patent illegally. He has seized 120,000 muskets, which had been "converted" for the use of the French Government, and put in a claim of a quarter of a million sterling for damages. Some time ago a portion of the guard were armed with the Snider rifle, but on the report of Marshal Canrobert, they were armed with the Chassepot. The latter is now considered as perfect an arm as can be made, and is very popular with the soldiers. At Vincennes, trials have for several months been quietly going on, to test the Chassepot with every other known breech-loader, and the verdict has been in favor of the Chassepot. To serve the troops with ammunition as rapidly as required, has been the one weak point in the Chassepot system. An artillery officer has invented a remarkably light carriage, which, according to the experiments now being made, at the camps of St. Maur and Chalons, has solved all difficulties.

The celebrated Chateau-Lafitte is announced for public sale on the 20th June. This historic property illustrates the luxurious manners of the day. In 1821, a Mr. Scott purchased it for £40,000, and its selling price is now put down at four-and-a-half millions of francs—its value having increased more than four-fold. The whole property consists of some 300 acres, of which 150 are under vines, the choicest vintage being from a few acres around the Chateau. An American Company is being formed at the Grand Hotel, to purchase the property, and Erlanger, the famous banker, it is said, will have it at any price. The Royal family of Russia has a contract to be supplied with a fifteenth of the vintage yearly, at a fixed price, and when this deduction is made, and the small area of land under vines, remembered, coupled with the fact, that there is no hotel in England, France, United States, Canada, and Germany, but professes to keep a stock of real Chateau-Lafitte, the prospect of obtaining it is very slender.

It is gratifying to be told by the philosophers engaged in explaining the causes of the present great heat, that of all warm-blooded animals, man is capable of bearing the effects of a higher temperature, and that he has on an occasion been able to promenade in a baker's oven with impunity, although heated to a temperature sufficient to broil a beefsteak. If the terrible heat we have continues, the *broiling* point of human endurance must soon be reached. It is absolutely necessary to insure your life before riding on the top of an omnibus. Two deaths from sun-stroke, on the "knife-board," occurred last week, and the directors of the omnibus company have been called upon to put a canvas awning over the roofs of the 'busses, as the railway company do with theirs. In 1793, a year terrible in its other sonnaries, a remarkable hot summer set in, after a mild winter and a cold spring. The heat became excessive about the 4th of July, and went on accumulating till the 17th. In the *interim*, numerous deaths occurred, and it seemed as if nature herself was becoming revolutionized, like France. At the present moment every one who can, is making for the country and the sea-side; milliners and dress makers are working over-time to execute their orders. Those who have to remain, find what consolation they can in the gardens and out-door places of entertainment. The *Jardin Mobile* has opened its gates and lit its million lamps, and Drury Lane Smith rehearses Cremorne, at the Parc d'Aymeries. Not many English are at present in Paris, and such that are, belong to the "upper ten." Next month the *hoi polloi* will take wing—Paris-wards. America keeps up a good supply of tourists at the Grand Hotel, and altogether the city is very gay. If the excursion trains from Germany run as announced, the French army had better return from camp and garrison Paris. No excursionists are ever objected to by the Parisians.

Dissatisfaction is growing against the practice of the French soldiery carrying their side arms when off duty and in garrison towns. Too often the soldiers have, when slightly provoked, drawn against the civilians. A court-martial has just been sitting for the trial of two soldiers, who, on the public road near Versailles, indecently attacked two married women. On the latter taking to flight, one of the soldiers drew his sabre, and slit open the woman's jaw from eye to mouth, and knocked out three of her teeth. This done, the *braves* ran away. The whole affair was so sudden, that the husbands, following immediately after their wives, were not aware of the occurrence till it was all over. The court condemned the prisoners to imprisonment for two years and six months, respectively—a sentence which the public consider, and justly, too, inadequate.

There are four hundred and fifty-nine beet-root sugar manufactories in France, of which seven are closed. During the year ending April, 1868, upwards of 220,000 tons of sugar have been made, being 36,000 tons more than were produced the previous year. Up to the present, the beet-crop looks, though extremely young, promising.

A butcher, aged thirty-two years, has for some time being suffering from cancer. He had tried every remedy to find relief, and succeeded in temporarily lulling the pain. On Thursday last, while in the act of cutting up some meat for a customer, he felt the old pain returning, and asking God for pardon, plunged his knife into his heart and dropped dead.

A few evenings ago the Emperor, taking advantage of the fine warm night, had ordered M. Guyot de Lisle, to exhibit his system of night signals for the army and navy, by means of the magnesium light. After these experiments in the gardens, succeeded some fantastical representations, and at midnight the court adjourned to a *salon*, where the royal party were photographed singly and in groups by the magnesium light. Everything passed off successfully.

