NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Shipwrecked Goods—H. Hick & Co.
Millinery and Mantle Show Rooms—Magee & Russell.
To Ladies Going to England.
Furnished Rooms to Let.
New Millinery—Mrs. Smith.
Mink Fur Ruff Lost—A. J. Christie.
Ottawa Rowing Club—W. H. Cotton.
Metropolitan Rifle Association—C. E. Perry.
St. Patrick's Literary Association—J. Kelly.
Authorized Discount—R. S. M. Bouchette.

The Ottawa Times

Office: 38, Sparks Street.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1869.

☞ *For Ottawa Markets and Interesting Reading Matter see Fourth Page.*

THERE was a meeting of the Privy Council on Saturday afternoon.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, K.C.B., returned from Kingston on Saturday morning.

A. WALSH, Esq., Chairman of the Railway Commission, also arrived on Saturday.

WE understand that Messrs. CALL and HOCKEN, whose arrival we announced on Saturday, have been successful in their mission, and made arrangements with one of our leading banking institutions to establish a branch at Miramichi.

THIS being the last day for the reception of tenders for the construction of the three sections of the Intercolonial Railway, we may expect, as on a former occasion, the presence of a large number of railway men. Up to Saturday night the attendance was not nearly so large as on the letting of the first four sections; but the prospect is nevertheless that the competition will be keen. Tenders had been received up to Saturday from about forty different competitors, and it is not improbable that in most cases offers have been made for each section. If we mistake not, tenders will be received up to seven o'clock this evening; and the Commissioners will proceed to open and classify them tomorrow morning. The awards will be made as promptly as possible.

THE *Citizen* advocates the introduction into Canada of the manufacture of beet root sugar; and argues that the enterprise would pay. Perhaps it would, though we hardly think our neighbour's *data* can be relied upon. Take for instance his estimate of the value and uses of the pulp. He says:

"After the saccharine matter had been extracted from the beets, the pulp left would form a valuable article of food for cattle, provided the abstracted saccharine matter were supplied from other articles of food."

Now, would it not be cheaper to leave the "saccharine matter" in the beet, than to "abstract" it and then go to the trouble of supplying it "from other articles of food?"

Again he says:

"This pulp could be either retained on the farm or bargained for at the manufactory on the sale of the beets."

This "pulp" beats all the pulp we ever heard of. How could the beets be taken to the factory, and their pulp retained on the farm?

Apart from these little draw-backs, it is notorious that our farmers as a general thing do not raise a sufficiency of root crops for the proper maintenance of their live stock. Would they do this, and allow their cows, sheep, and other animals to manufacture the "saccharine" and other matters contained in such crops into milk, beef, wool, mutton, &c., &c., they would find their return ample and more certain than by trusting to the precarious venture of a beet-root sugar factory. Nevertheless we do not wish to discourage our neighbour. He says "let us try how "the system would work," and we say by all means, let him.

OUR Canadian publishers have of late years made very great advances in the publishing business. There is in this fact more important consequences involved than would at first sight strike the mind. When JOHN DOE or RICHARD ROE, or any other gentleman, publishes a book, all the public thinks about it is that here is something to be bought at so much per copy. Were this all it would be something. But beyond this there is the thrifty housewife who saved her rags, and exchanged them with yonder pedlar for tinware; the pedlar who patronised the whitesmith; the whitesmith who sold to the paper maker; the paper maker who sold to the publisher; and the publisher who gave the compositor, the proof-reader, the pressman, and the book-binder employment. There is a whole network of industrial pursuits interested in and benefited by the Book Trade. And they are just such employments as, if not the most healthful for the physical constitution, are among the least demoralising in their tendencies. In the large cities where book-making (mechanically) flourishes, will generally be found a respectable class of employees whose average earnings in the various branches of the business may not be above those of other tradesmen or working people; yet who in point of general education, and as respectable members of society, will compare most favourably with those who are far above them in material wealth.

We have, therefore, noted with pleasure the effort made at Montreal for the removal of the unwise restriction which prevents Canadian publishers from doing in their own country what American publishers are privileged to do: that is, offer reprints of British Copyrights at a duty of twelve and a-half per cent. There can be no doubt but that our Government and Legislature will give their united influence in aid of the fair proposition made on behalf of Canadian publishers. Why should not they be allowed to publish British Copyright works on the same terms as the American publisher is permitted to sell them in Canada?

