FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, June 4, 1867.

A detachment of mounted police from Madoc, *en route* to the Chaudiere mines, passed through here yesterday.

A young lad, employed at Gilbert's foundry, was killed yesterday, by being caught in the machinery. His legs were broken, and he was so badly crushed, he died almost immediately.

The fall meeting of the Montreal Turf Club will come off at St. Hyacinthe, towards the beginning of August.

The annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal took place yesterday. A remarkably favorable report was read, and the former board of Directors were re-elected.

Building is going on actively this year, and skilled labor is in great demand.

Weather continues very wet.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

FROM EUROPE.

The King of Prussia on his way to Paris.

BERLIN, June 4.—The King of Prussia, accompanied by Count Von Bismarck, left for Paris this afternoon, on his promised visit to Napoleon and the French Exhibition.

The Meeting Between the Czar and Napoleon.

PARIS, June 4.—It is understood that as a result of the meeting between the Emperor Louis Napoleon and the Czar of Russia, they have agreed upon a plan for the settlement of the Cretan difficulty, which will be proposed to the other great powers, and which, it is hoped, will be adopted by them, and urged upon the Sultan with their united influence.

London Money Market.

LONDON, June 4—Evening.—Money market without change. Consols steady, closed 94¼. American Securities closed quietly, the advance noted early in the afternoon having been lost. 5-20s 73.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, June 4—Evening.—Breadstuffs easier—Corn has declined 9d. since yesterday; the last sale of Mixed Western was at 30s.

Wheat drooping—White California declined 3d., quoted at the close at 13s. 9d.; No. 1 Milwaukee Red 13s. 9d.

Barley and Oats unchanged.

Peas declined 6d., quoted at 39s. 6d.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

The New Taxation Scheme in Havana.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Advices from Havana of the 29th state that the new taxation scheme meets with some opposition from the merchants. The house of Metret & Co. have protested against it, and it is understood that many other foreign houses are resolved to follow suit, and hundreds of dealers intend to return their licenses.

Execution of a Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The execution of Gottlieb Williams, for the murder of Mrs. Miller in September last, took place here to-day.

Fearful Retribution.

ALBANY, June 4.—9 p. m.—Hon. L. Harris Hiscox, member of the Constitutional Convention, has just been shot dead at Stanwix Hall by General Cole, a lumber dealer of Syracuse, who says that Hiscox had been his best friend, and that while he (Cole) was in the army, where he rose to the grade of General, he had raped his wife; and added, "I have the evidence now in my pocket." He was conveyed to the Police Station.

LOCAL NEWS.

RECEIVED.—The Edinburgh Review, for April, 1867; J. Durie & Son, Ottawa.

MILITARY.—The 100th were out yesterday, in front of the Parliament Buildings on marching order parade.

MRS. HARRISON'S BENEFIT.—On to-morrow evening Mrs. Harrison takes her benefit at the Rink, when she will appear as Camille.

THE BAND OF THE 100TH.—This favorite band will probably play in front of the Parliament Buildings this afternoon, commencing at four o'clock.

THE 100TH TO LEAVE.—There is good reason to believe that on the 12th inst., three companies of the 100th will leave for Montreal. Two companies will remain, one in each barracks, to hold possession until relieved by two companies of the P. C. O. Rifles.

WILSON'S BROADWAY THEATRE.—Another very poor house greeted the company at the Rink last night. "Waiting for the Verdict," usually draws good houses wherever it is well performed, but it sadly failed to draw at the Rink. The piece was judiciously cast, and the acting very good.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—This evening the great sensational drama of "The Orphan of Geneva," will be produced with a powerful cast. Miss May Saville will appear as "Nan;" Miss Florence Townsend as the "Orphan of Geneva;" Mr. Saville will appear in the drama as Lavigne, and as Tom Dibbles in the farce. This no doubt will be a grand entertainment.

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

OTTAWA, June 4, 1867.

Greatest degree of cold registered during the previous night, 50 above zero.

8 a. m., 59 above zero.
Noon shade, 64 above zero.
Noon sun, 77 above zero.
6 p. m., 67 above zero.

THE MARKETS.—There was yesterday a better supply in the markets than on any day since sleighing. Potatoes fell down to 50c. per bushel, and oats to 50c. at 55c. A change has also come over the hay market; from $26 to $22, the highest price paid yesterday nothing was $18, and as more came in the price fell down gradually below that till in some cases it reached to $12. The average prices, however, may be quoted at $16 to $18.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE LAST NIGHT.—The performances at Her Majesty's Theatre last night, was a decided success. May Saville "brought down the house" repeatedly. Both she and Mr. Saville were greatly applauded, and at the end of the drama both were called out. The piece was well supported by the company, all of whom have greatly improved by their recent tour in the States. In "Nan the Good-for-Nothing" Miss Saville will appear this evening to great advantage in a favorite character.