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

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

For soups and potted meats go to Bate & Co., 52 Sparks st. 762d

MESSRS. Young & Radford having secured the services of first-class working jewellers in etruscan, filagree, plain, fancy and solid gold work, and having made large additions to their work shop are now better prepared to execute any orders with which they may be entrusted than heretofore. Masonic jewels gold and silver medals, and every kind of gold and silver work done on the shortest possible notice. Remember the place, 30 Sparks-st., and encourage home manufacture.

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Garland Mutchmor & Co. make this department a speciality. They have just received a large stock and invite the attention of parties furnishing to it. Purchasers will find their tock in this department second to none in Ottawa. 582-y

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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Boats for Pic-Nics—Jos. Smith.
Apartments Wanted.
Ottawa Lacrosse Club.
Furnished House to Let.
Great Clearing Sale of Dry Goods—Cunningham & Lindsay.

The Ottawa Times

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1868.

☞ *For interesting matter see Fourth Page.*

SOME of our contemporaries are disposed to blame the Government for not having included "Dominion Day" among the list of statutory holidays. Will they give us any British "precedent" for the adoption of such a course? The Union of England with Scotland, or of Great Britain with Ireland, is not commemorated by a statutory holiday in its honor, and the Union of Upper and Lower Canada lasted a quarter of a century without its "birthday" having once been celebrated. The first of July last year was not a "holiday" in the legal sense of the term, but merely a day of general rejoicing, on the invitation of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL; and this year it may be celebrated in the same way if the people are so disposed. We shall be glad if it is so, though we cannot say we very much approve of the idea of making it a statutory holiday for all time to come.

But admitting that, in respect of Ontario and Quebec, in both of which Provinces we see the Government reproached upon this head, it would have been quite acceptable, how would the matter have been viewed in Nova Scotia? Would they not have held it as a cause of grievance there to be asked by law to suspend business in honor of an event which so many of them, in their present temper, disapprove? Let the day be celebrated wherever the people are so disposed, but let enthusiasts remember that we Britishers are not all in favor of imitating the stump oratory and spread eagleism of our neighbors in their fourth of July celebrations. We think the civic authorities throughout the country should take the matter in hand and issue proclamations accordingly, and that the Volunteer force might be invited to turn out as last year, thus encouraging the celebration of the day wherever the people desired, and allowing it to pass unheeded by those who are so minded.

WE have been favored with a copy of the *Diplomatic Review* for May, 1868, in which "the case of Nova Scotia" is presented in full to its readers. This case has already been made pretty familiar to the Canadian public by the discussions in Parliament and the press. The *Diplomatic Review* has taken strong ground against "the Dominion," contending that it is but a stepping-stone to the dismemberment of the Empire. It holds up the Union of Upper and Lower Canada as having proved a failure, and insinuates that the right remedy for it would have been to "undo the Union;" but instead of that, it was resolved to unite other British American Colonies with Canada, which having been done has produced additional mischief. The writer says in conclusion:

"This will in every case be "found true, that wherever you establish "legislative union you obtain, as the result, "separation; wherever you introduce parliamentary Government you prepare dismemberment. It is so because legislative "union is administrative destruction, and "parliamentary Government is Executive "despotism."

The last sentence is somewhat transcendental, it is not utter nonsense. How legislative union can be a convertible term for "administrative destruction," passes our comprehension, and in our simplicity we have been accustomed to regard "parliamentary Government"—though the expression is a very loose one—as the very best constitutional check to "Executive despotism," as about the most easily worked means of directing the executive by the popular will. It is possible that the writer, whose ideas appear to be an impartial compound of those of the croaker and the fogy, may have a lingering fancy for the old colonial system of Government, which effectually "dismembered the Empire" the old American colonies, and succeeded in creating rebellions more or less formidable in almost every colony that has since been pacified and rendered prosperous and loyal under the system of "parliamentary Government," so called. Those who speak of the Union of Upper and Lower Canada as having been a failure, merely confess their ignorance of the history of this country. But it was quite natural that the two Provinces should have outgrown the provisions of the Union Act; the disproportion in population between them rendered it impossible that they could go on for ever on equal terms of partnership, while the diversity of sentiment upon many questions of internal economy, bounded as it was by the geographical limits of the two old Provinces, rendered it advisable that they should "undo the Union" to the extent which would permit each Province to mould its local institutions in accordance with the genius of its people; and so far the British North America Act did "undo the Union," because now each of the Provinces has its own Local Legislature for local purposes, a fact of much importance to the subject in hand, but one which is ignored by the writer in the *Diplomatic Review*.

