NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Government Notice—Wm. H. Lee.
Do. do. Do.
Ottawa Provisional Battalion—J. P. Macpherson.
A Lecture—Robt. O'Reilly.
House to Let—J. Bermingham.
Ladies' Concert—Russell House.
A Blacksmith's Shop for Sale—D. Hall.
Her Majesty's Theatre—Caste.

The Ottawa Times

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1868.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

MOUNT FOREST, June 1, 1868.

The cold spell, not unfrequently resulting in heavy frost, in this high region, which invariably comes about the beginning of June, promises this year to pass by without doing any damage to the green crops, as the sky has been continuously overcast and the blight which follows the warm rays of the morning sun on the tender leaves, crisped by the previous night's frost, has been averted. An ingenious friend who had spent many years in this part of the country once gave me as the result of his own and others' observation, that these summer frosts ranged from the end of May to about the middle or the 20th of June, reaching their earliest and latest periods once in seven years. If this theory is to be sustained by experience the danger is already all but over.

No little consternation has been spread among the small brewery establishments which abound in this and neighboring counties, by the stringency with which the Excise Law is being enforced. The general impression appears to be that heretofore the revenue has suffered considerably, especially by the Teutonic concoctors of lager, and other beers, who flourish in the old Wellington District, and extend their operations far into Huron, Bruce, and Grey. So far as the brewers themselves are concerned they complain bitterly of the expense and inconvenience to which they are subjected by complying with the regulations; but it is not impossible that, in some instances the difficulty thrown in the way of making what is delicately termed "a soft thing" on the Government, has had not a little to do with adding to their dislike of the present excise system. Whatever may be said of the law or of the misfortunes of the brewers, it is an undoubted fact that almost without exception they appear to be the most prosperous men in this community. The grist mill and the saw mill generally make the first two or three successive owners bankrupt, and it is only when they come into the third or fourth hands, at perhaps something less than half cost that they begin to be paying concerns; but the village brewery is an almost certain success. One inference from this is, that if the Government does bear hardly on the brewers then the brewers know how to make the public pay for it.

To be at noon to-day with no later news within reach than that furnished by the Toronto papers of Friday last, and with the further assurance of the length of time that must elapse before this letter will appear in print, ought to be sufficient to deter one from passing an opinion upon public affairs. I was surprised, however, to see the attack on TURNER treated by the local authorities as an ordinary assault case, instead of as part of the conspiracy of which the murder of McGEE was the grand climax, and the suppression of the evidence against his murderers an incidental consequence. It appeared from the published account of the affair that TURNER was assaulted only because he had testified against WHELAN; and that, therefore, the parties who undertook to avenge him were in some measure partners in his guilt. I hold it quite unfair to the numerous witnesses in the case that any person convicted of having assaulted one of them, merely because he gave his evidence, should be permitted to go at large, at least until after the trial is over. What is a petty fine, which, perhaps, sympathising friends will pay twice over, and a few days' imprisonment, to such characters?

I notice that the *Leader* has been urging upon the Government the filling up of certain important offices now vacant. A good deal of conversation is indulged in about the reported irregularities in the Toronto Custom House, and I certainly think it would be advantageous to have them investigated as soon as possible, as the public is always willing to believe in the worst charges, even upon the slightest evidence; and close upon the clearing up of these the vacant collectorship should doubtless be filled up.

Whatever GEORGE BROWN may have said about the restoration of party lines, or however much his friends may endeavor to account for his and their defeat, by accidental circumstances at the last election, they may rest assured that it was no temporary mishap by which they lost ground, but because of the inevitable current of events. The fate of poor FOLEY is the best evidence of this. He was nominated as a Reformer for the North Riding of Wellington, but unpledged as a resurrectionist. The *Globe* denounced him, a few of his Clear Grit friends got alarmed, FOLEY swallowed the pledge, shed tears of repentance, asked forgiveness, and promised eternal fealty. The electors were disgusted, and sent him to the right about with a large majority for his opponent tingling in his ears. Mr. MCKIM was nominated for the Local House by the same convention, but he refused to pledge himself to any party; said, on the contrary, he would vote with Conservatives when he thought they were right, and would not obey the dictates of any convention, and Mr. MCKIM was elected. And Mr. DREW, who defeated Mr. FOLEY, carried the election in spite of the defection of several hundred Conservative votes. The *morale* of this tale is that the people will not follow the dictation of any leader, merely because they have followed him before. The Scotch proverb says, "Ance a Provost, aye my Lord," but it will not hold in Canada once a party leader always a political chief.