"DAVIDGE AND BARRETT IN A FIX."—We observe that William Davidge, the great English Low Comedian, with Viola Barrett, and Mr. Sedgwick, are to give two musical entertainments and miscellaneous concerts at her Majesty's Theatre, on Friday and Saturday evenings next. Davidge is represented as being a host in himself, and Viola Barrett has made for herself a most enviable reputation, and Sedgwick is known to all lovers of music. Mr. Townsend in introducing such a trio deserves well of the community. They are too well known to require praise at our hands.

POLICE COURT.—Remé Falaideau, and Joseph Lavergne, the two raftsmen arrested on the previous night by constable Pinard, were charged with committing a breach of the peace. Fine $2 and costs, or two weeks in jail.—Daniel Connors, drunk and disorderly on the public streets. Fine $2 and costs or one week in jail.—John Canty was brought up on the complaint of Edward Routh, charged with allowing his pigs to run at large. The complainant stated that two pigs which he believed belonged to defendant, were in his garden early last Sunday morning. Defendant averred that he owned no pig; that there was a pig which some months ago came to his place, and he had told the circumstance to the police and even to his Worship, and was about to advertise it. It was therefore not his pig, and the owner was welcome to take it away on paying expenses. The magistrate intimated that as the pig was in defendant's custody, and under his guardianship, he was responsible for the trespass complained of. He would therefore fine him $1 and costs.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

AMERICAN NEWS.

What is to be done with Maximilian.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Romero, the Mexican minister at Washington, in a letter, says: If Maximilian is permitted to return to Europe he will be a continual menace against the peace of Mexico. He does not favor the execution of Maximilian, but believes his power to do Mexico further mischief should be utterly destroyed. He further says he intends to write a description of his sojourn in the United States during the war.

The Cruise of the R. R. Cuyler.

The *Herald's* correspondent writes concerning the steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, that her officers were shipped from New York as passengers, and assumed their rank at sea. On the 5th of March a brig was run down, and left in a demolished and sinking condition without any attempt on the part of the *Cuyler* to give her assistance. At Santa Martha the decks were cleared for action, and the guns run out with the intention of bombarding the town, unless a Colombian officer in custody there was released. He was released in consequence of the threat, and sent aboard, and the *Cuyler* set sail for Carthagena.

Maximilian's Ransom.

The *Times* special says: No confirmation of the reported execution of Maximilian has been received. It is thought that Juarez may determine to keep him for high ransom. Maximilian's mother is immensely rich, and as much as fifty million dollars could be paid if desired. It is argued that it would be policy and profitable for Juarez to reconcile the clerical party and the Imperialists in this way, but he is said to care as little about money as he does about the feelings of his opponents.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Gold, 136¼. The *Commercial's* money article says: The money market is working more easy, but the rate is firm at 7 on governments and 7 on stocks. Discounts quiet, but firm. Prime paper 7 @ 7½; second-class 7 @ 10. Foreign exchange dull. Governments firm and active. Stocks not so strong, and show a slight decline; stocks at the second board weaker, and showed a decline; W. U. 43⅞, N. Y. C. 98⅜; Erie 60¼; Hud. River 103¼; Rdg 104¼; C. & A. 45; W. S. 98½; I. C. 180½; C. & T. 143½; R. I. 88½; N. W. 35¼.

The Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, June 4.—The Constitutional Convention assembled at noon to-day.

WHAT IS BEST TO BE DONE.—If you are suffering from rheumatism, lame back, strains or bruises, sick headache, toothache, cholic, bowel complaints, burns, frost bites, &c.; decidedly the best thing to get is a bottle of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." The cost is trifling, and its effects certain. It is a never failing remedy, and no family should be without it. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

BOARD OF R. C. S. S. TRUSTEES.

Special Meeting.

OTTAWA, June 3, 1867.

The Board met at 8 o'clock, p.m.

Present—Rev. J. L. O'Connor, Chairman; Messrs. McGreevy, Peachy, Dufour, Goode, McCarron, Proulx, Duhamel and Quain.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Accounts from the *Bureau du Canada* and Messrs. Workman & Griffin were presented and laid on the table.