In another article in the same paper, headed "The North American difficulty," the writer attributes "these disorganising "measures" to the evil genius of Lord PALMERSTON, who continually plotted treason! It would have been somewhat more sensible in the *Diplomatic Reviewer* to have consulted colonial authorities, the opinions expressed by Provincial Legislatures, and those advocated by leading colonial statesmen of all shades of politics, when he would have found that a British North America Union is no new idea. Even Mr. HOWE, who in body or spirit must have been at his elbow, when he penned his article, could have told him that Union was "the dream of his boyhood," and that, perhaps, had he chosen to be confidential, his chief objection to it now is that he had not a principal hand in completing the scheme!

In both the articles to which we have alluded, the Dominion is spoken of as a "Legislative Union." This is certainly not true in any strict sense, for the four Local Governments have large legislative powers. It is a Union in which the Federal and the Legislative principles are combined, though hyper-critics may tell us that the "Federal" Union can only be formed between previously independent States. The three Provinces were virtually independent of each other before the Union, though all depending as now on the British Crown, and our Central Government is still dependent, deriving its authority only from an Act of the Imperial Parliament, which Act also constitutes and defines the powers of the Local Governments. In so far, therefore, as the several Provinces retain their former legislative powers the Union is strictly federal, and affords protection in numerous ways to the rights of minorities, which in a purely legislative union would be at the mercy of the will of the majority. But the *Diplomatic Review* denounces our new constitution as one of "the destructive consequences of the "prevailing passion for Legislative Union," without taking into account the existence of the Local Governments.

That "separation"—from the Empire, we presume is meant—will come at some future day we do not pretend either to affirm or deny. Colonies have never heretofore been held *in perpetuo* by their parent States; nor has any Empire of which we are aware a guarantee for its own existence to "the crack of doom." But that "separation" (from the Empire) should come as the "result" of Union (among the Colonies) there does not at present exist a single atom of evidence. Nor can it be said that in our case it is calculated to lead to any estrangement of feeling between us and the Empire, for it has been accompanied by our assuming greater obligations than heretofore towards the maintenance of its integrity, while the Empire itself has put forth its hand afresh to supplement our defensive measures, thus increasing the obligation on both sides—on ours to cling to the Empire and contribute to its defence—on that of the Mother Country to extend to us her protection. There is, it is true, a "Nova Scotian" difficulty, but there is not a "North American" difficulty as the *Review* would have it; and it only a little time is given to test the full effects of the Union, the day will come when it will be impossible for Nova Scotia repealers to command a majority in their own Local Legislature.

THE Montreal *Gazette* says:

"For the first time in many years Canada Government six per cents are quoted at a higher figure than the corresponding class of Nova Scotia bonds in the London stock market. This is due, we believe, to the heavy liabilities our sister Province so recently contracted for the purpose of developing her great resources by a system of railways, liabilities which would have forced her to raise her customs tariff at least fifty per cent, had she not so timely been included in the Union."

MR. R. M. ALLEN, the well known criminal lawyer of Toronto, has been here for the past few days, and rumor has it that he is looking after the vacant judgeship of York, his claims being such as the Government cannot very well ignore!

MISS RYE arrived in Montreal on Wednesday with her one hundred English girls, forty of whom secured situations in Montreal in a couple of hours, and the rest were taken through to Toronto.

LOCAL NEWS.

For jams and jellies go to Bate & Co., 52, Spark-st. 762d

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

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

LACROSSE.—The Ottawa Lacrosse Club have decided to play a friendly game with the Indian Lacrosse men of the Two Mountains. The game will be played at an early day, and the Ottawa Club meet on Monday evening to choose their team.

THE CABMEN AND THEIR TARIFF.—We understand that about twenty cabmen are to appear at the police court this morning to answer the charge of not carrying the tariff of fares which the law requires them to carry, and for to-morrow morning there is a batch of another score.

SOMETHING CHEAP.—Ansell and Michael, tobacconists, &c., Scott's corner, advertise that they have received from Europe a consignment of a certain class of dry goods, with instructions to dispose of them at a nominal advance on makers' cost prices. See advertisement in another column.

INSPECTION OF VOLUNTEERS.—Captain Fraser's Company, No. 4, of the 43rd Carleton Battalion, was inspected at Fitzroy on Wednesday by Col. Jackson. There were present fifty men besides officers; they presented a fine military appearance and went through their evolutions faultlessly, and at the end Col. Jackson paid them a very high compliment, and said there was not a finer or better drilled company of volunteers in his District. Captain Fraser is worthy of great praise for the vast amount of labor he has expended in raising his company to their present state of efficiency.

A DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—A telegram from the village of Almonte reached this city yesterday afternoon, announcing the fact that three children had been accidentally drowned in that place a few minutes before the telegram was received here. Two of those drowned are the orphans of the late Mr. Eusebe Varin, a lumber merchant of this city. The little girls resided with their sister, Mrs. Turgeon, whose husband some time ago kept a store on Sussex-st. here, and not long since went to reside at Almonte. The children took Mrs. Turgeon's infant child out, and went into a boat to play, and by some means the boat was upset and the three poor children were drowned. An elder brother of the deceased, Mr. George Varin, who resides in this city, has left for the scene of the calamity.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—We learn that during the last few weeks a party of surveyors, engineers, and rodmen, have been engaged in running a trial compass line from a point in this city to Carleton Place on the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, that the survey is now being vigorously prosecuted and in a few days will be completed. This railway will connect with the Brockville & Ottawa Railroad, probably at Almonte, and thus passing through the heart of the rich County of Carleton, will be of immense benefit to the agricultural and lumbering interests of the county, and, bringing a vast amount of trade to the capital, will be a boon to our citizens. We understand it to be in contemplation to place a passenger station, turn-table, &c., on the level of Centre Town, while a branch will be laid down to the Chaudiere mills. This will greatly aid the development of the lumber interests, which have already grown to such large proportions at that place. The company have completed an extensive purchase of land from Mr. Alderman Rochester for the purposes of the railroad in this vicinity. As soon as the survey shall have been completed, ground will be broken and the work vigorously pushed forward to completion.

POLICE COURT.—Moise Lepine, a carter, was charged with cruelly beating his horse. He stated that the horse was baulky; but he was fined $2 and costs.—Edward Devlin was charged with committing a breach of the peace, whilst drunk; the case was adjourned till this morning.—Julia Ring was again brought up on the chronic complaint of drunkenness, and was sent to jail for one week only. Julia usually gets three weeks, but having desisted from her customary practice of singing all night in her cell, which heretofore has been held to be an aggravation of her offendings against justice, she was rewarded by a mitigation of her ordinary punishment. She is a fine looking woman, when sober and clean, though sickness is beginning to make visible marks on her, and unless she alter her course she will soon be past hope.—Paul Leveque was charged with the larceny of two coats. It was alleged that they were stolen by the prisoner from the hotel of Auguste Roy. Several witnesses were examined, who identified one of the coats, which was produced in court, and the prisoner was committed to take his trial at the next session of the Recorder's Court.—James Irwin was charged with stealing a mortar mill, the property of James Adams. James McD. Fraser, dealer in old iron and second hand goods, deposed to having bought the stolen article from the prisoner. There were no other witnesses for the prosecution present, and the case was adjourned till this morning. There are two other charges against the prisoner, one for stealing a pair of boots, and the other for stealing a cow, both of which will probably be investigated this morning.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY'S EXCURSION TO PAPINEAUVILLE.

It is seldom that it falls to any one's lot to join in a pleasanter party than that which left our town yesterday morning in the good steamer *Queen Victoria*, for a trip to the beautifully situated village of Papineauville. The excursion was organized and the necessary arrangements made for the trip by the Natural History Society, acting through a committee formed for the purpose. The privilege of joining in the excursion was not, however, confined to members of the Society, but was extended to their friends. Among those who took part in it were some of our prominent citizens, including many officers of the Government. A pleasant feature in the party was that it was not composed of the less interesting sex alone, but that wives, sisters and daughters made up a full half of it.

The day was a glorious one for a pleasure party, either on land or on water. The beautiful scenery of the Ottawa never struck the eye with a more attractive charm than it did yesterday, the trees which clothe the river banks wearing still those fresh and delicate buds which are only seen in spring and early summer. It is needless to say that the whole party enjoyed to the full all the healthful and inspiriting influences of the day. Upon arriving at Papineauville, they separated into little groups to explore the country, and find the prettiest spots for the rustic repast which was of course a prominent feature of the day's proceedings. Then there were the grounds of the Hon. Mr. Papineau to be visited; for the kind-hearted and courteous old gentleman had, upon being informed beforehand of the intended excursion, expressed his readiness to receive the party at his residence, and give them the full privilege of walking through his grounds. All the excursionists did not see Mr. Papineau, but those who did say that nothing could have been kinder than the manner in which he received them. The library of the venerable gentleman is a great curiosity and attraction in itself. It comprises, we should say, about 3,000 volumes in French and English, and ranges over an almost infinite variety of subjects. Law, politics, literature, science, agriculture, philology, and many other branches of study which it would be impossible here to enumerate, are all represented in that wonderful and unique collection. What struck one as a little remarkable was, that the library contained many works of very recent date, and that these bore evident marks of use, proving that the fearless liberal of a generation ago retains, in extreme old age, that taste for literature and love of study which characterized him in his earlier days. If Cicero could have seen this library he might have gathered some new and profitable reflections for his immortal essay, "De Senectute." We have not space, however, for any further details; suffice it to say that the party reached town again on the return trip of the *Queen*, after one of the very pleasant at days they could possibly have spent. We must not omit to mention that a vote of thanks to Capt. Bowie, for the very favorable arrangements he had made with the Society, for the extreme kindness and courtesy he had extended to all the excursionists, was unanimously carried amid strong manifestations of approval by the entire party.