It is somewhat remarkable how familiar the people in this quarter have made themselves with the proceedings in Parliament. There is scarcely a passage-at-arms between the two sides of the House that you cannot hear as intelligently discussed as if you were among the *habitues* of the gallery. "What," said a gentleman to me the other day, "became of the apology which MCKENZIE was to demand from SIR JOHN?" I confess I was puzzled for a time, but bethinking me of the affair, we talked the matter over and I found the Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette*, who had announced MCKENZIE's intention, had raised the whole nest on tip toe to see whether the valiant Lambtonian would or would not demolish the gallant knight! Then SIR JOHN and HOLTON are as freely criticised with respect to their ability as parliamentary tacticians as if their critics had made their course a special study for a Session, and candour compels me to admit that even among his political friends and admirers the member for Chauteauguay has lost ground.

The hopes of the old Clear Grit party centre upon MCKENZIE as a leader; many of them think well of BLAKE as a party man, and would be willing to see him second in command; but all shrink with horror from the prospect of seeing GEORGE BROWN emerge from the retired list. They are tired of his severity of discipline, and if he should come back to his old post, he must enter into bonds to abandon flogging and black lettering and other torturous punishment.

ON THE ROAD, June 3, 1868.

A ride of forty miles by stage before dinner, though a pleasing exercise enough in itself, is by no means the best possible preparation for eighteen hours of railway travel. Of course one sees the country, the green fields, the promising crops, the buildings, orchards, and many other sights, which go to make up the poetry and prose of rural life. But the stage will rock and jolt, and shake its occupants in a manner which partakes more of familiarity than gentleness, and the vibratory motion of the railway carriage, though exhilarating enough for an hour or two, does suggest some ideas of fatigue when you prolong the journey over the best part of two days. Thus it is that recreation by travel from the fatigues of labor is but the substitution of one kind of fagging for another, and the worn out experimentalist is fain in the end to return to his daily drudgery thankful that long practice has made it far more endurable than the rarer, and for that reason more trying, drudgery of travel.

Leaving the point whence my last letter was dated at a nearly hour on Tuesday morning, I had hoped to make the trip from Mount Forest to Ottawa in the short space of twenty-eight hours, and had all the connections held good, I should undoubtedly have succeeded, but "as luck would have it," the Western Express on the Grand Trunk met with a mishap near Colborne Station, which caused an interruption sufficient to postpone the arrival at Prescott of the Eastern train till five hours after time.

The down train on Tuesday afternoon was a heavy one, and had a precious burden of human freight, several of the clergy of the Presbyterian Church in connection with the Church of Scotland, on their way to Kingston, to attend the Synod there along with the lay delegates of the Western Presbyteries, as well as a number of Methodist ministers on their way to attend conference at the same point, making no inconsiderable number of the passengers, and contributing not a little by their cheerful bearing to make the misfortune of the night endurable. There were also several American travellers on board from the West, some of whom had unbounded faith in the influence of money, in leading to the frustration of the impeachment project. They spoke very coolly of the purchase of certain Senators, and held that the "whiskey ring" of New York was able and willing to have bought more had it been deemed necessary, but like practical business men they just invested as much as would gain their point and no more.

From Guelph to Cobourg, and thence to Colborne, all was pleasant and up to time, but at the latter point a halt was called because of the breaking of one of the wheels of the tender of the Western express, at about half a mile east of Colborne. The tender was completely upset, a couple of baggage cars were more or less damaged, one of them having been turned upside down, the track was torn up for a considerable distance; but singular to say, not a human being was injured, except one man, out of four in the baggage car, who received an insignificant scratch on the side. The engine kept its place on the track, as did also all the passenger cars, except one second class car, which was thrown a little off the track, but with its occupants, uninjured. No doubt it is due to the prompt and energetic action of the railway officials in the emergency that no more serious damage was done. The passengers barely knew that the mishap had occurred until all was over, and consequently had not even the excitement of a good "scare."

The accident happened about half-past eight, and an engine was immediately ordered up from Belleville, the freight and passengers were transferred from the Eastern to the Western train and *vice versa*; the Western returned to Montreal and the Eastern to Toronto with exchanged cargoes, and, as I have said, the loss of about five hours time. This exchange was not effected without much labor on the part of the railway officials, a great deal of anxiety amongst the more timid of the passengers, and a heavy sense of responsibility on the shoulders of those charged with the care of babies and band boxes. Of course the passengers had to foot it past the smash-up, and the heavy dew on the tall grass played havoc with the prunellas: but "the night was fair, the sky was clear," and good humor and a kindly interchange of mutual assistance marked the transfer, and when the weary hours of waiting and the brief struggle from car to car were over, all gladly settled down in their seats, thankful that everything had passed off so pleasantly. The train for the east then moved off, and when it reached Kingston the cars were relieved of their reverend and cheerful freight.