* We have proof before us that our publishers are on a fair way of competing successfully with those of the United States. A work that has had a tremendous "run" in the United States at a dollar and a-half per copy is offered by a Montreal house to the Canadian public at the small charge of fifty cents! Mr. C. H. KIRBY, of 399 Notre Dame-st., Montreal, a gentleman who has yet been but a short time in the trade, has undertaken the publication of Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S latest and greatest novel: "Fallen Pride; or "the Mountain Girl's Love." We cannot say of our own knowledge what may be the particular merits of this work, beyond the general fact that it is from the pen of a favourite author, and has been eagerly read, and very much admired, by those whose time and inclinations lead them to patronise this kind of literature. It is quite likely that the book will have something of a "run" in Canada; and any of our dealers who may wish to introduce it to their patrons would do well to communicate with Mr. KIRBY. It is a large octavo of 180 pages, and printed on good paper.

* FALLEN PRIDE; or the Mountain Girl's Love. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, &c., &c. Montreal: C. H. Kirby, Bookseller and Stationer, 399 Notre Dame-st. Price 50 cents.

THE following is the full text of the letter conveying the final proposals of the Imperial Government to the Hudson's Bay Company for an amicable settlement with Canada. As we stated on Saturday, there is reason to believe that these proposals have been accepted by the Company; but whether or not the letter from the Colonial office to Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, is important, as shewing how far the Imperial Government will go in the matter of negociation. Should it turn out that the result of the meeting of the 24th ult. was unfavourable to settlement on these terms, then Earl GRANVILLE will submit the title and claims of the Company to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It is evident, therefore, that the Imperial Government is firm in its resolve to bring about a settlement and complete the work of Confederation so far, and as fast as it can be done. It is certain that our Delegates now on their way home have had a busy time of it, but we trust they will have the satisfaction of submitting to the action of our Government an agreement, the carrying out, or rejection, of which will be at the option of this country. Though there may be carping at some of the details of the arrangement; though it may be said that the Company has made a very excellent bargain; yet there are features in the arrangement that will render it more favourable to Canada than were the Company to be ejected, "neck and crop." We notice that the *Globe* indicates the right to one-twentieth of the "Fertile Belt," as being an exceedingly good thing for the Company. Perhaps it is, but it will not be a bad thing for the Northwest to have the Company directly interested in colonising it. Instead of discouraging settlement, as the Company, for its own interests, has hitherto done, it would doubtless actively foster it, thereby enhancing the value of its property:

DOWNING-ST., 9th March, 1869.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., &c.

SIR,—Earl Granville has had under review the correspondence which has passed respecting the proposed transfer to Canada of the jurisdiction and territorial rights of the Hudson's Bay Company in North America.

It is, in Lord Granville's opinion, of very great importance that this question should be settled on a permanent footing, and with little delay. He does not disguise the interest which Her Majesty's Government have in this settlement. It is not creditable to this country that any inhabited part of Her Majesty's dominions should be without a recognized Government capable of enforcing the law, and responsible to neighbouring countries for the performance of international obligations. The toleration of such a state of things in parts of Hudson's Bay Territory is unjust to the inhabitants of that territory, and is not without danger to the peaceful relations between this country and the United States; and this danger and injustice are likely to increase in proportion as the mining and agricultural capabilities of what is called the "Fertile Belt" begin to attract settlers from the east and south.

To Canada the settlement of the question is not less important, as removing a cause of irritation between it and its neighbours, and even with the Mother Country itself, as destroying an obstacle to that which has been looked upon as the natural growth of the Dominion, as likely to open an indefinite prospect of employment to Canadian labour and enterprise; and, lastly, as enlarging the inducements which Canada is able to offer to the British immigrant. It is no small matter that it would enable her Majesty's Government at once to annex to the Dominion the whole of British North America proper, except the colony of British Columbia.

To the Hudson's Bay Company it may almost be said to be necessary.

At present the very foundations of the company's title are not undisputed. The boundaries to its territory are open to questions of which it is impossible to ignore the importance. Its legal rights, whatever those may be, are liable to be invaded without law by a mass of Canadian and American settlers, whose occupation of the country on any terms they will be little able to resist; while it can hardly be alleged that either the terms of the charter, or their internal constitution, are such as to qualify them under all these disadvantages for maintaining order and performing the internal and external duties of government.

The prejudicial effect that all those uncertainties must have on the value of the company's property is but too evident.

The interests of all parties thus evidently pointing towards an immediate and definite adjustment, Lord Granville has been most unwilling to abandon the hope of bringing it about by way of amicable compromise. He is fully alive to the difficulties of such a compromise. He does not conceal from himself that the estimate which the company form of the nature and value of their rights is widely different from that which is formed by the gentlemen who represent Canada; nor can he undertake to express any opinion whatever as to the relative correctness of those estimates. Indeed, it would be impossible to do so without knowing to what extent the claims of the company would be supported by the judgment of a court of law.

But after repeated communications with both parties, his Lordship is convinced that he will be serving the interests of the Dominion, of the company, and of this country, by laying before the Canadian representatives and the directors of the Company a distinct proposal, which, as it appears to be, is for the interest of both parties to accept, and in support of which her Majesty's Government would be prepared to use all the influence which they could legitimately exercise.