COUNTY COURT.

The following is a list of the cases disposed of at the County Court, which finished its session on Wednesday.

Dufresne *vs.* McVey *et al.*—Wm. Mosgrove for plaintiff; N. Sparks for defendant. Action of assumpsit; verdict for plaintiff by consent, $103.41.

Young *et al. vs.* Gleason *et al.*—John G. Gemmill for plaintiff; E. P. Remon for defendant. Action of assumpsit; verdict for plaintiff by consent, $395.26.

Caldwell *vs.* Traversy.—George Taillon for plaintiff; Wm. Mosgrove for counsel; defended in person. Verdict for plaintiff, $115.26.

Green *vs.* Rorison.—George Taillon for plaintiff; Wm. Mosgrove counsel; Ed. P. Remon for defendant; R. Lyon counsel. Verdict for plaintiff for $144.64.

Campbell *et al. vs.* Lapierre.—E. P. Remon for plaintiff; R. Lyon, counsel; Geo. Taillon for defendant; verdict for plaintiff for $160.02.

Stevenson *vs.* Hely.—Action of assumpsit sent down from Superior Court for trial in the County Court by Judge's order. E. P. Remon for plaintiff; R. Lyon counsel; Geo. Taillon for defendant; verdict for plaintiff for $455.92.

Robinson *et al. vs.* Johnson.—D. O'Connor for plaintiff; R. Lyon counsel; W. J. Scott, jr., for defendant; verdict for plaintiff for $153 88.

Venner *vs.* Anderson *et al.*—Action of assumpsit; H. Lapierre for plaintiff; J. H. Bolton for defendant; verdict for plaintiff by consent $115.92.

Bowret *vs.* Larivierre.—H. Lapiere for plaintiff; Geo. Taillon for defendant; verdict by consent for plaintiff for $160.

Carrick *vs.* Lyons *et al.*—Action of assumpsit; W. H. Walker for plaintiff; D. O'Connor for defendant; verdict for plaintiff for $326.10.

Patterson *vs.* Morton *et al.*—W. H. Walker for plaintiff; J. A. Donovan for defendant. Action to recover five promissory notes; verdict for plaintiff, $123 22.

Heney *vs.* Perry—Action of covenant sent down from Superior Court for trial in County Court by Judge's order. W. H. Walker for plaintiff; Alex. Gibb for defendant; verdict for plaintiff for $773.55.

Galt *et al. vs.* Traversy—J. B. Lewis for plaintiff; defendant in person; verdict for plaintiff for $142.94.

Trester *vs.* Clunie—J. B. Lewis for plaintiff; E. P. Remon for defendant; verdict for plaintiff for $253.91.

Noel *et al vs.* Aylen—Action on covenant sent down from Superior Court for trial in the County Court by Judge's order; verdict for plaintiff for $1,820.00

Egleson *et al vs.* Murray—J. Gemmill for plaintiff; no defence; damages assessed at $404.34.

Wilkinson *vs.* Valiquette—Administratrix of the late Joachim Valiquette, action of assumpsit—W. H. Walker for plaintiff; M. O'Gara for defendant; verdict by consent for plaintiff for $382 50.

Landrian *vs.* Pearce, Geo. Taillon for plaintiff, W. Mosgrove counsel, H. Lapierre for defendant, P. J. Buckley counsel. This action was brought to recover the labour due on a promissory note signed by defendant by making his mark thereto, but in the presence of a witness who is now absent in the United States. Defence was that the defendant did not make the note and that he had paid the same thereby placing the onus of proof of making upon the plaintiff. Owing to the absence of the necessary and material witness, and at the suggestion and out of deference to the court the plaintiff took a non-suit.

Whelan *vs.* Kealy.—M. O'Gara for plaintiff; P. J. Buckley for defendant. Action brought to recover balance due upon an account rendered. The defence contended that the payment had been made on account of $91, but gave no evidence of the fact. Verdict for plaintiff for the full amount claimed and interest thereon, $104.

Simpson *vs.* Scott.—R. Lees for plaintiff; J. B. Buck for defendant; J. P. McPherson counsel. This action was brought to recover the amount of two promissory notes, and interest accrued thereon from the time the notes fell due. The defence set up was that defendant had sold a horse to plaintiff for the sum of $18, and had also boarded the plaintiff (who is a schoolmaster) for a portion of three years. The jury deducted from the amount of plaintiff's claim, $50, and gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the balance, viz., $173.81.

Venier *vs.* Jarvis *et al.*—H. Lapierre for plaintiff; J. F. Bolton for defendant. Action to recover the amount of a promissory note against maker and endorser. Case settled and record withdrawn.

