NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opening New Establishment—C. P. Dorlon
Notice—Carroll Ryan.

The Ottawa Times.

Office: 38, Sparks Street.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1870.

☞ *For interesting reading matter see First Page.*

The first instalment of the new Canadian silver has been received in Montreal amounting to $36,000 in ten and five cent pieces.

Out of 642 emigrants assisted to Canada by the Clerkenwell Emigration Club last season, only one (a child) has died. This fact speaks volumes for the healthiness of the Canadian climate.

The British Columbian delegates had a long interview with the Government yesterday. There is every reason to believe that terms will be arranged, which will be satisfactory to all concerned. The delegates expect to leave on Tuesday next.

There appears too much reason to fear that the Fenian prosecutions in the United States will turn out as in 1866, to be mere shams. The fact is that the sympathy of the American people is so entirely with the men who seek to rob and murder Canadians, that it is almost impossible to find a jury of twelve men to convict them.

A clerical gentleman named Hanson has lately been addressing a series of letters to the London *Times*, the object of which is to prevent emigrants from coming to Canada. He admits that wages are much higher in Canada than in England, but then he says the price of tea and broadcloth is also higher, while "the charge for oranges and marmalade is simply enormous." Oranges and marmalade do not form the usual diet of our labouring classes, so that the fact of their scarcity will not be likely to prove an insurmountable barrier to intending emigrants. A clergyman who knew Mr. Hanson when in Canada, says:—

"Mr. Hanson is a comparative stranger to this colony, and I feel bound to say I believe him to be a gentleman unfit, in consequence of his wretched state of health, to write fairly or dispassionately on such a subject. He is always seeing a lion in the way."

We regret the condition of Mr. Hanson's health, but now that he has returned to a country where oranges and marmalade are to be obtained, at more reasonable rates, he might be better employed then in seeking to prevent able-bodied men who do not require, those delicacies from coming to a land where they would be able to earn a far better living than they can in England.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.

In another column will be found a letter addressed by the Board of trade of this city to His Excellency Sir John Young, on the relations now existing between Canada and the Government and people of the United States, and more especially in reference to their disgraceful conduct on the occasion of the late Fenian raid. We need hardly say that we have much pleasure in publishing such a document, for we believe that if anything can awaken the Americans to a sense of what their obligations are to a neighboring people, it will be the expressed opinion of our business men such as those who are represented by the Ottawa Board of Trade. Public journals and political orators may be sometimes accused of exaggeration and intemperance, but when calm, thoughtful, commercial men speak in such decided language, we may rely upon it that the spirit of the entire community is thoroughly aroused, and that Canadians have made up their minds to bear no more of that shuffling policy which the United States Government has for some years pursued towards this country. It is for the American Government and people to decide whether we are to be friends or enemies; they can no longer shake hands with us with one hand, and pat the Fenians on the back with the other. That state of things, to use a Yankeeism, is "played out."

The Board of Trade request, His Excellency to lay the whole facts of the case before the Imperial authorities, and the press and people of Canada unite in making this request. As we have before pointed out, it is time that England knew the truth, it is time that Mr. Thornton had some other employment found for him besides complimenting the United States government. The late raid occurred with the connivance of the American authorities. They knew that it was to take place, and they made not the slightest effort to prevent it. Under these circumstances it becomes the duty of the Imperial Government, to demand of the United States the full payment of all the expenses incurred in defending the frontier, and a distinct undertaking that in future, all such lawless enterprises shall be checked in time. The issue must be fairly met now; it cannot, without danger of yet more serious complications, be longer evaded.

Sir George Cartier's Speech Last Night

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR:—The popular and energetic leader of the French Canadian element in the Cabinet, gave his countrymen a valuable piece of advice during the course of his speech to-night. Speaking of the objects of the different national societies in Canada, and the large amount of benevolent work they have done, he offered the suggestion to his hearers whether the time had not arrived, when the people of this great appendage of the British crown might with propriety *sink their distinctive national characteristics and unite together in forming one Canadian national society.*

The suggestion was received with very lively tokens of approbation; and, although, Sir George Cartier is not the first of our statesmen who has given utterance to the same patriotic idea, it is my humble opinion, highly creditable to him, as the representative of a race who are extremely sensitive of any seeming encroachment on their nationality that he should have the moral courage to enforce it upon his compatriots. Depend upon it, Sir George Cartier has sounded the proper key-note at the present time. If we are to be a distinctive nationality here, we ought to be one, in name, feeling and purpose.

Yours respectfully,

A CANADIAN.