These, however, were fully compensated for as to cheerfulness, if not as to the quiet dignity with which it was carried, by the coming on board of twelve of the Prescott Lacrosse Club, exuberant on account of the result of the previous day's play, in which they had completely worsted the Kingstonians, taking the first three games, in thirty-eight, fifteen, and thirty seven minutes, respectively. The play was good throughout, no fouls, no bad feeling, but everything passing off in the best of good humor, and so well pleased were the Kingstonians with their thrashing on Tuesday that they promised to visit Prescott on Dominion Day, the first prox., for the express purpose of returning the compliment to their Prescott friends. Lest our Ottawa Lacrosse men should feel somewhat "starchy" on this point, let me explain that it was only the "Grenville" club of Prescott, not the "Prescott" club which they had the pleasure of demolishing on the Queen's Birthday. If they want a tussle with men of sterner stuff they have only to send an invitation to Prescott.

There is little to be said of the appearance of the country, except that everywhere there is promise of an exceptionally abundant harvest.

While awaiting at Prescott Junction the departure of the train for Ottawa I chanced to hear that a couple of officers belonging to the Royal Engineers were "prospecting" a camping ground for the P. C. O. Rifles in the neighborhood of Prescott. I also noticed that they cast approving glances on the gentle eminence, which rises a short distance to the southeast of the station, and was almost persuaded that they had selected it as the spot. If so, the Rifles will have a pleasant location. The arrival of the train at the junction and its speedy departure, followed by a pleasant ride to the capital, has put an end for the present to such gossip as may be indulged in by way of "editorial correspondence."

[It is not complimentary to our mail arrangements that a couple of letters posted on Saturday and Monday respectively, should have failed to rich their destination as soon as the writer, who left the same point only on Tuesday morning.—ED.]

FENIAN RAID LOOKED FOR AT WEST FARNHAM.

The following telegram is from yesterday's *Gazette*, and will explain itself. We give it for what it is worth:

"We received the following telegram from West Farnham, at an early hour this morning, but before publishing it made some inquiries which lead us to believe that our informants for once on the wrong track, the fact being that if a raid is effected, it will very likely take quite a different direction. We have also reason to believe that the arms which have been stored at St. Albans for some time past were recently removed by the Fenians to some point in the West:

'It is authoritatively reported that the Fenians are about to make a raid on Canada by West Farnham, intersecting the railroad line, and thus making this place a base of supplies.'"

FROM TORONTO.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald spoken of for Governor of Ontario—College of Dental Surgeons—Shocking Murder—Activity of the Fenians in Detroit.

Special to THE TIMES.

TORONTO, June 3, 1868.

The Toronto *Telegraph* supports Hon. J. S. Macdonald for Governor of Ontario.

The meeting of the College of Dental Surgeons ended to-day. There were forty-two applicants for licenses to practice. A code of by-laws were adopted, and forms of articles agreed on.

A man at Whitby, named Patterson, yesterday murdered his son, aged five years.

Messrs. Hardy of Brantford, and Douglas of Chatham, have been appointed County Attorneys for Norfolk and Kent, respectively.

Private advices from Detroit confirm the reports of Fenian activity.

NOVA SCOTIA FISHERMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—For the information of the subscribers to the fund in aid of the distressed fishermen of Nova Scotia, I beg to state that I have this day paid into the Bank of Montreal here to the credit of the Mayor of Halifax, the sum of two hundred and fifty-five dollars, and that a telegram has been sent to the manager of the Bank of Montreal at Halifax, a copy of which is as follows:

"OTTAWA, 3rd June, 1868.

To E. C. Jones, Esq., Agent Bank of Montreal Halifax, N.S.

"Cash Mayor Tobin's cheque on this branch for two hundred and fifty-five dollars on account of Fishermen's Relief Fund.

(Signed,) "ANDREW DRUMMOND,
"Manager."

A telegram has also been sent to the Mayor of Halifax, a copy of which is as follows:

"OTTAWA, 3rd June, 1868.

To Stephen Tobin, Esq., Mayor of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

"I have paid into Bank of Montreal here to your credit for the distressed fishermen of Nova Scotia, this day, two hundred and fifty-five dollars.

(Signed,) "J. FRASER,
"Treasurer N.S.F.R.F."

In conclusion I have to thank Mr. Bethune of this city, as well as the gentleman in charge of the line in Nova Scotia, for having kindly transmitted those telegrams free of expense.

J. FRASER,
Treasurer N.S.F.R.F.

Ottawa, June 3, 1868.

MAGEE AND RUSSELL'S great clearing sale previous to removal continues to-day.

LOCAL NEWS.

MAGEE AND RUSSELL'S great clearing sale previous to removal continues to-day.