If the proposal is really an impartial one, Lord Granville cannot expect that it will be otherwise than unacceptable to both of the parties concerned. But he is not without hope that both may find, on consideration, that if it does not give them all that they conceive to be their due, it secures to them what is politically or commercially necessary, and places them at once in a position of greater advantage with reference to their peculiar objects than that which they at present occupy.

The terms which his Lordship now proposes are as follows:—

1. The Hudson's Bay Company to surrender to her Majesty all the rights of Government, property, &c., in Rupert's Land, which are specified in the 31 and 32 Vic., c. 105, sec. 4; and also all similar rights in any other part of British North America, not comprised in Rupert's Land, Canada or British Columbia.

2. Canada is to pay to the Company £300,000 when Rupert's Land is transferred to the Dominion of Canada.

3. The Company may, within twelve months of the surrender, select a block of land adjoining each of its stations, within the limits specified in Article 1.

4. The size of the blocks is not to exceed ——— acres in the Red River Territory, nor 3,000 acres beyond that territory, and the aggregate extent of the blocks is not to exceed 50,000 acres.

5. So far as the configuration of the country admits, the blocks are to be in the shape of parallelograms, of which the length is not more than double the breadth.

6. The Hudson's Bay Company may, for fifty years after the surrender, claim in any township or district within the Fertile Belt, in which land is set out for settlement, grants of land not exceeding one-twentieth part of the land so set out. The blocks so granted to be determined by lot, and the Hudson's Bay Company to pay a rateable share of the survey expenses, not exceeding ——— an acre.

7. For the purpose of the present agreement, the Fertile Belt is to be bounded as follows: On the south by the United States boundary; on the west by the Rocky Mountains; on the north by the northern branch of the Saskatchewan; on the east by Lake Winnepeg, the Lake of the Woods, and the waters connecting them.

8. All titles to land up to the 8th of March, 1869, conferred by the Company, are to be confirmed.

9. The Company is to be at liberty to carry on its trade without hindrance, in its corporate capacity, and no exceptional tax is to be placed on the Company's land, trade, or servants, nor any import duty on goods introduced by them previous to the surrender.

10. Canada is to take over the materials of the Electric Telegraph at cost price, such price including transport, but not including interest for money, and subject to a deduction for ascertained deteriorations.

11. The Company's claim to land under agreement of Messrs. Vankoughnet and Hopkins to be withdrawn.

12. The details of this arrangement, including the filling up the blanks in articles 4 and 6, to be settled at once by mutual agreement.

It is due, both to the representatives of Canada and to the Company, to add—that these terms are not intended by Lord Granville as the basis of further negociation; but a final effort to effect that amicable accommodation of which he has almost despaired, but which he believes will be for the ultimate interest of all parties.

If this be rejected either on behalf of the Company, or on behalf of the Dominion, his Lordship considers that his next step must be to procure an authoritative decision as to the rights of the Crown and the Company, and with this object, he will recommend her Majesty to refer their rights for examination to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, whose decisions will form a basis for any future legislation or executive action which her Majesty's Government may find necessary.

Whatever may be the result of this proposal, his Lordship desires to express his sense of the openness and courtesy which he has experienced throughout these negociations, both from the representatives of Canada and from the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Company, and the patience with which they have entertained proposals which, from their point of view, must no doubt have appeared inadequate.

Lord Granville is aware that a proposal of this kind will require consideration; but he hopes that you will lose no time beyond what is necessary in acquainting him with your decision.

I am, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
FREDERICK ROGERS.

WE make the following extract from "Notes by the Way" in a late number of the Belleville *Intelligencer*, concerning the mining district of Hastings:

"In going through a portion of the mining districts of Hastings, I found as was naturally to be expected, great depression amongst miners and owners of mines. The reaction which followed an almost unprecedented excitement has been so great as to leave only a few of the original prospectors and miners in the field. There are a number, however, of those who first went into the gold district, and some who have gone in since, men of known practical ability and experience, who are sanguine that the mineral regions of North Hastings will yet turn out to be as productive as any in the Dominion. They are still prospecting and mining, and as hopeful as the day they invested their first dollar. Whether their expectations will be realized is a question which I shall not venture to speculate upon. But their hope, and their plodding, patient industry, and enterprise deserve the success, which very many of the best miners believe will yet fall to their lot. Let us hope their largest expectations will be realized. The Marmora section of the gold region, is just now attracting more attention than any other. The results of the crushing at the Severn Mill, though no one appears to know the exact yield, have been so handsome as to create increased confidence in the mines of that township. The scramble after lot 9 in the 9th, and the eagerness with which each claimant has pressed his suit, shows that there is something valuable in Marmora. So well satisfied are Messrs. Turley & Gilbert, that the ores of that township will pay for crushing, that they have removed their mill from El Dorado to their property in the 8th concession, and expect to have it in operation in a few weeks.

