NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Furniture! Furniture!—Joseph Boyden.

Cow Strayed—Nicholas Sparks.

Stencil Plates—H. J. Simpson.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, JUNE 12, 1867.

Mr. ALONZO WRIGHT will, we understand, offer himself for the representation of his old Constituency, the county of Ottawa, in the Canadian House of Commons. Mr. ANDREW LEAMY is spoken of as a candidate for the representation of Ottawa county in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

The Hon. JOHN ROSS is threatened with serious opposition in Montreal Centre. Mr. THOMAS WORKMAN, an influential merchant, has been brought out against him, and the canvas has already become active by the friends of both parties. Mr. WORKMAN's politics have not as yet been developed. He is stated by one authority to have yielded to the persuasions of the *Rouges*; but this imputation is stoutly denied by another. There is, however, little need for debating such a point. If Mr. ROSS is being opposed on party ground, whether Mr. WORKMAN is or is not a *Rouge* himself, it is clear he is doing the work of the *Rouges*. If on the other hand, Mr. ROSS is to be condemned as not sufficiently protectionist in his ideas on commercial legislation, because he did not vote against the tariff of last year, we warn our good friends of the commercial capital, that they will only place themselves in hopeless antagonism to the great majority of the people of the whole Dominion, by advocating extreme protectionist views. If again it is merely an attempt to secure a mercantile representative for a mercantile constituency, then we consider the plea still more puerile. Mr. ROSS, though a lawyer, rather we should say because he is a lawyer, and has given especial attention to commercial law, is far better qualified as a legislator than any inexperienced merchant can reasonably be presumed to be. Mr. ROSS has the advantage of ten years of legislative experience, and without being brilliant, either as a debater or a legislator, he has shown a degree of industry and practical talent, which places him among the foremost public men of Canada. Unless, therefore, there is some positive objection to his candidature of which we have not yet heard, the opposition of Mr. WORKMAN and his friends seems utterly unjustifiable. If they want to play into the hands of the *Rouges*, let them say so; if Mr. ROSS is too much Protectionist, or too much Freetrader, let them say so; but do not let them put in the foolish plea that the interests of the merchants are ill served by being represented by one of the best commercial lawyers, and most experienced public men, of Lower Canada; otherwise we beg to assure them in advance that the country has too much faith in their intelligence to believe in their sincerity.

We have always regarded the placing of important measures in the hands of private members of the Legislature as a mistake, except in cases where the subject of legislation is a special one to which a private member has given a great deal of attention. For several sessions of the late Parliament the members for Kent and Lambton were permitted to parade their names, at the expense of the country, one of them on the back of a Municipal, the other on that of an Assessment Bill, the printing and re-printing of which must have cost a large sum. The Government, perhaps out of courtesy to these gentlemen, perhaps to get rid of troublesome subjects of legislation, assumed a *quasi*-protectorate over these legislative bantlings, without, however, removing the responsibility from the shoulders of the gentlemen named. For several sessions, as we have said, these measures were before the House, and committees of the most experienced men sat long and patiently endeavoring to elaborate their provisions. Upon the whole the bills we believe are very good measures; they have effected improvements in many particulars, and though marred with some defects, will doubtless be found to be beneficial in their influence on the management of municipal affairs. But the point to which we desire to direct attention, is the *political* effect of this municipal legislation, an effect attributable solely to the fact that these bills were in the hands of private members instead of being in the care of the Government; for no Government, or political party would undertake to curtail the electoral privileges of the people, under cover of an amendment to the assessment laws.