The Committee on Finance and Assessment brought in their report No. 2 as follows:

Your Committee on Finance and Assessment in this their second report, beg to state that they have examined the accounts referred to them, and recommend that cheques be granted for the following, viz.: John Neville, for firewood, $8; L. A. Grison, for sundries, $18; D. O'Connor, solicitor, $21; J. O'Reilly, sundry expenses for schools, $39 15; William Price, work in Upper Town schools, $21.65; *Le Bureau du Canada*, 42½c.; J. Portean, brooms, $1 50; Eric Pelthier, cleaning and putting up stovepipes, $1.10; F. McDougall, for balance of account, $32.29; W. Walsh, cleaning water closets, $30.

Your Committee would further report that they have considered the petition of Felix Hamel, and would recommend that the prayer thereof be granted, only holding him liable for one-third of the taxes on his former residence in the house of Mr. J. Aumond, and two-thirds of the amount charged against him in his present residence. They would also recommend that the petition of Widow McCormick, for exemption from taxes, be granted. In reference to the petition of I. Traversy, for exemption, on account of loss by fire, your Committee cannot recommend that the prayer thereof be granted, inasmuch as the fire occurred anterior to the assessment. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. PEACHY, Chairman.
JOHN QUAIN,
P. DUFOUR,
R. H. MCGREEVY.

Moved by P. Dufour, seconded by J. Quain, that the report of the Finance and Assessment Committee, just read, be received and adopted.—Carried.

Moved by J. W. Peachy, seconded by R. H. McGreevy, that the chairman be authorised to sign cheques in favor of the several teachers under this Board for one quarter's salary due 1st May last.—Carried.

Moved by Charles McCarron, seconded by John Quain, that the chairman be authorised to procure a lease of the present school house in St. George's Ward, at the rate of eighty dollars per annum, commencing on the 5th December last, and to sign a cheque in favor of Mr. John Graham for six months rent, due on the 5th inst.—Carried.

Moved by John Quain, seconded by Charles McCarron, that a cheque be granted in favor of the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Ottawa for $110.83, being one year and seven months interest on $1,000 borrowed from the building fund of the St. Patrick's Church, Upper Town, Ottawa.—Carried.

Moved by J. W. Peachy, seconded by P. Dufour, that the chairman be authorised to sign a cheque in favor of the Secretary for one quarter's salary to 1st May 1867.—Carried.

Moved by P. Dufour, seconded by D. Goode, that the Chairman be authorized to sign a cheque in favor of the Right Rev. Dr. Guignes, for six months rent of school house in Murray-st, and residence of Christian Brothers, due 1st May last.—Carried.

Moved by R. H. McGreevy, seconded by E. Proulx, that the Chairman be authorized to sign a cheque in favor of the Rev. Christian Brothers, for $70, being the amount allowed annually by the Board in lieu of a well and garden; the said amount being due Nov. 1st, 1866.—Carried.

Moved by C. McCarron, seconded by John Quain, that the Auditors' Report to 31st Dec. last be received and adopted.—Carried.

Moved by J. W. Peachy, seconded by J. Quain, that Messrs. B. O'Reilly and J. Clancy be appointed to audit the cash accounts of the present Treasurer to 31st May ult.—Carried.

Moved by J. W. Peachy, seconded by F. Duhamel, that the account of Messrs. Workman & Griffin and that of *Le Canada* be referred to the Committee on Finance and Assessment.—Carried.

Moved by John Quain, seconded by E. Duhamel, that the Chairman be authorized to procure a lease from Dr. Hill, for a term of three years, of the premises at present occupied as a female school in Upper Town, and that a doorway be broken at the expense of this Board between those premises and that occupied by the Sisters of Charity as an academy, the rent to be $200 per annum.—Carried.

The Rev. Mr. O'Connor read a letter to the Board, tendering his resignation of the office of Chairman and also those of Trustee and Treasurer, on the ground that he was about to sail for Europe, and that his absence might be protracted for several months.

The Rev. gentleman took occasion at the same time to thank the Board for the uniform courtesy and kindness he experienced from its members in his official intercourse with them for so many years, and hoped the schools would continue to prosper under their good management in the future as in the past.

Moved by C. McCarron, seconded by F. Duhamel, that the resignation of the Rev. J. L. O'Connor be received and adopted.—Carried.

The Rev. Mr. O'Connor left the chair, which was then taken by the Secretary.

Moved by J. W. Peachy, seconded by P. Dufour, that Mr. R. H. McGreevy be, and he is hereby appointed Chairman of this Board in the place of the Rev. Mr. O'Connor, resigned.—Carried.

The chair was then taken by Mr. McGreevy.

Moved by D. Goode, seconded by E. Proulx, that Mr. Barry Hayes be, and he is hereby appointed Treasurer of this Board for the remainder of the current year. Satisfactory security to be furnished by him.—Carried.