McCarron *vs.* Anderson *et al.*—D. O'Connor for plaintiff; R. Lyon, counsel; J. F. Bolton for defendant. Action brought to recover the amount of promissory note against the maker and endorser. Defendants pleaded that plaintiff was not the holder of the note. The jurors thought he was, and gave a verdict for him for $254 48.

O'Connor *vs.* Anderson.—D. O'Connor in person; R. Lyon, counsel; J. F. Bolton for defendant. This was similar action to the above, excepting that the holder omitted to protest the note at maturity, and thereby lost his right to recover against the endorser. Plea same as in last case. Verdict for plaintiff for $123.96.

Latest by Telegraph.

FROM TORONTO.

The Anglican Synod—Address of Condolence to Bishop Strachan's Family—Rev. Mr. Punshon—Military Knapsacks—Billetts for 1,500 Men.

Special to THE TIMES.

TORONTO, June 11, 1868.

The city is very quiet.

The Anglican Synod is still sitting. The address of condolence to Bishop Strachan's family was adopted. Rev. Mr. Punshon, the Wesleyan Minister is to take up his residence here for two or three years.

About twelve bales of knapsacks for the 10th Royals and Queen's Own have arrived here.

The City Clerk has orders to prepare billetts for 1,500 men.

CABLE NEWS

(Via Montreal Line.)

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Ascot Races.

LONDON, June 10.—The Ascot Derby was won by the Marquis of Hastings' colt the *Earl*; *Captain* was second and *Suffolk* third. The royal hunt cup was won by *Satyr*; *Eastley* was second, and *Master Willie* third. The Fernhill stakes were won by Dow's colt *Devere*; *Leonie* was second. The Ascot Biennial was won by the *Earl*; *Suffolk* was second, and *Royal* third. The Coronet stakes were won by the Marquis of Hastings' filly, *Athern*.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

Particulars of the Assassination of the Reigning Prince of Servia and his Cousin—The Assassins a Father and two Sons—Two of them Arrested and One Still at Large.

LONDON, June 10.—The particulars of the assassination of Prince Michael of Servia, which occurred at Belgrade yesterday, have been received by telegraph from that city today. The Prince while walking leisurely through one of the public parks, at about 5 o'clock last evening, was suddenly attacked by three assassins who were armed with revolvers. He was accompanied in his rambling by his cousin, and a daughter of the latter, together with his usual attendants. The assassins directed their fire promiscuously at the royal party. At the first shot the Prince fell and expired immediately. The cousin of the Prince was also hit and died in a few minutes afterwards. The daughter received a flesh wound but is not seriously injured. One or two of the valets were also slightly wounded. The assassins were recognised as three brothers; one of them was promptly taken while hurrying from the scene of the tragedy, and it is thought that the other will not be able to escape the vigorous measures taken by the authorities for their capture. The assassination has produced the most profound excitement and sorrow throughout the country.

LONDON, June 11.—The last despatches from Belgrade represents that the excitement prevaling in that city, and throughout the principal cities, is intense and unabated. No outbreak has occurred in consequence. Two of the assassins of Prince Michael have been arrested. It has been ascertained that it was not three brothers who fired the fatal shots, but a father and his two sons, one of the latter is still at large, but it is believed he cannot escape.

LONDON, June 11.—The official returns of the Bank of England, published this afternoon, show that the amount of specie in the vaults has increased £235,000 sterling since last report.

PARIS, June 11.—The *Moniteur* states that the CZAR of Russia has made a proposal to the Emperor Napoleon that Russia and France unite in an effort to induce all European nations to abandon the use of Torpedoes and explosive projectiles in time of war. The *Moniteur* adds that this humane proposal meets with the approval of the Emperor, who, however, thinks that it may still be necessary to employ Torpedoes for defensive purposes.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Via Montreal Line.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Mr. Groesbeck Tendered the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The President has written a letter to Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, tendering to him the office of Secretary of the Treasury.

Railroad Competition.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Great exertions are being put forth to complete the Central Pacific Railroad to Salt Lake, in advance of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Monro Doctrine.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The *Times'* special says that information has been received that the Prussian Government lately opened negotiations with Costa Rica for a naval station in the Caribbean sea. The Costa Rican Government refused to accede to the solicitation so flatteringly presented, and made a pointed allusion to the Monro doctrine, the principles of which are declared in the answer to be acknowledged by all America.

Reconstruction.

The *Sun's* special says that Senator Ross stated to-day officially, that the President will not sign or veto the Arkansas Bill, but will allow it to become law without action. This will admit Arkansas on the 20th instant, and indicates the fate of all other similar bills.