It is hardly just to the public that mere municipal legislation should be permitted to interfere either one way or the other with the parliamentary franchise of the people; yet this is just precisely what has been done by the Municipal and Assessment Acts of last session. The extent to which the disfranchisement of the poorer class of voters has been carried may be judged of from the facts stated by the Owen Sound *Times*. Our contemporary gives the figures for 1866 and 1867 for the town of Owen Sound. In the former year, under the old law, the voters' lists showed 485 qualified electors; this year, under the *new* law, there are only 321 electors; a reduction of 164, or over one-third of the electors disfranchised! The London *Free Press* also says that in one quarter of London some 300 voters will henceforth be deprived of their heretofore enjoyed privilege. In the rural districts the effect of the *reform* will not be felt to such an extent as in the cities and towns; yet, the instances we have quoted show a change of far more sweeping character than it can be supposed was the intention of the Legislature to have sanctioned. Among the members who took a stand in opposition to this political legislation, in a municipal guise, Messrs. CARLING, MOFFATT, FERGUSSON and JACKSON were conspicuous; while the two "Reformers," Messrs. McKENZIE and McKELLAR fought stoutly for the curtailment of the franchise. It is but justice to parties on both sides, to say that these bills were accepted by them, chiefly on the faith that the men who had them in hand, being professedly familiar with the working of municipal affairs, were fully competent to perfect the reform of our municipal institutions, and they took, it may be presumed, but little note of the probable effects which a change in the mode of assessment would have upon the political privileges of the people. But that both Messrs. McKELLAR and McKENZIE knew well what they were about, was made abundantly evident by the discussion evoked by the ineffectual efforts of Mr. MAGILL on behalf of the cities, and Mr. FERGUSSON on behalf of the counties, to restore the franchise to something like conformity with its old limits; and that the members named were unsuccessful in amending the act in these particulars was mainly due to the lateness of the session, and the strong desire to pass the bill for its good qualities, despite its admitted defects. Mr. McKELLAR's sense of personal advantage, either near or remote, is perhaps as keen as that of any man who ever played the *role* of patriot for the aggrandisement of his family and family relations, and it is neither overrating his shrewdness, nor libelling his political morality, to say that he may have had a certain class of voters in the town of Chatham in his mind's eye when he conceived the idea of combining the duties of municipal Reformer and Parliamentary retrogressionist in his own person. We are convinced that a feeling of discontent will arise in many quarters when the full political effects of Mr. McKELLAR's municipal legislation come to be felt at the next election, and it is only fair that the responsibility for the change should be fixed on the proper shoulders. This case should also be a warning to future governments not to permit measures of such general and such vast importance to be dealt with by pretentious, conceited, and half-informed men, who, sheltered under the political prejudices or predilections of their own constituencies, have no care for, because no personal responsibility to, the country at large. We may add that we are gratified to learn that there is an almost certain prospect that Mr. McKELLAR's parliamentary career is about being brought to a full stop by the electors of the County of Kent, who have already shown their preference for Mr. STEPHENSON, of Chatham.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

To the Ottawa Times.

FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, June 11, 1867.

A despatch from Oakville says, that several soldiers deserted from there in a small boat, in which they intended to make their way across the Lake.

It is said that Mr. Geo. Brown has lost very heavily in the "Linseed Oil Company," of this city, the directors of which held a rather lachrymose meeting yesterday, and declared a deficit of nineteen thousand dollars in the past year.

A terrible accident occurred in Hamilton yesterday, by which a man named Williams, an engine tender at the rolling mills, was actually torn to pieces.

At the opening of the new Northern station yesterday, Mr. Cumberland stated that within a fortnight ground would be broken for the new Grey and Bruce road.

The billiard match at Montreal has excited a most lively interest here. A great many Americans had backed McDevitt, and a very large sum of money has changed hands in connection with the event.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald inspected the volunteer force to-day, and expressed his satisfaction at their soldierly and serviceable appearance. He was serenaded last evening by the band of the Queen's Own. He leaves town to-morrow.

FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, June 11.

Great activity prevails in political matters in the Central Division of this city. A meeting was held yesterday by the friends of Mr. Workman, at which Mr. Rimmer, President of the Board of Trade, presided. The Chairman spoke strongly in favor of the Division being represented in the Canadian Commons by a mercantile man, and stigmatised Mr. Ross's conduct last session, with respect to the tariff, as inconsistent and contemptible. A resolution was proposed by Mr. McFarlane, and carried unanimously, that in view of the financial policy of the new Dominion, Montreal Centre should be represented by one of her own merchants. Mr. Workman's friends are sanguine of success, but the friends of Mr. Rose are beginning to stir themselves, and the result will probably be a close contest.

Judge Monk has decided that Mr. Lanctot is disqualified from sitting in the City Council.

The Trades' Union procession last night numbered several thousands, and all passed off peaceably.

Dion's wonderful run of 616 at last night's match excites much comment. McDevitt's highest run was 230. He was beaten by 684 points in a game of 1,500, which pretty well decides the question of Canadian superiority.

LOCAL NEWS.

CARROLL RYAN DISCHARGED.—The poet of the 100th has purchased his discharge, and is now in fact, and in dress a civilian. We understand that he is busily engaged in the publication of his new volume of poems, which will be issued in a few days. We heartily wish him success in his new character, both as civilian and author.

THE 100TH LEAVING.—Three companies of the 100th depart for Montreal by boat this morning, leaving many warm friends behind. Most of our citizens much desired their continuance here, but "orders" must be obeyed, and no doubt the orders were given for good reason. We shall give the particulars of their departure to-morrow.

THE GREAT OPENING NIGHT AT THE THEATRE.—The great sensational drama, entitled "The Streets of New York," will be performed at Her Majesty's Theatre to-night by the new company, comprising twenty-five actors, with new scenery, properties, &c. This play has met with great success in the principal cities of the United States, and several of the actors now in Mr. Townsend's company have achieved distinction in its representation.

WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c.—Professor Long, of 507 Craig-st., Montreal, late of London, and formerly of the Andersonian University, Glasgow, respectfully announces his arrival in Ottawa, for a limited period, to give lessons in his world-renowned and infallible system, by which ladies and gentlemen of all ages, are taught to write with freedom, elegance, and ease, in from 18 to 24 lessons. Young men qualified for Government and other situations in a time incredibly short. Prof. Long is the bearer of letters of introduction from some of the leading bankers and merchants of Montreal, where he has successfully instructed hundreds of pupils during the last six years. Rooms over Hunton's block, Sparks-st.

ST. ANDREW'S PIC-NIC.—The annual picnic of the St. Andrew's Society will take place to-morrow at the Bellevue Gardens, Hull, where all those desirous of a day of recreation will have an opportunity afforded them. A variety of sports is in store for the devotees of pleasure, consisting of national games, dancing, athletic feats and aquatic races; besides which swinging and other amusements will be provided. The boat races will commence at 4 p.m., open to all skiffs not outrigged, to run from the Gardens to Brigham's Creek and back. Each boat to carry a distinguishing flag, of a size not less than six inches square. The race will be regulated according to the rules of the "Thames Regatta Club." The special prizes will be on exhibition at the Sheffield House, where parties desirous of inspecting them will be at liberty to do so.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. JACQUES.

Mr. Alexander Jacques having signified his intention to resign his situation as Foreman of the printing office of the OTTAWA TIMES newspaper, the employes of the establishment resolved to mark the event by entertaining him at supper. This was given at "The Queen," on Monday evening, when all the TIMES staff, with several of the personal friends of Mr. Jacques, sat down to a very substantial spread, including among the viands fresh salmon from the Saguenay, and other attractive edibles, served up in Kavanagh's best style, and disposed of to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. S. I. Jones presided on the occasion, having on his right Mr. Jacques, the guest of the evening, and on his left Mr. James Cotton.

The first toast proposed was The Queen; after which God Save the Queen was beautifully executed by Mr. Miles, on the accordeon. The second toast was, The Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family. Then followed The Army, Navy and Volunteers, to which Mr. E. K. MacGillivray responded. He said that was the first time in his life he had been called upon to respond to such a toast. He would not occupy the time by any lengthy remarks. For the Army, all we needed was to look back at the success of the British arms all over the world, throughout England's history down to the modern triumphs of Waterloo and the Crimea; and for the Navy, at Trafalgar and other victories, not forgetting Napier in the Baltic. As to our own Volunteers, all that was necessary was to recall the time an invasion of our country was threatened by a horde of miscreants from the States, when from all parts of the country they rushed to the front in its defence. (Applause.)

The Chairman said the toast he was now about to propose would demand some remarks from him, and would, he was sure, be cordially responded to. It was the health of his old friend, Mr. Alexander Jacques. For twenty years he had known Mr. Jacques. They had plodded on through life together, and under all circumstances he had found his friend discharging his duty to the best of his ability, and always succeeding in doing what he had to do well. He was now about to take a new leap in life, which he hoped would redound greatly to his advantage, as he sincerely believed it would; for he did not believe there was one man in five thousand who was so well fitted for the business which he had now entered upon, and he hoped and believed that he would yet become the proprietor of some such establishment as that whose interests he was now going to promote by his peculiar adaptation for the business. Therefore, whilst he regretted parting with his old friend, he had great pleasure in proposing his health. (Cheers.)

Mr. Jacques, in a very feeling speech, acknowledged the toast. He was engaged on the TIMES from its commencement, and he had labored hard and conscientiously in his endeavors to make it succeed. He had sought, on all occasions, to do justice to the employer and to the employed. There had necessarily been times when his duty compelled him to act in such a manner, perhaps, as might have led some inconsiderate men to think him a little hard, but his object had been throughout to do equal justice to the proprietor and those engaged with him on the paper, and he was this day proud at the result of their united labors. No doubt the successful establishment of a daily paper was at all times, and, under the most favorable circumstances, a work of great labor, time and expense; happily, however, the greatest difficulties had been surmounted, and it was a matter of congratulation to all parties to find the OTTAWA TIMES occupying so proud a position in the country after so short a time as it now held. In his arduous labors he had found that much depended on the conduct of employers and foremen towards those employed under them. His experience had been that kind words never failed of the effects generally ascribed to their power; whilst harsh treatment generally failed; a kind word would bring out all the work a man had in him, and excite a common sympathy with the employer, and awaken in him an interest in his work. If there had been difficulties and hard work in the office, there had also been pleasures, and he must say that he had experienced many of them with the men under his charge, nor was it in the printing office alone that he had experienced pleasure. They had been especially fortunate in having for a year past an editor, whose gentlemanly, courteous, and affable bearing towards all engaged on the paper, from the highest to the lowest, made their work a pleasure, whilst his ability as an editor, made them proud to work on so ably conducted a journal. Mr. Robertson was a gentleman, who, since his examination with the office, had awakened a deep feeling of esteem and respect in all who had intercourse with him. He (Mr. J.) was now about to try his fortune in a new field of labor, and he should try to deserve success. He left his many friends with regret, but the many happy hours, and their mutual friendships, and the recollection of this evening's handsome treatment would cheer him on his way. He would still keep up communication with the establishment in which he had so many friends, and while thanking them again for their very flattering compliment, he assured them that he parted with them all—from the proprietor down to the smallest boy in the office—with the best wishes for their future happiness, and for the success of the TIMES. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mitchell, the Vice Chairman, proposed The Craft, and in doing so made a happy speech, in which he dwelt on the pleasure of being engaged in the great work of disseminating through the world by means of the printer's art, the bright and happy thoughts of the wisest and best of men, clothed in the beauties of language. True, there were hardships and privations connected with the life of a printer, and especially when engaged on a morning paper, but he thought the pleasures preponderated, and he had experienced both.