Moved by Charles McCarron, seconded by Peter Dufour, that it is with regret we have been compelled to receive the resignation of our Chairman, Rev. J. L. O'Connor, and we have learned with unfeigned sorrow of his departure from amongst us, and embrace this opportunity of expressing the high opinion we entertain of himself personally, and of the valuable services he has rendered to the Board during his long connection with it. And we sincerely hope that his absence may be of short duration, and his voyage a pleasant one.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Quain the Board then adjourned.

JOHN O'REILLY,
Secretary.

GRAVES OF ANCIENT BRITONS.—One of the Yorkshire tumuli or barrows, which was recently opened near Driffield, was found to contain the skeleton of a young Briton. The right hand grasped a fine bronze dagger, of the round-ended and very early type. The blade was thin, and ovate-oblong in shape, the broad end having three bronze rivets, and retaining distinctly the semi-lunar outline of the end of the wooden handle. Upon the dagger was deposited a large flint knife, and beneath it a bronze awl or bodkin, three inches long, square at the middle, and both ends rounded, terminating in sharp points. This is a very curious implement. Before the chest and just below the chin were five very large polished jet buttons, quite one and a half inches in diameter; and one button of baked clay, of similar size and form, but ornamented by four lines, radiating from the centre. One of these buttons had three holes at the back, the others all having two. Behind the pelvis of the skeleton was a remarkably fine bronze axe, of the earliest type, evidently modelled on the plan of the old stone hatchet. The handle and sheath of the dagger had been of wood, the remains being quite evident, and the axe seems to have been enclosed in wood, the part handled being less oxidised than the rest. The whole of the bronze articles bore a very fine patina. This is the first instance, so far as is known, where a bronze battle axe, has been found with an interment in Yorkshire; and the discovery is of value on account of the association of early axe and dagger.

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—(The great public remedy) have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a sure, harmless and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affections. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25cts. per box.

THE PLANTAGENET TRAGEDY.

Coroner's Inquest.

On Wednesday last, James H. Mullay, Esq., one of the Coroners for the united counties of Prescott and Russell, summoned a jury to enquire into the cause of the death of Alexander McMartin, said to have been killed in an attack or attempt at a forcible entry into the saw-mill of Mr. William Barry, in the same village, on the morning of Tuesday, 28th of May. The event caused considerable excitement in the locality, and by directions of the Attorney-General the County Crown Attorney, C. T. Dartnell, Esq., attended the proceedings to watch them on the part of the Crown. The court opened on Wednesday, and a jury of fifteen persons having been sworn, they proceeded to view the body of the deceased, and then returned to the Town Hall, where the examination of witnesses was entered on, and continued until ten o'clock that night, when the court adjourned to nine o'clock the next morning. The whole of the next and following day was occupied in the proceedings before a crowded court. There were twenty-three witnesses examined, and the depositions exceeded 250 folios, so that all we can do is to give a summary of the leading facts and evidence with the result of the enquiry.

It appears that Mr. William Barry has been working the saw-mills for the last 18 months, and in possession thereof, under an agreement with Mr. John McMartin, who claimed now to be a partner with Barry, who denied any such claim, and during the whole period of his occupancy had excluded him from the mill, and from all interference in the working thereof, but for the last two months, John McMartin and his brother Alexander, had been talking openly of their intention to work the mills, and to take the possession, or their place, as they called it, in the mill, and intimated that if they could not do it peaceably, it would be done in some way, and by force if necessary. Mr. Barry did not pay any attention to these threats until Monday last, when it was publicly known in the village that the McMartins were trying to hire a gang of men to work in the mill for them, to have a bee that evening, and that they intended to go in a body to the mill the following morning, and get in by some means. The consequence was that late on Monday evening Mr. Barry secured all the doors or slide entrances into the mill, save the gangway, by which the logs were drawn in, and as the mill was working night and day, arrangements were made to guard that entrance during the night, to prevent a surprise, and a watch was kept on all night, the mill, however, working as usual, and all was comparatively quiet until after daylight on Tuesday morning. The subsequent occurrences will be gleaned from an outline of the witnesses' testimony.