A. SWALWELL, Chief Undertaker for Ottawa, Sparks-st., Centre Town. 750tf

MAGEE AND RUSSELL'S great clearing sale previous to removal continues to-day.

BOG OAK JEWELLERY.—Very handsome sets of bog oak jewellery can be had at Young & Radford's, at $1 per set.

FINE coral jewellery, bog oak jewellery and a large collection of other goods suitable for wedding and other presents can be seen at Young & Radford's; all new and choice goods and will be sold cheap.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.—The sale by Mr. McLean will be continued to-day. The stock to be disposed of is a very large and varied one, comprising jewellery, silver services, dry goods, carpets, &c. The sale is without reserve, and will be continued every day until the whole stock is sold.

BASE BALL.—Members, and those interested in the noble game of Base Ball, will please attend the regular monthly meeting of the N. D. B. B. C., to be held at their room, in the Skating Rink, this evening, at 8 o'clock. A full meeting of the members is requested, as business of importance is to be transacted.

LECTURE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.—Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, of Montreal, is announced to deliver a lecture in the R. C. Cathedral, on Tuesday evening, 9th inst, at 8 o'clock. As the proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the poor, it is hoped that all who can spare the small amount of admission will do so. The tickets will be issued and for sale this evening.

HOUSE TO LET.—An excellent opportunity for a family requiring a well furnished house, or part thereof, now presents itself. Mr. Bermingham, house and land agent, has one to rent in a pleasant and healthy part of the city. All information will be given by applying to him, at his office, Dominion Auction Mart, Sussex street.

POLICE COURT.—Napoleon Morin was charged with forestalling the market by purchasing potatoes before the hour assigned by law for dealers to buy. The case having been proved, he was fined $3 and costs.—Duncan McCallum, charged with being drunk in the public streets, was discharged.—Louis Toyfer, for depositing night-soil on the public street, was fined $3 and costs.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE GREAT CLEARING SALE.—The clearing out sale of Messrs. Magee and Russell's stock of dry goods continues with undiminished success. Yesterday and the day before large numbers of people were thronging the counters, eager to participate in the advantages of the reduction. The sale will be continued until the whole stock is disposed of; and at present prospects and present prices it will not take very long to do that.

THE SKATING RINK.—We understand that the rink has been again fitted up as a place of amusement for the summer season. In a few days the place will be opened with a complimentary benefit concert to Mr. Lester, in token of appreciation of the beneficiary's services as a caterer for the public taste in matters connected with his profession. Several distinguished amateur musicians of the city have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion, and there is reason to hope that the programme will be such as to draw a good house.

THEATRICAL.—The performance of "Under the Gaslight" was still more effective than previously, and the audience testified their admiration by continued storms of applause. This evening "Caste," a drama which has been very highly successful in the great cities of the States, will be presented for the first time to an Ottawa audience. This piece has been very carefully rehearsed, and no trouble or expense has been spared to put it on the boards in such a manner as to ensure the most perfect success. The legitimate drama having failed in this city, the present company have resolved to give the opposite extreme a fair trial, and present the most approved and successful sensational pieces of the day. Gowan's band, which is in better condition than ever before, plays at the theatre and executes the music appropriate to the drama in excellent style.

FOR THE FRONT.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that a full dress parade of the Ottawa Provisional Battalion will take place this evening at 5 o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of inspection by the commanding officer, and the communication of matters of importance. We understand that orders have been received for these companies to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice, the men to have their great coats folded with one pair of socks and a towel inside, water bottles, drinking, cans, haversacks, one day's cooked provisions and sixty rounds of ammunition. No other baggage allowed. The Staff Officers have also to provide themselves with horses and saddlery. The Commanding Officer has accordingly ordered a full dress parade for the purpose of ascertaining the actual strength of each company, and the state of the arms, clothing, and accoutrements, that any deficiencies may be remedied in proper time, and not a moment lost when the order to march arrives. This will be the third time these companies have gone to the front, and although they have never yet been called upon to fire a shot, we are sure that should the necessity arise, they will prove themselves worthy representatives of the metropolis.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

—The Wesleyan Methodist Conference met at Kingston yesterday.

—Hon. S. L. Tilley arrived at Eastport, N. B., per steamer from Portland, and proceeded to St. Stephen.

—Two car loads of ammunition for the Imperial troops arrived at Kingston on Tuesday afternoon.

—The match between the Kingston and Prescott clubs came off on Tuesday afternoon on the Kingston cricket ground. The Prescott club won all three games.

—Two companies of the 53rd Regiment arrived in London, from Stratford, on Monday evening, where they have been quartered for the last twelve months.

—The basin adjoining the wharf of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, Montreal, is being rapidly filled up, and a portion of the crib work has already been sunk.