No returns have yet been made, so far as I can learn, from the Bannockburn crusher, but from what I saw when there last week, I have good reason to believe that the cleaning up of the first lot of rock will show a fair yield of gold. This mill, which is owned by the Whitby and Toronto Mining Company, was built by Messrs. G. & J. Brown, of Belleville, and has been working about two weeks. It is on a similar principle to that of the Turley & Gilbert mill, but more extensive and complete. The building itself is 40 x 50 feet, and so constructed that ten additional stamps may be added, (ten are now used). The machinery is of the best construction, everything connected with it works like clock-work, and the process is such that if gold is in the rock it is pretty certain to be saved. The ore, after it is crushed, passes into two tanks, one of which catches the coarse dirt, and the other the fine material, and from thence carried into grinding pans, of which there are four; from these pans the stuff is carried into settlers, of which there are four, and while the new charge is being operated upon in the grinding pans, the settlers are acting upon and passing off the old charge. From the settler the material is passed to an agitator, a large pan of six feet diameter, similar to a settler, but the bottom having a concavoconvex shape. From the agitator it passes into two traps, the first one retaining nearly all the stray quicksilver which escapes from the agitator, the second one retaining the remainder. A trial made while there, showed that scarcely any quicksilver escaped from the second trap. The results caught in the traps are put into a feeding apparatus, and from thence passes into a concentrator, which can be best described by calling it a machine pan. This concentrator separates the sulphurets and retains any quicksilver which may have escaped from the agitator. The sulphurets are put into a reverberating furnace, and after undergoing a certain process are put into a grinding pan and treated as raw ores. The whole machine appears to be as perfect of the kind as can be made, it runs smoothly, there is no perceptible jar in the building, and it is believed by practical miners that if there is gold in the rock, the process used will take it out. The mill is under the superintendence of Mr. W. J. March, who, from the testimonials he has received, and the position he occupied as mining engineer under the late Confederate Government of the South, is evidently well fitted for the position.

THE *Spectator* says of the Bay Verte Canal scheme:

"If carried out, it will undoubtedly contribute to the trade and prosperity of the Dominion. There seems to be no impracticability about it. Greater works than this have been accomplished by energy and enterprise. When it comes before Parliament, we bespeak for it the attention its importance demands."

THE swallows have visited Belleville, and the *Intelligencer* rejoiceth in the prospect of Spring.

CHEAP LINES OF COTTON GOODS, PURCHASED PREVIOUS TO THE ADVANCE.—Garland, Mutchmor & Co. are offering the choice of one hundred pieces of good light ground prints at 7½d. per yard; splendid grey and white cottons at 7½d. per yard; Horrock's celebrated cottons much under present market value.

—Try Gardner's Baking Powder. See advertisement.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Appointment of Justices of the Peace—Court House and Jail Built—Opposition to Taxes—Criminals sent to England for Trial—Establishment of Court of Oyer and Terminer and Court of Admiralty—Invasion by the French—Capture of St. Johns, and its recapture—Treaty of Paris—Cession of St. Pierre.

No. V.

Governor Osborne's commission began by revoking so much of the commission to the Governor of Nova Scotia, as related to the forts of Placentia, or any other forts in Newfoundland, and then proceeds to appoint "Henry Osborne, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over our said island of Newfoundland, our fort and garrison at Placentia, and all other forts and garrisons erected, and to be erected, in that island." It gave the Governor authority to administer the oaths to Government, and to appoint justices of the peace, with other necessary officers and ministers for the better administration of justice, and keeping the peace and quiet of the island; but neither he nor the justices were to do anything contrary to the statute already mentioned, viz.:—10 & 11, William III, nor obstruct the powers thereby given to the admirals of harbours, or captains of the ships of war. The Governor was to erect a court house and prison, and in case of his death the Government was to devolve on the first lieutenant of the *Oxford*, the ship commanded by Lord Vere Beauclerk.

According to instructions the Governor caused a prison and court house to be built at St. John's, and a second prison at Ferryland, and for the summary punishment of minor offences he caused several pairs of stocks to be set up. The expense of maintaining the prisons was met by levying "a rate of not greater than half a quintal (100 fish), of merchantable fish per boat, and half a quintal for every boat's room, including the ships' rooms of ships which had no boats, fishing on the banks, with the like proportionate rate upon such persons in trade as were concerned in fishery—this rate was for the season only."