Mr. Richard Abbott responded in a short but effective speech on the pleasures and hardships of newspaper printers.

Air—The old house at home.

The Vice Chairman then proposed Our Guests.

Mr. James Cotton was called on to respond. He was sorry that some other of the guests had not preceded him in responding to the toast. He would say that he was very glad to see all present so happy. They had met for the purpose of taking leave of his friend Mr. Jacques, who was about, as he had a perfect right to do, to try another line of business, in the hope of benefiting himself. No doubt he would find his new business less laborious, and at his years he required ease, and ought to have it. Many a time he had regretted to see Mr. Jacques overtask his powers, for he had certainly undertaken more perhaps than any man should ever undertake, but he was ambitious to do more than most men. He had engaged him to aid in the establishment of the TIMES, and he always had found him an able and willing worker, and for the time he had been in Ottawa, it was astonishing how many friends he had acquired. In fact, the faculty for making acquaintances was a feature in Mr. Jacques' character, for when he was engaged on the *Chronicle* in Quebec, it was the same thing; every captain who came into port knew him, and he seemed to be master of every ship while it was in port. He trusted Mr. Jacques would be successful in his new undertaking, and no doubt his energy of character, and his thorough knowledge of printing, would enable him to succeed. At any rate, if he did not, he had his trade to fall back upon, and no doubt those by whom he had been employed would be happy to find, or even make, an opening for him, if he should ever desire to return. Though he regretted that Mr. Jacques was about leaving, he had every confidence that his successor, Mr. Mitchell, whom he had known as a lad, when serving his time in the *Prototype* office, in London, would discharge the duties of foreman to the entire satisfaction of all concerned; and he heartily wished Mr. Jacques increased prosperity in his new field of labor. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. Young also returned thanks, and said he was sorry the part with his old friend Mr. Jacques, but hoped he would be more successful in his new undertaking.

The "Press" was the next toast, to which Mr. Robertson responded, expressing his best wishes for Mr. Jacques' future success, and referring in complimentary terms to the energy and ability with which he had discharged the duties of foreman of the TIMES.

The Chairman next gave, Success to the OTTAWA TIMES, to which Mr. Cotton responded at considerable length, speaking in flattering terms of the ability of those to whom he had entrusted the management of the several departments of the business.

Several other toasts followed, and the company separated about the "wee short hours," highly gratified with the evening's proceedings.

PROTECTION OF SNIPE.

The following letter from Col. Prince, to a friend in this city, will, no doubt, be read with interest by our sporting friends:

BELLEVUE LODGE,
NEAR SAULT STE. MARIE, U. C.,
May 14, 1867.

DEAR SIR,—I yesterday received your letter about snipe shooting in the spring. I have always considered that *snipes* should be protected by our *game laws*, as woodcocks are; but opposition from certain persons, who fancied themselves "sportsmen," thought otherwise, and rather than have my bill of 1860 (the last I introduced into Parliament), mutilated, or perhaps rejected, I consented to leave snipe to a date which all *true* sportsmen much regretted. They certainly breed in Canada, and extensively too, in the Northern portions of it, and they return hither in the autumn with their *full grown broods* (on their way to the Southern rice fields), and afford good sport, and are in good condition, and worth killing.

That they are *insectivorous* birds, no person versed in natural history can deny. They feed upon worms and "larvæ" (the caterpillar in its grub state), and upon certain [illegible] and other insects prejudicial to our agriculture and horticultural produce, when first sown or planted. I am, therefore, clearly of opinion that snipes, though not protected by our game laws, are so by the 27, 2 Vic., chap. 52, they being "insectivorous birds," and I consider, that to be a wise, a salutary, and humane law; and I am also of opinion that the *plover*, of all sorts, are equally so protected.

No birds fit for the use of man should be disturbed after pairing, or during the season of incubation.