Friday

INDEPENDENCE AND ANNEXATION.

The *N. Y. Tribune* and the *N. Y. Sun* are endeavouring to persuade themselves and their readers, that there exists in Canada just now, a species of Ku Klux Klan, the object of which is to bring about the annexation of British America to the United States. We are told that the headquarters of this society are in Montreal, but affiliated associations are to be formed in all parts of the Dominion. It is a pity that some further particulars of this precious organization are not given. Are the official titles which were adopted by the original Ku Klux Klan appropriated by these Canadian traitors? If so, who is the "Grand Wizard," who the "Grand Dragon," while what son of Montreal will venture to assume the title of "Grand Giant of the Province?" The rank and file of the old Ku Klux Klan were called "ghouls;" the name might be maintained with propriety. Seriously speaking we do not believe that the people of Canada have any cause to be much alarmed about the proceedings of the "Union League," as it is called. The *Tribune* wishes the members of the an impartial manner. So far as the Western Transportation Company's influence is concerned, it cannot amount to much, seeing that that organization has for some years ceased to exist. We are glad to know that the Department of Public Works are quite satisfied with Mr. League Godspeed, but we do not believe that its hopes and wishes will have much effect. It is very kind of the *Tribune* and the *Sun* to devote a large portion of their editorial space to the subject, and to point out to Canadians the great advantages which they would derive from giving up their country and their nationality. Who can doubt that we are kindred nations while Americans bestow so much attention to our affairs? When we remember that for many years we have proved so hopelessly perverse and obstinate, the attention of our devoted American friends seems even more touching.

Although we are not given those details as to the organization of the League which we could have wished, there are some important confessions made by the New York *Sun*. It says:

"The object for which the managers of the Union League intend first to strike is the independence of the Dominion. They understand that the British Government cannot consent to the direct annexation of their colonies to another country, and accordingly they design first to secure their independence, and then to bring about the annexation as soon afterwards as possible. This feature of the new movement is not unreasonable; but it may well be doubted whether the movement for independence can be much advanced by a society which confesses at the outset that it has not a sincere interest in that object."

Now, although no secret society formed for the objects spoken of, could long have any existence in Canada, there is, no doubt, some truth in the above remarks. One plain indication of the detestation with which Canadians regard the idea of annexation is found in the fact that no man dare avow himself openly to be an annexationist. We are not addicted to mob law in this country, nor are we in the habit of settling our political differences by a recourse to bowie knives and pistols, still we should not envy the position of a man who avowed annexation principles among,—let us say the stalwart farmers of Carleton county, for instance,—so what few annexationists we have in the country, and we could almost count them on our fingers, not daring to avow their real intentions, come out under the garb of independence men. They profess to be warmly attached to Britain, in fact, they love the Mother Country even better than Canada, for it is, in a great measure, in the interest of the former that they desire to see this country robbed of Imperial protection and set up on its own account. We have always looked upon this "Independence" movement as a sham, as a device to bring about annexation, and not an honest endeavour to make this country prosperous, or to give its people real independence. We agree with the New York *Sun* in the belief that the movement "cannot be much advanced by a society which confesses at the outset that it has not a sincere interest in that object."

We cannot altogether blame the Americans for encouraging the men who call themselves "Independents." It is natural enough that they should wish to grasp this country and compel its people to become American citizens. Unlike Goldwin Smith, however, Canadians doubt whether they are "worthy" to assume that title and prefer remaining as they are for the present. Still the Americans want us and our country. They want our fine canals, our rich fisheries, our fertile lands, and our newly acquired North West Territory. Therefore, they very naturally say "Be independent, don't cling on to mother England's apron strings now that she wants to be rid of you." But we can assure them in good faith that their labour is all in vain. They have nothing to hope from the "Independents." The ultimate object of these wily gentlemen has been so thoroughly exposed, that there is no chance of their making any proselytes. What we do blame our American friends for is, their extreme gullability. If they would take the smallest amount of pains to discover what is the real state of public sentiment here, it would be well for both countries, and would eventually result in a much better feeling between the people of Canada and the United States. But while the unfounded stories of correspondents hard up for a sensation are accepted as Gospel truths, and New York editors for want of something better to do, gravely comment upon them as if they were worth the paper they are printed upon, we can never expect Americans to know much of the real feelings of Canadians.