—Mr. Robt. Hornsby, the driver of the express train which ran into the freight train at Winona station a few days ago, has since died of his injuries. He resided at London, where he leaves a large family.

—Mr. Louis Fournier, a very highly esteemed citizen, for many years landing waiter at St. Johns, died at one o'clock Tuesday morning, at the age of 69 years, after a lingering illness of several months. Flags were flying at half mast in honor of the deceased.

—The Guelph *Mercury* says that a quantity of ammunition went west on Monday morning by the G.T.R. under the escort of two or three of the Regulars. It was probably destined for Stratford, as the freight train of which it formed part runs no further than that town.

—At the last meeting of the Montreal Excelsior Lacrosse Club, the following officers were elected for this year:—President: M. Foron; Secretary, P. T. Leahy; Treasurer, J. Honey; Field Captain: C. Irvine. Committee: P. Elard, T. Lally, J. Thomas, M. Keating, and J. McConnell.

—Hon. Mr. Archambault, Commissioner of Public Works for Quebec, is in Montreal, and will leave with the Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Attorney-General, to-day for Quebec, to attend a full meeting of the Local Government on Friday, when questions of public interest will be discussed and settled.

—The second annual rifle match of the 37th battalion Haldimand Rifles will be held in the village of York, commencing on Tuesday the 9th instant, at 10 a.m. The order embraces nine regular matches, with a liberal list of prizes. On the evening of the second day of the match, a grand promenade concert and ball will be given by the band of the battalion.

—The Montreal *Gazette* understands that the 78th Highlanders have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Quebec, but the day of departure has not been fixed. A portion of the regiment will assist in erecting the fortifications at Point Levis. Three companies of the Rifle Brigade at Quebec, will it is said be sent to Ottawa.

—On Sunday night the premises of our contemporary, the *Daily News*, were entered by some malicious person or persons, and the whole establishment turned upside down—lamps smashed, cases emptied of their contents and strewed about the floor, besides various other damages. It is to be hoped that the perpetrators of this vandalism will be discovered.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

—The St. Catharines *Journal* says: A few days ago a party of emigrants, consisting of some thirty families, with all the necessary appliances for commencing settlement in that new and promising land, passed through here for Red River. While here one of the parties purchased from Mr. L. Shickluna a complete vessel outfit, intending so soon as the proper position was reached to build a boat to ply on the Red River or Saskatchewan, and thus to increase the comfort, convenience and wealth of the young settlement.

MAGEE AND RUSSELL'S great clearing sale previous to removal continues to-day.

—Twenty years experience in using Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have proved them to be the most effectual remedy for coughs, and irritation of the throat, caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs; public speakers and singers will find them most beneficial. The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients, renders Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, or Cough or Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate person, and has caused them to be held in high esteem by all who have used them. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cents per box.

CABLE NEWS

(*Via* Montreal Line.)

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

LONDON, June 2.—The Grand Jury has refused to bring a bill of indictment against ex-Governor Eyer of Jamaica, on the evidence adduced by the prosecution.

The Royal Commission of the neutrality laws have made a report in favor of granting executive authorities additional powers to detain ships supposed to be intended for belligerent purposes. They also recommend that the building, fitting out, or manning of such vessels in a British port, be declared a misdemeanor. That any ship built in Great Britain in violation of such laws shall not be permitted to enter any British port, and that their prizes, if brought within British jurisdiction, shall be restored to the owners.

Despatches from Abyssinia state that Gen. Napier had reached Senafe with the rear of the expedition on May 24th. The widow of Theodorus was reported dead.

PARIS, June 2.—Prince Napoleon has left Paris on a visit to Baden.

VIENNA, June 2.—Advices have been received from Athens that the representatives of foreign powers in that city have formally protested against the admission of representatives from Candia to the Grecian Chambers.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—John Bright addressed the Welsh Reform Society to-night.

LONDON, June 3.—It is rumored Napoleon is sick.

PARIS, June 3.—France has resumed diplomatic relations with the Bey of Tunis.

LONDON, June 3. The *Morning Herald* commenting on the report of Royal Commission on neutrality laws says the charges in existing laws recommended by Commission are altogether too harsh in character, and if carried out will fall with great severity on the shipping interests of England.

VIENNA, June 3.—The re-organized standing army of the empire will consist of 800,000 men, and the Landwehr of 200,000 men.

MADRID, June 3.—The Spanish Government has authorised the establishment of additional submarine telegraph lines in the Gulf of Mexico.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Via Montreal Line.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Steamer Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—The steamer *Ben McCulloch* was burned on the 26th, and three lives were lost.

"Rather" Contradictory.

HAVANA, June 2.—Reports in regard to Salnave are contradictory. Some say he has left the country. Others that he remains, and is preparing for another battle with the insurgents. Another report says he has been assassinated by his own troops.