Those who were opposed to the new *regime*, readily laid hold of this financial arrangement, appealing to the statute of William III which declared the fisheries free. The Governor received memorials from the Justices complaining that they were obstructed in their duty by the fishing Admirals. "The Admirals," they said, "told them they were only mute justices, and seemed to doubt the Governor's authority for appointing them—alleging that the authority of the Admirals was by Act of Parliament, the Governor's only from the Privy Council." On the first of these points the Attorney-General gave it as his opinion, that it was not legal to lay a tax on fishing boats, or upon fish caught; but, as to provide a prison was a necessity, the case might be met by laying a tax on the inhabitants. On the second point, his opinion was, that the powers of the fishing Admirals, as conferred by the Statute of King William, were restricted to seeing the rules and orders of that Act strictly executed, and that the authority of the justices was good, but extended only to breaches of the peace. After several years and many representations, the adherents to the old system abandoned their opposition, being satisfied that the Home authorities were determined not to withdraw the small measure of civil government they had granted to the colony.

By the Act already cited, it was provided, that persons chargeable with capital felonies should be sent over to England for trial. "In such cases," says Reeves, "the witnesses were glad to keep out of the way: the felon was sent to England without any person to prove his guilt; a great expense was incurred; justice was disappointed, or if the fact were proved, the poor witnesses were left to get back as they could, with the expense of the voyage and residence, and a certain loss of one season's fishery." A clause was therefore inserted in the Governor's commission in 1750, authorising him to appoint Commissioners of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, before which felons might be tried within the limits of the Island. A Court of Admiralty was instituted at St. John's about the same time, the first judge of which was William Keen, who in addition to the duties thus imposed was likewise appointed naval officer, to collect annually the fishing returns returns from the different fishing admirals, and to examine all ships' papers and manifests.

The colony remained in comparative peace and prosperity until 1762, when a French squadron, under the command of M. de Fernay, sailed from Brest, under cover of a dense fog, which concealed it from the English cruisers, arrived at the Bay of Bulls, on the 24th of June, and having landed a force, they after a toilsome march of twenty miles, easily captured the garrison and city. The captors, to secure possession, set to work to strengthen the fortifications of the city and port, and endeavoured to render inaccessible the gut of Quidi Vidi.

The following brief topographical sketch will enable the reader to understand more clearly the position of the invaders:

"The harbour of St. John's forms a deep inlet on the extreme eastern coast of Newfoundland, and is completely protected against gales from the sea. Its entrance is a contracted passage running between two lofty mountain ranges—the nearest point on the right, called Signal Hill, towers almost perpendicularly 520 feet above the water; the range on the left, (south) with scarcely less abruptness, attains to a still greater elevation. The latter range forms an almost inaccessible border to the south side of the harbour, a sheet of water which, after the passage of the Narrows, tends in a westerly direction, at an angle so acute as, in a short distance up, to cut off completely the view from the sea."

"The city lies on a somewhat elevated slope to the northward, rising from the water's edge. About a mile from the entrance to St. John's is a little fishing harbour, called Quidi Vidi, in some sort a miniature of that of the capital, having also its narrows, accessible to nothing larger than a fishing boat. Still further to the northward, six miles from Quidi Vidi, is Torbay, a spacious and beautiful sheet of water, about two leagues in width and containing three convenient fishing coves." To the southward of St. John's, at a distance of six or seven leagues, is the Bay of Bulls, a harbour of considerable size, where it has been noticed, the French squadron landed the force which captured St. John's.

In the meantime the Governor of the colony Captain Graves, was pursuing his outward voyage across the Atlantic, towards his seat of Government, he was met by a sloop off the "Grand Bank," and informed of the invasion of the enemy. The sloop was sent with despatches to Halifax, whilst the Governor proceeded to Placentia, and placed the forts there in a state of defence. A small British garrison in charge of Isle du Bois, off the harbour of Ferryland, repaired the fortifications there, and afforded protection to a number of the country people who had taken refuge at that station.

As soon as Lord Colville, the Admiral commanding at Halifax, received the despatches of Governor Graves, he sailed with a fleet to Newfoundland, and having reconnoitred the Bay of Bulls, invested the port of St. John's within which the enemy was lodged. Soon afterwards he was joined there by Colonel Amherst, who brought with him eight hundred men, the greater part of whom were Highlanders. These troops were at once conveyed to Torbay, and there landed, though not without opposition. Thence they had to march seven miles before reaching St. Johns, by a route of the most rugged and mountainous character, and as they advanced, increasing efforts were required from them to clear the way of the enemy. At length, however, they gained possession of Signal Hill. The French were shut up within the city and harbour, their passage out being commanded by those who held the hill, while Lord Colville's fleet awaited them in the roadstead. But at this time, when all seemed hopeless for the entrapped squadron, a violent storm arose, obliging the English fleet to draw off from the coast; a thick fog settled on the harbour, under the friendly screen of which the French ships glided down the Narrows, and escaped to sea, their flight not being known to the English fleet until they were beyond the reach of pursuit. The garrison held by the French, thus deserted by its naval support, after sustaining and returning a brisk fire for three days, capitulated on the condition that it should be conveyed by the first opportunity to Brest, a condition which Admiral Colville almost immediately fulfilled.