The Rev. C.C. Foote, of New York city, entertained his congregation, a short time since, by relating the following marvellous history of a young lady of his acquaintance: This young lady was angry with her husband; so angry that it made her sick. The doctor was called in. Conceive the scene; the lady raving with irrepressible fury; Dr. Sangrado wielding his lancet and affirming by the shade of Hippocrates that she must be bled. She was, and there upon, her reverend biographer states, "her blood was found to be full of froth and foam, so much so that it overflowed the bowl that was held to catch it, and also a milk pan." The specific cause of the phenomenon is not open to question. It was all the result of her ungovernable rage.

THE DAWSON ROUTE.

The Toronto *Globe* lately made some very wild statements utterly unfounded on fact, in reference to the route to the North West, inasmuch as they were contemptory of Mr. Dawson, of course the Montreal *Daily News* "accepts them as confirmatory of its strong condemnation of Mr. Dawson." Among other accusations which the *Globe* makes and the *Daily News* accepts is, that "more than $200,000 have already been spent, though the road is not half built." This is entirely incorrect. Mr. Dawson's original estimate for "a preliminary line of communication," as stated in his report last year, was, for the Lake Superior section $80,000; for the Lake region $79,000; and for the Fort Garry section $87,000, the total amount being $247,000, or say in round numbers $250,000. The amount expended up to the middle of April was as under,

Fort Garry section	$46,657
Fort William "	67,208
Survey of water route	6,424
	$113,989

Reference is made in the *Daily News* to the North West Transportation Company of Toronto, and it is asserted that if this Company would withdraw its "political influence," Mr. Dawson "would come to the ground like a spent rocket." The writer of this cannot know much of the honourable gentleman who presides over the Department of Public Works. We do not believe that any amount of "political influence," from Toronto or elsewhere, would induce Mr. Langevin to keep Mr. Dawson in his present position for a single day, were he not thoroughly convinced that he is, in all respects, a capable and entirely efficient officer. Mr. Langevin may or may not "pride himself on his Lower Canada antecedents," as the *News* says he does. We believe, however, that he prides himself far more, on discharging the functions of his important office in an energetic and in Dawson's conduct, and that the line of route proposed by him will be strictly adhered to. We explained in a former article the reason why the boats were sent round by the river Kamanistiqua instead of overland. The troops have not been delayed for a single hour by the road makers, nor can the road already made be a very bad one, when heavily laden waggons can travel from twenty-five to thirty miles over it in the course of a day. We certainly must confess that we do not know what the *Daily News* means when it says: "He," *i. e.* Mr. Dawson, "has not the faintest appreciation of geological difficulties. He selected the crest of a Laurentian range for a road—though he might have found a level plateau to the north."

Mr. Dawson's road is, for the most part, parallel with the course of a river not inferior to the Ottawa in size, and it does not require much geological knowledge to teach us that streams of this magnitude do not often flow along the "crest of a Laurentian range." We do not pretend to say what motive inspires these constant attacks upon Mr. Dawson. Probably, however, he will be able to survive them, sustained, as we believe he is, by the knowledge that he is doing the best that can be done under the circumstances, and that his course, thus far, meets with the approval of the Government. It is a pity, however, that reckless assertions, such as those to which we have referred, should be made, the incorrectness of which can be so easily ascertained by a little enquiry.

SUMMARY.

DOMINION.

One Company of the 60th Rifles, forming the advance guard of the Red River expedition, has arrived at the Mattawan or Sheabandowan river.

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island has been dissolved. The nomination of candidates will take place on the 11th, and the election on the 18th of July next.

The fast trains on the Grand Trunk are having a good effect all over the country. From Halifax we learn that mails from Toronto and Hamilton, Ont., were received in four days—the usual time being from six to seven days.

The Toronto printers are to have an excursion on Saturday next, the *City of Toronto* will convey the party to the scene of festivity. A programme of sports and games has been prepared, and a list of valuable prizes.

A Militia camp will be formed to Laprairie in the beginning of July. Over 1,000 volunteers will camp out.

By the last mails we observe, that the English proprietors of the Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway had been requested to send their certificates of ordinary shares to the Secretary of the Company in London, for the purpose of endorsing them for extinction and passing them over to the Secretary of the Grand trunk for registration in that Company.

The Kingston *Whig* says: Dr. Barker, coroner, was called on to hold an inquest on the body of a poor woman, who had died in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, from the effect of a burning she received on Wolfe Island on Tuesday, through her clothes catching fire from a kitchen stove. She was brought to the city on Wednesday morning and taken to the hospital in a very sad state, her legs and body being frightfully burned. Dr. Sullivan did all in his power to alleviate her suffering, but she was in great agony until death relieved her.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Disraeli's new novel is attracting more attention on the Continent than is usually bestowed on English works of fiction. Ponderous reviews of the book have appeared in numerous German newspapers and magazines; and the leading Italian literary journal introduces it to the notice of its readers as the production of the eminent "Lord Disraeli."