It is cruel, and, I may venture to add, somewhat unnatural, to destroy them out of season, and our laws properly define that season. Moreover, "gunners" (as we of the "Trigger" are often designated in this elegant part of the globe), by killing one bird out of season, lose the chance of killing half-a-dozen, when the proper time arrives. I will merely add, that the snipe was not omitted from my law by *error*, as some suppose, but by the Legislature, as above observed; but in either case the omission would not form any grounds of appeal against a conviction under the "Insectivorous Bird Act."

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
(Signed), JOHN PRINCE.

CONFEDERATION AND THE PUBLIC EMPLOYES.

[From "Le Canada."]

The available space of *Le Canada* is too small to permit of our reproducing all the rumors which are circulating about the projected changes, whether of augmentation or diminution in the Civil Service, or as to who will remain at Ottawa under the Federal Government, or who will be sent to the Local Governments at Toronto or Quebec.

Up to the present period the "Crown Lands" is the only Department which has received formal instructions to leave, and in this instance the public are equally divided between the two Local Governments in the very nature of their functions.

We are glad to learn that there is every reason to believe that several of the old Departmental Deputies who have grown grey in the service, are likely to receive a pension worthy of the position they have occupied, and the services they have rendered to the country.

At present we are not at liberty to give further explanations, but we think we may venture to promise, that within a fortnight at farthest, the Ministry will probably have completed all the necessary arrangements for starting the machinery of the Confederate Government, for the gentlemen who are to form the quota of the Ministry to be drawn from the Maritime Provinces, are expected here in a few days.

As to the permanent employes we can assure them, whether old servants or new; that the government has never entertained the an idea of dispensing with their services as rumor has predicted, for it must be patent to everybody that in order to work the new Constitution effectively, the experience of those gentlemen who are already practiced in the business of the different branches of the services could scarcely be dispensed with.

As to the temporary employes, several have already received letters notifying them that after a certain date their services are no longer required. The working of the Confederate system may possibly require an increase of employes, but at the same time we must not forget that the Maritime Provinces will also bring a certain number of their own employes, men already versed in matters pertaining to their own country. In a few days we shall have something more to say upon this subject; in the meantime we would warn our readers to give no heed to the idle rumors set afloat by the employes themselves in the absence of all official action.

VEGETATION NO. 6.

Notes on the phenomena of vegetation in the neighborhood of Ottawa from the 3rd to the 10th June, 1867.

During the last week the locations visited were Flora Lake, McKay's Bay with the adjacent rocks and woods, several marshes north of the Toll Gate on the Montreal road, the east side of the Canal for a couple of miles beyond the city, and the section of country between Centre Town and Billing's Bridge.

All the plants here noticed were found in flower, with the exception of Chiogenes hispidula and Carex tenella, which were in fruit, and which had probably flowered about the beginning of the month, and were overlooked.

Andromeda polifolia was found on the margin of Flora Lake, and Arabis hirsuta near Hull village, on the 3rd. The last mentioned plant has since been found at McKay's Bay, and on the north side of the Rideau, west of Billing's Bridge.

On the 5th Ranunculus acris was observed in fields; Cardamine hirsuta, Trientalis Americana, Aralia nudicaulis and Smilacina trifolia, in woods and marshes on the new road towards Billing's Bridge; Orchis spectabilis and Cypripedium pubescens in Fairbairn's woods east of Dow's swamp, and Corpilechiza innata in Hutchinson's woods, east of the Canal.

On the 6th, Thiosteum repens, Polygonatum biflorum, and Smilacina racemosa were found in woods near McKay's Bay; Cardamine pratensis on the railway north of the Montreal road; Carex stricta, Carex stipata, and Carex lacustris in marshes; Geranium Carolinianum, Veronica peregrina, and Cynglossum officinale on limestone rocks near the Major's field, and Rhus floridum and Medicago lupulina near the old steamboat wharf.

On the 8th we found Nemopanthes Canadensis, Kalmia glauca, Chiogenes hispidula and Vaccinium corymbosum in the sphagnous swamp which crosses the new road about a mile from the city limits; Clintonena borealis, Ranunculus recurvatus, Osmorrhiza brevistylis, Prunus Virginiana, Smilacina bifolia, Carex gracillima, Carex Novæ-Angliæ, Carex rosea, and Carex debilis, in the surrounding woods and thickets; Carex granularis, Carex stellulata, Carex lacustris, Carex tenella, and Eleocharis palustris on the east bank of the canal, between the new bridge and the city; and Mitella nuda, Calla palustris, Galium triflorum, and Stellaria borealis on the north side of a ravine that crosses the new road from Bank-st, and about a half-mile from the city limits.

On the 10th were found Blitum capitatum by roadsides, Zanthoxylum Americanum, Carya amara, Crataegus tomentosa, Juglans cinerea, Salix lucida, Salix nigra, Dentaria diphylla, Cornus stolonifera, Staphylea trifolia and Sanicula Marilandica on the north bank of the Rideau, near Billings' Bridge; Rumex acetosella and Turritis glauca in sandy fields, and Comandra umbellata, Turritis stricta, Lithospermum arvense, Lopanthus scrophulariæfolius and Alopecurus aristulatus at McKay's Bay.