A definite treaty for the establishment of peace having been completed at Paris in February, 1763, France renounced all pretensions to Nova Scotia, Canada, Cape Breton, and all the other islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The article of the treaty of Utrecht, relating to the French privileges in the Newfoundland fishery, was received and confirmed. The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon were ceded to the French in full right, as a shelter to their fishermen, with the condition attached, that they were not to fortify the said islands, nor erect any buildings on them, but such as were necessary for the convenience of the fishery, and that they were allowed to keep on them a guard of only fifty men for police purposes.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Volunteer Militia.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, 2nd April, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery, No. 5 Battery, Nepean—To be second lieutenant, provisionally: George Malloch, gentleman, vice G. R. Perry, left the limits.

15th "Belleville" Battalion of Infantry, No. 6 Company—To be captain, provisionally: Nathaniel Baldwin Falkner, Esq., vice H. A. F. McLeod, left the limits.

18th Prescott "Battalion of Infantry"—No. 8 Company Plantagenet, will henceforth be No. 5 Company of this battalion.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

OTTAWA, April 1, 1869.

The Board met pursuant to notice on Thursday, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

Present—Messrs. J. D. Slater, chairman, Pratt, McCloy, Birkett, Kirby, Preston, Abbott and Workman.

The minutes were read and approved.

A communication from Miss G. Geddes, tendering her resignation as teacher, was read.

Moved by Mr. Kirby, seconded by Mr. Workman, that the resignation of Miss Geddes be received by this Board.—Carried.

Sundry applications from teachers, and other communications were read by the chairman.

Moved by Mr. Preston, seconded by Mr. Abbott, that the application of Miss M. Morris to be appointed assistant teacher in the Eastern Central School, just read, be received, and that she be, and is hereby appointed to fill said office, at the rate of $140 per annum.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Preston, seconded by Mr. Workman, that the communication from Miss Anna Irving, just read, requesting to be appointed to fill the position rendered vacant by the resignation of Miss Geddes, be received, and that she be, and is hereby appointed to fill said position, at a salary of $200 per annum.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Preston, seconded by Mr. Abbott, that the resignation of Mr. C. H. Tucker, just read, be accepted, and that he be relieved from further duties under this Board.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Kirby, seconded by Mr. Preston, that the application of Mr. E. D. Parlow, teacher, be received, and that he be, and is hereby appointed teacher of the Albert-st. School, for the balance of the year 1869, salary $550 per annum, and that Mr. Parlow be requested to take charge of the above school forthwith.—Carried.

Mr. Abbott gave notice that he would move for a re-consideration of the foregoing motion at the next meeting of the Board.

Moved by Mr. Pratt, seconded by Mr. Birkett, that the application of Mr. Duncan Robertson, be received and placed on file, also those of Mr. Cecil Harper, Mr. J. P. Tracy, and Miss Blair.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Pratt, seconded by Mr. Preston, that the monthly reports of the Local Superintendent, principal, and assistant teachers, under this Board, be received and referred to the committee on school management.—Carried.

A report from the Local Superintendent on the complaint of R. S. Montgomery was read.

Moved by Mr. McCloy, seconded by Mr. Birkett, that the report of the Local Superintendent be received and placed on fyle.—Carried.

Reports from Messrs. Smirl, Robertson, and Stewart, teachers, were read.

Moved by Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Preston, that the reports from the teachers just read, respecting non-resident pupils, be received and referred to the School Management Committee.—Carried.

Teachers and officers' salaries, rents, &c., for quarter ending 31st March, 1869:

A. Smirl, 3 months' salary		$175.00
W. Stewart, "	"	137.50
D. Robertson, "	"	137.50
J. P. Robertson, 2½	"	104.17
Miss Humphreys, 3	"	50.00
Miss Johnston, "	"	50.00
Miss G. Geddes, "	"	50.00
Mrs. Bingham, "	"	50.00
Miss Living, "	"	35.00
Miss B. Gilmour, "	"	35.00
Miss Rathwell, "	"	30.00
Samuel Rathwell, "	"	137.50
J. C. Stewart, "	"	137.50
C. H. Tucker, "	"	137.50
Miss Fleming, "	"	62.50
Miss A. Sparks, "	"	50.00
Miss E. Murray, "	"	50.00
Miss E. Carson, "	"	50.00
Miss J. Sparks, "	"	50.00
Miss E. Langrell, "	"	35.00
Miss A. Wood, "	"	30.00
Local Superintendent, three months' salary		62.50
Secretary, three months' salary		50.00
Messenger		17.50
Housekeeper, Central School East, three months' salary		75.00
S. Christie, three months' rent, School House, Elgin-st		50.00
L. Perkins, three months' rent, School House Victoria Terrace		40.00

Moved by Mr. Preston, seconded by Mr. Abbott, that the chairman be and is hereby authorized to sign cheques for the amounts due for salaries and rents, as set forth above, suspending rule No. 41 for that purpose.—Carried.