Assassination of the Reigning Prince of Servia.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The *Herald's* Belgrade (Servia) special says: This afternoon, Michael, the reigning Prince of Servia, while walking in the Topschidor park, was shot down by three men with revolvers. There is great excitement here over the assassination.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

The City Council and soldiers of Saltello, Mexico, Murdered by Bandits.

The *Herald's* Brownsville special says that six hundred bandits had captured Saltello, Mexico, murdered all the City Council, and all soldiers on duty.

Mr. Wooley Discharged.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Mr. Wooley has been discharged from arrest by the Managers' Committee, but is held to appear and answer such further questions as may be asked him.

The Dorn Impeachment.

ALBANY, June 11.—In the Dorn impeachment the testmony was all put in to-day, and the summing up commenced. It is thought that the arguments will be concluded and the case adjourned to-morrow or next day.

Further Postponement of the Jerome Park Races.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Owing to a heavy rain storm, the Jerome Park races for to-day were postponed till to morrow.

Specie for Europe.

The steamer *America* took for Europe $530,000.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

OTTAWA CITY, June 4, 1868.

The Board met pursuant to notice.

Present—Messrs. J. D. Slater, Chairman; Preston, Abbott, McCloy, Wilson, Kirby, May, Pratt, Workman and Robinson.

The minutes were read and approved.

The following communication from H. J. Friel, Esq., was read by the chairman:

To the Board of Trustees, Common Schools, City of Ottawa.

Gentlemen,—As a matter of duty I communicated to your Local Superintendent my desire to visit the schools under your charge during the first half year of my term of office. In company with J. D. Slater, Esq., your respected chairman, and the Local Superintendent, Mr. Cousens, this visit was paid on Tuesday last. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the Central School in Lower Town, and I heartily congratulate the Board on the success which has attended their exertions in this particular. When a good Central School of like character is established in the Upper Town, and primary school buildings, such as that in Ottawa Ward, are constructed, there will be little left to be desired so far as buildings are concerned.

The brightening up of the old school rooms has suggested itself to your superintendent, and will doubtless be a good preparation for the approaching warm season.

I think you have an excellent body of teachers, and the neat, healthy appearance of the children was particularly gratifying.

More frequent visits of Trustees, Clergymen, Magistrates and others, would be of great encouragement to the teachers.

I heartily congratulate the Board upon its successful exertions to improve educational facilities in the city.

I have the honor to be gentlemen,
Your obdt. servt.,
HENRY J. FRIEL,
Mayor.

Moved by Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Preston, that the letter of H. J. Friel, Esq., just read, having reference to his visit, in company with the chairman and others to the different schools under this Board, be received and entered on the minutes.—Carried.

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE, NO. 2.

To the Chairman and Board of School Trustees of Ottawa:

Gentlemen,—Your Committee in this their second report beg leave to submit—

That they have examined the accounts of Messrs. Surtees and Hodgson, and would recommend that the account of Mr. Hodgson be accepted and paid. With respect to the account of Mr. Surtees, your Committee would draw the attention of the Board to a letter dated 6th August, 1867, from Mr. Surtees, hereunto annexed, offering to superintend the proposed school house, in Ottawa Ward, for a percentage of 2½ per cent. on the actual cost thereof, which amount, together with that of Mr. Hodgson, your Committee would recommend to be paid in the usual way, after being examined and certified by the Committee on Finance. Your Committee would also state, that the plans, detail drawings, and all papers connected with both school houses, should become the property of this Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
(Signed,) FRANCIS ABBOTT, Chairman.
THOS. H. KIRBY, G. H. PRESTON.

Ottawa, June 4th, 1868.

Moved by Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Preston, that report No. 2 of the Building Committee, just read, be received and adopted, and that Messrs. Surtees and Hodgson be requested to hand to the Secretary of this Board all plans, detail drawings, and other papers connected with the Central School East, and the new building in letter O, with as little delay as possible.—Carried.

REPORT NO. 7, SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

To the Corporation of the Board of School Trustees for the City of Ottawa:

Your Committee would respectfully submit the following report—

1st. At the last meeting of your Board this Committee presented a synopsis of the schools under your control, when, by an unintentional error, the names of pupils most frequently late in their attendance at the Central School East, were given as "most attentive to studies." It must be borne in mind that there were at that time two hundred and seventy two pupils attending the Central School East, and although the error did occur, the Chairman of this Committee corrected the same by inserting a communication in the Ottawa *Citizen* newspaper.

Your Committee would now give such amendment to your Board:

The names of six pupils most attentive to studies during the month of March in the Central School East, were:

Three girls—Sarah Walsh, Minnie Living, and Martha Stewart.

Three boys—Alex. Taylor, John Davies, and R. Ball.

FROM REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

2nd. The Local Superintendent shows an average attendance per week in all your schools of 736 pupils, being an increase of 34 over the preceding month.