Stellaria borealis, Staphylea trifolia and Lopanthus scrophulariæfolius appear to be extremely rare, as but a solitary individual of each of the two last, and a clump of five or six plants of the first, have been seen in the neighborhood.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

(*Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.*)

FROM EUROPE.

The Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, June 11.—All the Fenian prisoners convicted of high treason have been transferred to England, and placed in prison.

The United States Defeated in Chancery.

The Chancery case of the United States *vs.* McKee has been decided in favor of the latter.

Egypt a Separate Sovereignty.

A despatch from Constantinople reports that the Sublime Porte has issued a firman making Egypt a separate Sovereignty.

The Czar Left Paris.

PARIS, June 11, eve.—The Czar of Russia left Paris to-day for Germany.

Popularity of the Emperor of Austria.

PESTH, June 11.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has added to the *eclat* of his coronation, by distributing vast sums of money among the poor, and by richly endowing various benevolent institutions of this city.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

Impudence.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The State Department learns that under instructions, Mr. Adams has interposed in the cases of the Fenians Col. Burke, McCafferty, and McClure, all of whose sentences of death have been commuted. In the case of McCafferty a writ of error, in view of the conviction, was sued out in behalf of the prisoner at the instance and expense of the United States.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Emigration.—Trotting Match.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Ten vessels, carrying over four thousand passengers, came into port yesterday.

Yesterday, the trotting match between the two stallions, Commodore Vanderbilt and General McClellan, for $2000, was won by General McClellan.

Mexican News.

The *Herald's* Queretaro correspondent of May 26th, says: No disposition has yet been made of Maximilian. Gen. Mendz, however, was shot on Sunday, May 10th. Gen. Miramon is expected to die of his wound.

Suicide of a St. Louis Banker.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—B. M. Runyon, banker, committed suicide last night.

Building up.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Idaho City, which was destroyed by fire recently, is being rebuilt at the rate of 100 buildings per week.

SPEECH OF THE R. C. ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX.

At the celebration on the occasion of the formal opening of the Picton railway, the most Rev. Dr. Connolly made the following patriotic response to the toast of the clergy of all denominations:

"One would think that in rising to speak before such an assembly, and on such an occasion as this, I should feel naturally embarrassed; but in truth from what I have seen to-day, I never felt more completely at ease, nor more thoroughly at home. My heart is in everything pertaining to the prosperity of Nova Scotia. The palmiest days of my manhood have been spent here, and my avenir is inseparably interwoven with it. We come here to-day, gentlemen, to be the eye-witnesses of a glorious fact, to attest our sense and appreciation of the advantages which must accrue from this railroad to the Province at large, and to express our gratitude to the distinguished gentleman, Mr. Sandford Fleming, and to the Government of the day, for the accomplishment of so great a work, and in so short a period.

Some few years since there was not a railway in the Lower Provinces at this side of lake Temiscouata. But a short time before the first railroad was commenced, the bare thought of what we have seen to-day would have been preposterous—the bare announcement that it would be accomplished within our own time would have been received with a sneer of incredulity from end to end of the land.

With a sparse population and a revenue under a hundred thousand pounds, barely sufficient for urgent local requirements, and then with an uncertain climate, and our mines unexplored, and the superior attractions of the United States on our border, absorbing as it would all the talent and surplus labor needed for our own development, there would have been no natural anticipation that we should have made so gigantic a bound in so few years.

Our population, and revenue, and resources were small, and alas! our views and aspirations were still on a more restricted scale; but there was one ray of hope left, and that was the unquestioned ability of the great leading men of Nova Scotia who held, as it were, our destinies in their hands. The parliamentary debates of by-gone years speak trumpet-tongued for the great men that are now no more; I ever felt most interested in reading the passages-at-arms between them on the great leading questions of the day. The would do honor to the historic records of any country in Europe. But my greatest pride is, that the race of intellectual giants in Nova Scotia has not died out; neither has it in any way deteriorated. I have seen delegates from Nova Scotia within the past year in London, I have met them on public and private occasions, when all their tact and talent were subjected to the severest ordeal, and it is not only my impression, but it is the opinion of many Englishmen in the most exalted position, that some of these delegates bore favorable contrast with the best and brightest men that England herself has produced.

Untiring industry, and indomitable will, and stout hearts, and strong arms, can make the barren bud, and do much for a young country; but without talent to give them point and direction, without genius to inspire and lift them up, they can never rise to anything truly respectable or grandiose. The hardy sons of the soil may plod their way and toil on in comparative obscurity; but Nova Scotia, without her men of talent, would be still almost among the nameless regions of the North American wilderness.