The Finance Committee reported in favour of paying the following accounts:

C. H. Tucker, sundries furnished under his charge	$ 2.65
Duncan Robertson, supplies furnished Victoria Terrace School	7.20
Mrs. Gowdie for cleaning school houses for the months of January and February	19.50
A. Wilson & Son for advertising	11.40

Moved by Mr. Workman, seconded by Mr. Preston, that the report of the Finance Committee be received and adopted, suspending any rule to the contrary.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Pratt, seconded by Mr. Birkett, that the account of the Local Superintendent for incidental expenses, amounting to $3 37 be received, and the chairman be, and is hereby authorized to sign a cheque for the above amount, the same having been duly certified by the proper committee, suspending rule 41 for that purpose.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Birkett, seconded by Mr. McCloy, that the accounts of Messrs. Thomas Patterson, J. Durie & Son and J. Gavin, be received and referred to the Furnishing Committee; also the accounts of Mrs. Currie and Miss Elizabeth Murray.—Carried.

The board then adjourned.

JAMES JOYNT,
Secretary B. S. Trustees.

MAGEE & RUSSELL having been fortunate in picking up several cheap lots of various kinds of goods, early purchasers will secure the best bargains.

FOR Carpets, Damasks, Reps, and a general assortment of House Furnishing Goods T. & W. Hunton hold the largest stock in the trade.

T. & W. HUNTON call special attention to their stock of Silks, Satins, Evening and Ball Dresses, just opened, including all the latest novelties.

SIX cases new dress goods, comprising a choice selection of all late novelties in material and style, now being shewn at Magee & Russell's.

LOCAL NEWS.

SHELL OYSTERS at the "Queen" Restaurant.

SPRING 1869.—The show rooms of Magee & Russell will be opened for the season today, Monday, April 5th, with a splendid display of new millinery goods.

ST. ALBAN'S SCHOOL HOUSE MONDAY READINGS.—Readings will be given this evening by the Rev. T. Bedford JONES, Mr. T. B. French, Mr. Neil McLean, Mr. R. Sinclair and Mr. Adamson. Music, songs and glees. To commence at eight o'clock precisely.

METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of this association will be held in the City Hall, on Thursday, the 8th instant, but at what hour we have not learned. Any person eligible for membership can become a member, and be entitled to the privilege of voting, on payment of a fee of $2.

"INCREASE AND MULTIPLY," &c.—A friend from the sunny locality of South Oxford desires us to place on record the encouraging fact that the neighbourhood of Kemptville, not unmindful of the scripture injunction above quoted, have lately added to their muster roll of citizens two fine brace of twins, all alive and said to be doing well.

ARRIVALS ON SATURDAY.—A number of contractors arrived at the capital on Saturday, among whom are the following, now stopping at the Russell House: R. J. Reekie, Montreal; Geo. Worthington, Quebec; John Elliott, John A. Cameron, Brantford; J. Ryan, C. Jones, D. S. Booth, R. P. Cooke, Brockville; Alex. Macdonell, John Macdonell, Hamilton.

THIEVES ARRESTED BY LIGHTNING.—A man and woman whose names we did not learn, who were suspected of having stolen a sum of money from the house in which they boarded in Lower Town, left the city in haste on Saturday morning. The telegraph wires were put in operation and they were arrested in Prescott on their arrival there. They will be brought to the city.

BIRDS OF SPRING.—During the fore part of last week several flocks of small birds which are not usually seen before spring opens, or is on the eve of opening, were flying about the city, but the cold weather which prevailed in the latter part of the week, and the snow on Saturday, frightened them away again. Weather-wise people have been seeing signs of spring for a month past, but yet there is no spring.

CANADIAN WINES.—Mr. G. Crawford, salesman of the Canadian wines, from the Ontario vineyards, may still be found at the Russell House, where samples of the above wines may be seen. They are represented by those who have tasted them as excellent and unadulterated. Professor Croft, who has submitted these wines to chemical analysis, declares them to be perfectly pure and contain no ingredient that is not natural to the grape. The wines can be obtained only through Mr. Crawford, who leaves to-morrow.

ADELINE.—We have received from the composer and publisher a very pretty song and chorus with the above title. The music is by Mr. Edwin Gledhill, professor and teacher of music, of Toronto, and the words are by Mr. E. B. Shuttleworth. The song is very much admired by lovers of music wherever it is known. Mr. Gledhill is a rising man in his profession. He is the author of several good things, but this is his best. It is full of pathos and good music, and is destined to take rank among the favourite songs of the day. It is published by Nordheimer, and can be had at Orme & Son's.