Damage to Early Fruit.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—The storm of yesterday did much damage to the early fruit in the surrounding country. Myriads of locusts have come off the ground in this county. No damage has been done yet.

Good Crop Prospects in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Reports from the grain crops are remarkably favorable.

Arizona advices speak very favorably of mining operations generally.

Distinguished Arrivals.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The steamer *St. Laurent* from Havana has arrived. Among the passengers are Gen. Hooker and Prof. Morse.

Gold closed at 40.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

Respect for the Memory of the Late ex-President Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The various governmental departments are draped in mourning to-day, out of respect to the memory of ex-President Buchanan, and to-morrow they will be closed.

Gen. Grant has issued an order officially announcing the death of ex-President Buchanan, upon receipt of which each military post will pay the usual military honors to the memory of the deceased. Secretary Wells has issued a similar order to the navy.

Reconstruction.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The *Times'* special says that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate have agreed to report favorably upon the Reconstruction Bill, with Alabama left out, and it will probably pass the Senate in this shape this week. Arkansas did not come up to-day in the House, but that State will be admitted the moment it does.

State Nominations.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—The Republican Convention of the 12th Congressional District of Illinois, has nominated Major John Breeze for Congress, and Willard C. Flagg for State Senate.

Formal Postponement of Davis' Trial.

RICHMOND, June 3.—The United States Court met this morning. Chief Justice Chase and Judge Underwood presiding. The case of Jeff. Davis was postponed till the 4th of November next.

Democratic Majority in Oregon.

The following despatch has been received:

SALEM, OREGON, July 1.—Oregon has gone largely Democratic. A Democratic member of Congress is elected and the Legislature is nearly unanimous.

(Signed,) J. N. NESMITH.

Riots in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—There were several fights last night between whites and blacks, and one or two white men were seriously cut with a razor, one so badly that he died to death. The colored men escaped, and much excitement is caused by the event.

Progress of the Union Pacific R.R.

NEBRASKA CITY, June 3.—Ground was broken to-day for the railroad to connect with the Union Pacific 150 miles west. The road is to be completed in two years, and will save 148 miles between New York and San Francisco.

A New Candidate for President.

NASHVILLE, June 3.—The *Union* and the *Despatch*, two most influential Democratic papers here, warmly declared for Pendelon for President.

The New Election Orders for Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—The anxiously looked for order of Gen. Buchanan in the election, was promulgated to-day. No mention is made of the municipal elections. The State, parish, and judicial officers will enter upon their duties on the first Monday in November. Officers disqualified are to hold over until the disability is removed or a new election held. Contested elections are to be decided by civil tribunals. The Legislature will not assemble until Congress accepts the constitution; the time of assembling will then be announced, when action will be taken upon the 14th article of the United States Constitution, and to define the powers and duties of State and other officers.

PERSONAL.—Capt. J. Smyth, of H.M. 69th, rejoined his regiment on Saturday. He has been on leave at Brantford. We understand that to Capt. Smyth is due the credit of originating the new canteen system, which has been introduced into nearly every regiment in the British army—a system which elicited the approval of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and others in authority, most competent to judge of its merits. Capt. Smyth, as President, manages the 69th canteen, and watches over it with unwearied zeal, and is peculiarly adapted for the post by his business habits and rare aptitude for the work. Through his exertions the men of the 69th buy their groceries, etc., at the canteen store 25 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere, and at one time from the profits of the institution they received one peny per day more than the men of any other regiment in the British service.—*London Advertiser.*

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.—The question of union between the old school and the new school Presbyterians in the United States has been favorably considered in their assemblies. On the 29th May, the old school voted in favor of union, yeas 85, nays 77. On the same day the new school declared in favor of union on a vote of 213 to 37. This is an example that might with profit be followed by other protestant denominations which are now divided.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

[From the N. Y. Sun.]

James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, died at his residence at Wheatland, near Lancaster, Penn., at half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He was born in Franklin County, Penn., April 23, 1791, of mixed Irish and American parentage, his father having emigrated from Ireland to the United States about eight years previous, while his mother was the daughter of a Pennsylvania farmer. He graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, in 1809, and three years later was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar, where he soon gained a commanding position. So lucrative was his practice that at the age of 40 he was enabled to retire from his profession, and devote the remainder of his life exclusively to political duties.