It is not talent alone, therefore, nor labor alone, but both united, that have achieved for us the wonders which we have witnessed to-day. It has been recently asserted it was honesty and not talent that was required for the saving of the country. But this paradox is so transparent that it refutes itself, and needs but little commentary at my hands. Honesty is a good thing in its way; it is a mighty good thing for a man's conscience on his death-bed, but, of itself, it would never have built the magnificent railroad over which we travelled this morning. (Laughter and cheers.) You might as well set a man stone blind to paint a beautiful picture, or place an honest but ignorant private soldier to lead an army, as to appoint a talentless and uneducated man, however honest he may be, to rule over the destinies of a country like ours. No! we require our best, and brightest, and ablest men, to vindicate our honor, to exact, and, if need be, to wrench our rights in another country, (as some would say,) but no, in our own country, as I will call it forevermore. (Loud cheers.)

From all this you are not to conclude that I, as a clergyman and an Archbishop, discard the virtue of honesty for a moment. No! the man without it is no man at all. I am among those, however, who believe politicians as a class to be just as honest a people as there are going, (laughter), and simply for this reason, that they are the best watched. There are but few fortunes made by politics that I ever heard of in this or any other country, while I know that many have been ruined in consequence. If the fraudulent transactions of bankers, and merchants, and shopkeepers, and professional men, in every walk of life, or if the peccadillos of the *blessed clergy* themselves were paraded in the newspapers, and exaggerated, and highly colored and varnished, and bruited about from one end of the country to the other, we may be all, perhaps, better than we are, in deference to the terrors of the press, and the ever cynical criticism of a fault-finding public.

Nova Scotia, therefore, has especial reason to be proud of her leading men on all sides of politics, for the wonderful progress made within the past few years. Great as it undoubtedly is we are still only in the beginning of our career. We are but the acorn, the mere seeding of that mighty oak tree that will be. We are but in the cradle, in the infancy of the full grown and glorious manhood before us. We have now the Annapolis Railroad in the immediate vista, and then the European and North American, and the Intercolonial Railroads to follow, with all the improvements and the mighty results in their train. What is still better, we are already beginning to have the enlarged views and sympathies, and aspirations of men with a big country and a magnificent avenir before us.

We are beginning to feel as if we could kiss the soil which will henceforward give us a habitation and a name among nations, and for whose preservation and autonomy we are ready to lay down our lives. The sturdy citizen virtue of patriotism is taking strong hold, and the heart strings of the generations that are now growing up will be entwined with as much ardour and tenacity about the hearths of their Sires, as those of Frenchmen, or Americans, or any other people in the world. We are made of the very best materials, and with Britain at our back, we will be as we must be—great, glorious and free.—(Cheers.)—For nothing less will satisfy our ambition.

As time presses, allow me now to say a few words on the clergy of Nova Scotia. It is universally felt, I believe, that they are foremost among those who do honor to their country, that they keep pace with the progress of the age, and are eminently worthy of the people over whom they so happily preside. There is one thing about them of which I feel especially proud. In proclaiming the religion of the God of peace they carry out their own teachings more effectually than in any other country I know of. There is no spot on earth where the love of God and man go both hand in hand so unitedly, and for this incomparable blessing we are mainly indebted to the clergy of all denominations. If we want to have Nova Scotia truly great, prosperous, and happy, we must banish religious discord from our midst, assimilate we are few enough to take care of ourselves and all that is dear to us.

If as human beings and children of the same father and the same soil, we agree on ten thousand points for which we are ready to shed our blood, why should we not agree to differ on that one point only where human control stops, and where the whole question is between the creature and his God. Let us unite on this point, laymen and clergy, and we will soon be riveted into one compact whole, and we will grow and grow apace with a rapidity unequalled, and under a protecting Providence, this great young country, and her glorious institutions will and must endure. (Loud Cheers.)

MARRIED, YET SINGLE.