3rd. Mr. A. Smirl, Principal of Central School East, in his summary report, has shown that there are 296 names on the roll books, being an increase of 23 pupils, with an average attendance of 247. Names of six pupils most attentive to studies: Three girls, E. Living, M. Stewart, and M. Imley; three boys, A. Taylor, N. Irvine, and Sidney Preston.

4th. In first division, Mr. A. Smirl, Principal, Mr. S. Rathwell, Assistant; pupils names on roll 72, average attendance 67. Names of six most attentive to studies: Three girls, E. Living, M. Dyde, and V. Townsend; three boys, A. Taylor, J. Jarvis, and J. Jones.

5th. In Second Division, Mr. J. C. Stewart, Principal, Miss Johnston, Assistant; pupils names on roll 79, average attendance 64. Names of six most attentive to studies: Three girls, M. Imley, M. Living, and L. Timmons; three boys, W. Irvine, John Grant, and John McLaren.

6th. Third Division of boys, Miss Fleming, Principal, Miss E. Langrell, Assistant; pupils names on roll 77, average attendance 61. Names of six most attentive to studies: Sidney Prestou, Horace Langrell, Wm. Davies, Victor Grant, Robert Henderson, and Charles Marshall.

7th. Third Division of girls, Miss Geddes, Principal, Miss Living, Assistant; pupils names on roll 63, average attendance 55. Names of six most attentive to studies: Martha Stewart, Emily Welch, Elsie Davis, Emma Stratton, C. Pinkerton, and S. Henderson.

8th. St. George's Ward—Preparatory Department for Central School, Miss Humphries, Principal, Miss Gilmour, Assistant; pupils names on roll 111, average attendance 90. Names of six most attentive to studies: Three girls, A. Nichols, E. Shelton, and J. Steacy; three boys, E. Drolan, W. Armstrong, and W. Gilpin.

9th. Ottawa Ward—Preparatory Department for Central School, Miss Murphy, Teacher; report not signed; pupils names on roll 75, average attendance 63. Names of six most attentive to studies: Three girls, Sarah Burritt, Eda Taepha, and Lizzie McCullough; three boys, George Morrison, George Burritt, and William McCloy.

10th. Wellington Ward, Albert-st.—Chas. H. Tucker, Principal, Miss Carson, Assistant, Principal's Department; pupils names on roll 68, average attendance per month not given. Names of six most attentive to studies: Three girls, S. Atwood, J. Pratt, and J. Fraser; three boys, T. Sheldon, W. Stewart, and J. McCaully.

S. S. 1. Miss Carson's department, pupils names on roll 69, average attendance not given. Names of six most attentive to studies: Three girls, A. Graham, S. Fisher, and N. Wood; three boys, A. Scott, J. Lecure, and Archie May.

VICTORIA TERRACE.

11th. D. Robertson, Principal; the Misses Sparks, Assistants.

Principal's Department.—1st Division: Pupils names on roll 59; average attendance 45; names of six most attentive to studies: Three girls, Christiana Scott, Fanny Clarke, and Emma Bishop; three boys, Leonard Link, Foster McAmond and Peter Morris. S. S. 1, Miss Sparks' Department—2nd Division: Pupils names on roll 45; average attendance 34; names of six most attentive to studies: Three girls, Martha King, Adeline Patterson and S. Whitehead; three boys, Wm. Sweet, James Strachan and Edward Steacy. S.S. 2, Miss J. Sparks' Department—3rd division: Pupils names on roll 57; average attendance 40; names of six most attentive to studies: Three girls, Annie Beattie, Matilda Wilson and M. J. McRea; three boys, W. Peterkin, G. McLaughlin and C. Clarke.

ALBERT SCHOOL.

12th. Miss E. Murray, Principal; Mrs. Bingham, assistant.

Principal's Department.—Pupils names on roll 52; average attendance 37; names of six most attentive to studies: Three girls, Mary Hastie, Isabella Collman and M. Poppin; three boys, Wm. Edwards, Geo. Pickering and Jos. Purdie. S. S. 1, Mrs. Bingham's Department—2nd division: Pupils names on roll 59; average attendance 42; names of six most attentive to studies: Three girls, Margaret Sharp, Lizzie Best and M. McGaw; three boys, John Purdy, John Sharp and Edward Coburn.

LEBRETON'S FLAT, VICTORIA WARD.

13th. William Stewart, Principal; Miss Stewart, Assistant.

These reports are incomplete, and as this is the second month the same has occurred your Committee recommend that the Local Superintendent enquire into the cause, and report accordingly.

14th. Your Committee consider it of vital importance to the prosperity of each school, that the teachers should be in a position to furnish the simple information required by each form of report, as sanctioned by your Board; also to have the same filled up explicitly in every particular. The only reports that are corre