CLEAR THE TRACK.—Our attention has been called to the fact that the sidewalks of Elgin-st., and on that leading down to the rink, are loaded with pulverized ice and snow, so that people who desire to go to the nightly exhibitions there held find great difficulty in walking over it, and suggests that the Board of Works should send a portion of its corps of labourers in that direction to clear the track. But it is not only in the interests of the velocipede and its votaries, that this request is made, for there are a great many other good ratepayers who are interested in the matter. So if friend Kinsella can send some of his men for that purpose, he will make many friends.

POLICE COURT—SATURDAY.—Thomas Lynch was charged with disorderly conduct and breaking windows. Case adjourned.

John Foster was charged with using abusive language to people passing on Sussex-st., and was fined $2 and costs.

Andrew Hacklett was charged with obstructing the sidewalk in company with others at the corner of Rideau and Sussex-sts. This being the first case of the kind brought up for a long time, the Magistrate discharged him with the assurance that if he is brought up again on a similar charge, he will inflict on him the full penalty.

Catherine Murphy was charged with assaulting Catherine O'Brien by throwing water on her; fined $1 and $1 costs.

Nicholas O'Brien was charged with beating his wife. Mrs. O'Brien stated that he had in his fits of drunken passion threatened to take her life. She wished to have him bound over to keep the peace. He was, therefore, bound in $200 and two sureties in $100 each. The wife's temper was represented to be as bad as her husband's worst fits, and the principal cause of them.

A SAD CASE.—Some days ago a young woman wandered into the house of a family in Upper Town, but did not speak, and her general appearance seemed to indicate that she was of unsound mind. She wore no shoes nor had she a shawl, or any other winter covering over her thin cotton dress, and we believe was without a covering for her head. No information could be obtained from her as to where she had come from; but the family whose house she had fortunately entered being humane and charitable people could not think of turning her away, and, therefore, kept her for several days. Not being able, however, to obtain any information of her previous life, or whence she had come to them, the chief of police was informed of the facts of the case, and she was removed to the station. There on Saturday morning she sat with the backs of her hands resting on her knees, and seemed to be gazing with a quiet, vacant stare into the palms, apparently unconscious of all around. Loud conversation was going on about herself, but she heeded not a word. It was then she was recognised as being Kate Ryan, and it was learned that she is hard of hearing. A gentleman who had known her from a child, and whom she knew, shouted to her, and called her by name, but she paid no attention to him, nor once lifted her eyes from her hands. Another gentleman touched one of her hands, when she drew it away, as if instinctively; then taking the other hand, and asking her in a friendly way to shake hands, she drew that away also, and stood up and walked away without apparent anger, or any other feeling, to the other end of the bench, and sat down again. It appears that a little while ago she lived with Mrs. McKenna in the capacity of servant. Mrs. McKenna accompanied her to the quack doctors, who flourished here for a few days, to be treated for partial deafness. What produced the mental disease under which she labours is not known, but should be investigated.

A REAL CASE OF DESTITUTION.—On Wednesday last an English family of the name of Manning, came to this city in circumstances of the utmost destitution. Their story is as follows: John Manning, his wife and two children, left this city about a year ago to settle in Clarendon, whither their married daughter and her husband had gone about a year previously. The two families lived together in the same house in Clarendon, and the old man, by trade a weaver, worked for the neighbours, and found plenty to do. He saved a little money and laid up provisions, flour, pork, &c., for the maintenance of his family through the next summer, when he intended to come to Ottawa, in the expectation of earning more than he could earn there, and so return to them in the fall with the fruits of his labour, probably in the hope of thus building up a home for himself in that place. Their prospects seemed to be good for the fruition of their hopes, and in a little while the energetic man was to come to the city. One evening all the family went out to visit a neighbour, and after an absence of about two hours left to go home. At some distance from the house they saw a light, which alarmed them, and they ran as fast as possible to see if it was their home on fire. They were not long kept in suspense, for, on a nearer approach the dreadful reality burst out in flames before their affrighted gaze. Their home, and all it contained, were a prey to the devouring element. At the sight of this the man who had fought fearlessly in many a battle in India fell down and swooned. He recovered to find his helpless family around him on the snow of a Canadian winter; without a home; without food. All their savings were burned up together with clothing, and even the little money that had been hoarded; but that which afflicted the old soldier most was the loss of his medal for brave conduct in India, and wherever called on to fight his country's battles. That was melted perhaps with his money. Searching among the ruins afterwards, bits of molten silver were found, but not the prized medal. Little else remains to be told. They all came on to this city, walking a distance of sixty miles, and over such roads! One of the children, unable to perform the journey, was left at a house on the road to get a lift from the first kindly disposed person who should be coming by with a sleigh. The St. George's Society have made some provision for them, but there is room for other aid. A good many things are