Charles Larocque stated that at about five o'clock on Tuesday morning, he saw a number of people standing round, heard some of them say they were going to McMartin's mill; saw Henry Larocque and John McMartin go towards the mill, and six or eight more follow, who stopped at a stable near the mill; that he told several they had better not meddle in the matter. He saw that the east door of the mill, where the logs were drawn in, was open, and John McMartin, Henry Larocque, and Baptiste Michon were outside it; was not near enough to hear what was said, but they seemed to be speaking to persons inside that door; he saw sticks flourished by persons inside, whom, at the distance, he could not recognise, who drove back the persons trying to enter, who then fell back to the west door of the mill, which was closed; that he saw Henry Larocque pulling a board there, as if attempting to lift the door of the mill, a part of which seemed to yield, bend, and go back again, and while they were doing this a shot, or shots, were fired from the mill; after the shot was fired, he saw Alexander McMartin leaning against, and hanging by a post outside the mill, and some persons came and lifted him up, and removed him. On his cross-examination, he said he had heard John McMartin say he would take the mill, and it was known that he was asking persons to go with them to force their way in. Witness had heard them ask several, and they had been doing so for the last two months, and John McMartin had told him that it he could not get into the mill peaceably, he would get in by force, and had been asking people for the last two months to assist him in getting in by force. Witness saw a stick in the hands of Michon, which he seemed to be using against some one; he got inside the mill, and so did John McMartin.

Martin Costello, deputy-sheriff, deposed to searching the mill that day and finding three rifles and a double-barrelled fowling-piece in it up stairs, all loaded, and the cap on one of the rifles was broken as if it had missed fire.

Jean Baptiste Perriere, or Michon—Went with John McMartin and Henry Larocque to the mill; saw William Barry and Nelson Monk in the mill; Barry had a rifle and pistol and Monk a gun; saw Henry Larocque pulling at the east door, and when it was got open John McMartin got in, and witness followed; some one struck McMartin across the face with a gun, and knocked him down; just before this, heard a shot, but did not see who fired it; went to pick up John McMartin, when Barry struck him (witness) with a rifle; witness picked up a cedar post to defend himself; heard Barry say "fire," but no one fired; when he came out of the mill he saw Alexander McMartin down, and parties picking him up; heard John McMartin say to Barry, at the east door, not to fire, as they would not force in, and then they went to the west door, which Henry Larocque pulled open, and John McMartin and witness got in; witness struck at Barry with the cedar stick and Barry struck at him.

Henry Larocque—Came from Ottawa on Monday, and John McMartin offered him good wages in the mill—said he might have a little difficulty with Barry, who would have some men in the mill, but witness was to be one of his; met him on Tuesday morning, to go to the mill; witness and eight or nine others proceeded towards the mill; John McMartin, Michon and witness tried to get into the mill; saw a gun with Barry and Nelson Monck in the mill; when they tried to get in at the east door, Mr. Barry told them they had better not or he would shoot at them; John McMartin tried to get in at the other door, and witness and Michon stood behind him; John McMartin got a blow across the face which stunned him; there were half a dozen blows struck at the same time, but no one was hurt; after the blows they turned round and witness heard a shot, but did not see who fired it; saw Alexander McMartin about six feet from them standing near a post, and heard him say he was shot; when they were turned from the first door they went to the second, and witness tried to open it, which was done enough for them to get in; two shots were fired, but he could not say by whom; when told at the first door that they would not be let in, John McMartin proposed to try the other door; John McMartin and Michon were between the open door and Alex. McMartin when the shot was fired; Arthur Duggan and others were close at hand ready to go to work if they got into the mill; John McMartin called him up that morning to go to the mill; went to the mill the previous evening, and was refused admission.

It being now ten o'clock, p.m., the Court adjourned to nine a. m. of next day.

Second Day.

The Court resumed sitting this morning, and the next witness called was—

Joseph Therrien—Was standing behind Mr. Hagar's store about five o'clock Tuesday morning, having heard there was likely to be some trouble at the saw-mill that morning; saw parties assembling near Jos. Larocque's; saw Duggan, Johnson, Alexander McMartin, Michon, Henry Larocque and others; seven or eight started for the mill, and three of them went up to it; John McMartin and Michon got in; saw Alexander come up at a quick pace and stop suddenly between the two doors of the mill; heard a shot fired; the second or west door of the mill was pulled at by Henry Larocque and partially raised; saw Michon get in by stooping a little; did not see the door fall out; there was noise and shouting, but was not near enough to hear what was said; saw John McMartin come out of the mill wounded; saw Alexander fall wounded at the east side of the west slide, between the two mill doors; saw them attempt to get in at the east side when they first came up, but they were beaten back. They were driven out of the mill, and Michon had a heavy club; did not recognise any one in the mill; the west door was shut at the time the shot was fired; heard the shot after Michon and John McMartin got in the mill.

Baptiste Guindon—Was told by John McMartin to come to the mill to work for him, came at five o'clock on Tuesday morning, and when near Joseph Larocque's, saw Michon, Henry Larocque, John McMartin, Duggan, and several others, start for the