In early life, Mr. Buchanan attached himself to the Federal party, and as a Federalist, he served several terms in the Pennsylvania Legislature, although he subsequently identified himself with the Democratic party, and to the close of his life was the exponent of its political principles. In 1821 he was elected a Representative to Congress, and he remained a member of the lower House, by successive elections, for ten years. In this capacity he proved himself a fluent and adroit debater, and was enabled, by the readiness and tact which a legal training of twenty years had given him, to be of considerable use to his party. He advocated the tariff as a revenue measure, but thought that in its indirect operation certain domestic manufactures might be more benefitted than others; he opposed the mission of Panama, projected by Mr. Clay in 1824, and favored the acquisition of Cuba by the United States.

His advocacy of Gen. Jackson in the Presidential election of 1828 singled him out as a recipient of Executive favors, and upon retiring from Congress, in 1831, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg. In this capacity he concluded a commercial treaty between the United States and Russia. Upon his return from this mission, in 1833, he was elected a United States Senator from Pennsylvania. It was shortly after this period that the anti-slavery agitation began to gather strength, and the first efforts of the Abolition ists were directed against the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Buchanan did not oppose the reception by Congress of petitions to that effect; but he was utterly opposed to any action favorable to the petitioners, holding that Congress had power to legislate on the subject. He believed firmly in the continued supremacy of the slaveholding power as an element in the national government, thought that the dissemination of anti-slavery opinions or documents was directly prejudicial to the interests of the slave, and could foresee no period when emancipation was possible. Less than a single generation witnessed the consummation so much dreaded by him, and, strange to say, he was himself indirectly in no slight degree the cause of it.

The prominent financial and fiscal measures of the Jackson and Van Buren administrations found in Mr. Buchanan, who was re-elected to the Senate in 1837 and again in 1843, an earnest supporter; and upon the accession of President Tyler to office, after the brief career of General Harrison, he co-operated with him in his efforts to oppose the re-chartering of the United States Bank, and to secure the annexation of Texas to the Federal Union. Upon the accession of Mr. Polk to the Presidency he was appointed Secretary of State, which position he filled until March 4, 1849. The administration was a successful one, and Mr. Buchanan, on the whole, fulfilled the duties of his office with judgment and discretion. He retired to private life at the close of the Polk administration, having been nearly twenty-eight years continuously in the public service; but upon the accession of President Pierce to office in 1853 was appointed Minister to Great Britain, where he remained three years. In this interval he brought himself most prominently into public notice as one of the three American plenipotentiaries who assembled at Ostend to confer with reference to the purchase of the island of Cuba by the United States Government. Returning to America in April, 1856, he was unanimously nominated for President by the Democratic Convention which assembled at Cincinnati in the ensuing June, and after a most exciting canvass was elected, by a considerable majority, over Col. Fremont, the Republican candidate.

Long before his inauguration, the anti-slavery agitation, which he had once believed could be indefinitely postponed, had broken out with renewed vigor, and the last year of Mr. Pierce's administration witnessed, in the debates on the Kansas question, which were but supplementary to those arising out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, a contest of unexampled bitterness between the advocates of slave labor and free labor. In this crisis Mr. Buchanan did not disappoint those to whom a quarter of a century before he had given his political adherence. The influence of the administration was thrown in favor of the pro-slavery party in Kansas, and but for the firmness exhibited by the House of Representatives the Lecompton Constitution, notoriously thrust upon the territory against the wishes of a majority of its population, would have been adopted. It seems useless to review the incidents of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Too timid, or too little inclined to oppose the open, defiant threats of the secessionists to rend asunder the Union he suffered opportunity after opportunity to pass by without an effort to maintain the integrity of the country, stultifying himself that the last in his message to Congress, delivered just after the secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States, by declaring that secession was wrong, but that the Constitution had provided no means to prevent it. The last few months of his administration form, perhaps, the darkest and most hopeless period of our history, and he retired to his home in Pennsylvania, with good wishes from neither the North nor the South, never again to enter public life. The Presidential office is said to have been the aim of his political career, and had he filled it at a time when no great questions were pressing upon public notice, he might have acquitted himself respectably, if not brilliantly. But, being deficient in moral courage, and having trained himself to believe that expediency is above truth and right, he found himself in time of trouble wholly unable to cope with the revolutionary forces called into action. An earnest man in his position might have arrested the tide of rebellion, and delivered the nation to the keeping of his successor, unshorn of any portion of its territory. That Mr. Buchanan did not at least make an attempt to do this, is a stain upon his character which can never be wiped out.