Once upon a time, says the Chicago *Tribune*, and not a very long time ago, there toiled among the hands engaged in the tobacco factory of Mr. Bellfield, of this city, a young Bohemian girl whose name was Catherine Kaisher. She was fifteen, the pride of her father's heart, the darling of her mother, and the object of Frederick Bellfield's tenderest affections. Frederick was the son of old Mr. Bellfield, the proprietor, and he loved the Bohemian girl, though whether he was beloved in return at any period of his courtship has never been ascertained. By and by his passion for Catherine became so overpowering that he came to look upon her somehow as his lawful wife. This may have been a mere hallucination on his part, or it may have been the fact. She, however, has steadfastly declined to acknowledge his claim of husband, and out of the controversy resulting from such a difference of opinion has sprung a proceeding which was decided before the Court of Common Pleas at Aurora on Saturday. Last week young Bellfield went to Aurora, and sued on, before the Court of Common Pleas, a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which was directed to John and Mary Kaisher, the parents of the girl, requiring them to produce the body of Catherine Bellfield, *alias* Kaisher, in that Court. The writ was served upon the mother, but she, ignorant of the importance of the document, quietly put it in the stove. She, too, had refused to believe in her daughter's marriage, and it appears she did not like young Bellfield—her child's assumed husband. Return of service was made in due form in the Court, but the parties failed to appear. A writ of attachment was thereupon issued, and served upon them on Saturday morning by Deputy Sheriff Tuttle. He was accompanied by Ford, who went to point out the residence of the unbelieving bride. The reception they met with was not gratifying. Mr. Bellfield was encountered at the threshold of the dwelling by Mrs. Kaisher, who opposed his entrance by the aid of some domestic implements which presented a formidable front. Not caring to show fight, Mr. Bellfield drew back, contenting himself with a steadfast look of profound regard. He regarded her as a mother-in-law. Mrs. Kaisher spat in his face. He still regarded her as a mother-in-law. The father Mr. John Kaisher, was absent at the time; but he was soon produced, and the whole family accompanied the officer to Aurora. On being presented in Court Mrs. Kaisher explained the non-return of the writ, by claiming that she did not understand its meaning, and they were purged of contempt on payment of costs, which they were very unwilling to pay, however, till on their way to the jail. A hearing was then gone into, when young Bellfield presented a supposed certificate of marriage, purporting to be signed by Rev. Mr. Mathews, of this city. He stated, however, that he had received no license. On the part of the girl it was claimed that even if she was married, which she denies, the marriage was illegal on that ground, and on the ground that she was under age. The Court held the marriage to be good, throwing the responsibility back on the clergyman. The girl still protested that she was never married, that she might never be married, and that if she ever did marry she would marry any one but Frederick Bellfield. She detested him, she said, and would not live with him under any circumstances, even if she was proven to be his wife. The Court stated that he knew of no way to compel her to do so, and that all he could do was to let her depart, she being of an age when persons have a right to do as they please. The whole party returned to Chicago on Saturday, by the afternoon train, but there was no sound of wedding bells to welcome the singular pair on their re-advent into the city.

PORTRAITS OF BRITISH AMERICANS; by W. Notman, with Biographical Sketches by Pennings Taylor, Esq. Messrs. James Hope & Co., of this city, have just received part twelve of Notman's series. Notman's portraits need no recommendation from us, and the letter-press sketches by Mr. Taylor have already been highly appreciated by the public. Part twelve contains portraits and biographical notices of Sir Allan Macnab; C. J. Coursol, Esq.; Rev. M. Richey, D. D.; T. D. Harington, Esq.; Hon. P. McGill.

TWO QUESTIONS EASILY ANSWERED.—Why should men wear beards? Because they are a great protection to the throat and lungs, and add much to their personal appearance. Why should we use Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers? Because when used for coughs, colds, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, &c., they act like a charm. Ministers and lawyers use them, physicians recommend them, and singers and public speakers say they are the very best medicine in existence for the cure of such complaints. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25cts per box.

MARTIAL LAW.

The Late Charge of the Chief Justice of England—Further Remarks on the same Subject.

[From the London Daily News, May 28.]

The charge of the Lord Chief Justice of England to the Grand Jury, at the Central Criminal Court, in the case of the "Queen against Nelson and Brand," has just been published (at Ridgway's), edited by Mr. Frank Cockburn, of the Crown Office. The report has been prepared from the short-hand writer's notes taken at the trial, and has been revised and corrected by the Lord Chief Justice himself, with the addition of legal and historical notes. It will be remembered that the Grand Jury, on ignoring the indictment, made a formal presentment, strongly recommending that martial law should be more clearly defined by legislative enactment. The Lord Chief Justice could not directly indorse this suggestion consistently with the opinions he had expressed in his charge; but he is led by it to make some very decisive remarks on the necessity of settling the whole subject of martial law by legislation. He observes:—

I am reluctant to take leave of the subject without protesting, as far as in me lies, and with whatever weight and authority belongs to the office I have the honor to hold, against the exercise of martial law in the form in which it has lately been put in force. Twice in little more than half a century—to say nothing of the heroic perpetual—in putting down the insurrection in Jamaica in 1760—in Ireland, in Demerara, in Jamaica, has martial law been carried into execution under circumstances of the most painful character. A man must be dead to all sentiments of humanity—must have banished mercy from the catalogue of human virtues—who can read the history of the Irish rebellion at the close of the last century, the history of the slave insurrection in Demerara, in 1823, and of the punishments then inflicted under martial law, as detailed in Mr. Marth's history of the colonies, under the head of British Guiana, or the account of the executions and scourgings after the recent outbreak in Jamaica, as shown by the report of the royal commissioners, without shuddering to think what human nature is capable of, when stimulated by the fierce passions engendered by recent conflict or by the sense of present or recollectionised past war, vengeance is let loose in the shape of martial law