MAGEE AND RUSSELL'S great clearing sale previous to removal continues to-day.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.—A meeting of officers was held on Monday afternoon to arrange preliminaries for placing the field brigade, to be composed of the regulars and volunteers in Toronto, in a proper state of efficiency with regard to staff officers, should their services be suddenly required. Among the officers present were Col. Radcliffe, Commandant; Deputy Commissary-General Rodger; Mr. O'Brien, Store-keeper; Col. Gilmour, and other officers of the Queen's Own; Major Boxall and Adjutant Brown, 10th Royals; Col. Jervis and Major Wadsworth, York Battalion, and others. The details for prompt action in case the services of the brigade are called for, were all arranged, and staff officers in charge of camp equipage, forage, stores, commissarial, engineers' instruments, and all other requisites appointed, so that everything will be in readiness and the men ready provided with everything to take the field. The movement is only carrying out the details of a plan arranged several months ago, which required that a certain number of brigades composed jointly of regulars and volunteers should be organized throughout the Province to take the field immediately when wanted.—*Globe.*

—The New York *Mail* says: "The other evening we were at the academy admiring the pictures, when we came to one entitled, "Helen on the Walls of Troy." While standing in fight of it, a party of richly dressed ladies, accompanied by a youthful swain, approached, and we made way for them. One of the young ladies referred to her catalogue, and said, this is "Helen on the Walls of Troy." "Yes," remarked the young gent, "that is near Albany, I believe!" We left immediately.

Italians by the thousand tell us,
What a noble test it stood;
Millions more shall yet remind us
That their *bitters* they renewed.

A STARTLING DEMAND FOR COFFINS

Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, in an address delivered last Sunday evening, in Christ Church in this city, relating chiefly to church matters and missionary work, made one statement which is calculated to arrest the attention of every thinking person, regardless of sects, creeds, or political views. He was referring to the rapid extinction of the negroes in the South, and in illustration of the state of thing seven in North Carolina, he spoke of a negro town opposite or near Newbern, consisting of 10,000 inhabitants. In that town, said the Bishop, one coffin dealer alone filled orders for 2,500 coffins in a single year.

This is a fact of terrible significance in its relation to the condition and destiny of the emancipated blacks. The truths for which no amount of statement or reasoning could avail to gain a hearing, when presented in the way of warning against the sudden liberation of these ignorant and helpless people, are likely now to force themselves upon public attention by the irresistible power of facts It is known that of the 4,000,000 which were liberated by the war, fully one quarter perished miserably within a year; and that the death rate among them has, since that time, very largely exceeded the rate of increase in parts of the South.—*Hartford Times.*

DEATH OF KIT CARSON.—A letter from Fort Lyon, Colorado, announces the death of Christopher Carson, better known throughout the United States as "Kit" Carson. He died on the 23rd of the present month, from the effects of the rupture of an artery in his neck. The deceased was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on the 24th of December, 1809, and was consequently in his fifty-ninth year. When quite a child, his parents emigrated to Missouri, where he was reared. After attaining his fifteenth year he was apprenticed to a saddler, but disliking the trade, and being of a wild, roving disposition, he left his master two years after, and started on a hunting expedition. For eight years he pursued the arduous and dangerous career of a trapper, when he was appointed hunter to Bent's fort, in which capacity he continued for eight years longer. Returning to Missouri at the end of this time, for the purpose of seeing his family, he met Gen. Fremont, and promptly accepted an offer to join his exploring expedition. His reputation as a mountain trapper and guide had by this time become extended, his name being connected with many daring feats. In 1847 he was a lieutenant in the United States army and attached to the rifle corps, and during the rebellion he was promoted from rank to rank until he reached that of brevet brigadier-general. As an Indian fighter he was, perhaps, unequalled. A splendid shot, he is said never to have failed to kill a redskin that he fired at, and the number that fell beneath his arm must have been numerous. During the rebellion he served principally in New Mexico, where he distinguished himself by his untiring prosecution of hostilities with his savage foes, then at war with the government.

DEATH OF A WATERLOO VETERAN.—Died, at his residence, No. 16 Teft street, Charlestown, Mass., on the 26th September last, Mr. Hugh Young, aged 103 years. Deceased was a native of Dunkeld, Perthshire. He joined the 42nd Royal Highlanders in his youth, and with this distinguished corps served twenty-one years, sharing with them the harrassing and protracted duties of the Peninsular war. He was at Corunna, under the heroic Moore, who fell close beside him, and he was one of the few whose melancholy duty it was to "lay him to rest." Afterward he served through all the marches, battles and encounters, up to the memorable operations of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, by which the first Empire was swept from the map of Europe. His medals and clasps attest his presence at all the great actions of that memorable period. Through all the perils and privations of this service his iron constitution and high heart carried him unimpaired; and though often wounded, he fought on. Mr. Young's family having settled in Boston, on application, the War Office granted the old hero leave to remove to them, settling on him a stipend of £28 per annum. His memory was keenly retentive up to a short time before his demise, and he often recounted his miraculous escapes in the midst of carnage. His description of Wellington, Nelson, the First Napoleon, and a host of other lesser stars whom he had seen in early life, brought back his listeners to those appal