The English national debt, at the close of the last year, was £748,276,183, and since then the sum of £7,000,000 has been converted into a temporary annuity. The debt is now less than it has ever been since 1813. It is no less than £120,000,000 below the amount it stood at in 1815, and £70,000,000 below the return of 1857, at the close of the Crimean war and Indian mutiny. The interest of this debt is £26,840,000 a year, but £4,500,000 is temporary only, and will expire in 1885. The permanent charge is less than it has ever been since 1812.

Professor Darwin declines an honorary degree from Oxford on the singular ground of his delicate health.

The London *Telegraph* says that the Rev. Newman Hall has just declined an invitation to a church in Chicago, with a salary of $10,000 per annum.

The London *Daily News* gives an account of the late fearful accident in the Alhambra Palace, London. The *News* says:

This popular place of amusement has a high reputation for its ballets, which are produced on a scale of great magnificence. Of this class is the spectacular ballet of "Les Fleurs du Jardin," in which a great number of coryphees take part, and which formed part of the programme last night. The opening portion passed off successfully, but in one scene, in which the majority of the corps de ballet make their appearance on an elevated platform or trap, the audience were horrified by seeing them precipitated to the lower stage, and by hearing, above the strains of the orchestra, the crashing of timber and the screams of wounded women. The curtain was immediately lowered, and the performances suspended, and messengers were despatched to the nearest police station for assistance. The police were promptly in attendance with stretchers, and it was discovered that eleven of the coryphees injured, owing were to the fall of the trap. The majority of the sufferers were removed to their homes, and the remainder to the Charingcross hospital, where every attention was shown to them.

A man named Alexander Clark, about 85 years of age, resides at Aviemore. He is hale and hearty, his hearing is acute, and he can read small print without the aid of glasses. But, what is more wonderful, he lost every tooth in his head four years ago, and is getting four new front ones. The *Elgin Courant*, which tells this story, says that not only the old man himself, but a good many of those acquainted with him, testify to the truth of this statement.

A most inhuman and barbarous act was perpetrated on the 27th May, near Moynalty. A man named William Dolan, residing at the townland of Ballinsave, was the victim to this latest act of "Rory of the Hills." Four men, it appears, sought Dolan on the day named, at his own house, but failing to find him there they went in search of him if the neighbourhood, and having found him at work in a field, they told him "he was the very man they wanted." While two of them held the unfortunate man by the head and neck, a third cut off a portion of one of his ears with a penknife, and threw the detached piece on the ground. The savages then scampered off.

UNITED STATES.

Dr. Walter H. Foster, of Philadelphia, has mysteriously disappeared, and it is feared that somebody has made away with him.

A girl of 13 years of age cut the throat of an infant from ear to ear with a butcher's knife, near Boyerstown, Pa., on Wednesday. The precocious creature then took to the woods and has not since been seen.

Out on the frontier, in Kansas, audiences at the theatres have an original way of applauding actors and actresses. They give a regular Indian yell, patting their mouth with their hands all the time. A certain Eastern actress was so applauded, that it frightened her, so she ran out the back way, hired a carriage, and rode twenty-five miles to the nearest railroad station, leaving the play in the middle. She said she was afraid they would scalp her.

Alvin Adams, just thirty years ago, began to run an express between New York and Boston. He was his own messenger, and on his first trip his way bill was worth less than four dollars. The Adams' Express Company, with its immense business and wealth, was the result of that humble beginning.

According to the American press, their Government paid, at the close of the late Fenian raid, $80,000 in returning the invaders of Canada to their homes.

Virginia has twenty-five million acres of woodland.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Gen. Von Moltke, the great Prussian strategist, is nearly blind.

The differences between the King of Holland and the new President of Venezuela in reference to the seizure of the mail steamer *Houfleur* are still undecided.

Cabral, the insurgent chief in San Domingo, has formed an alliance with the mountaineers of the Seibow district said to be the most warlike people on the Island.

The French International Society of Workingmen have issued a manifesto, declaring that their organization has never been a secret one.

The King of Portugal received the new American Minister a few days ago. The usual formalities were observed. Saldanha, the real King, was honoured with a great popular demonstration on Sunday. Twelve thousand people were present.

In Paris, a workman drinking with a companion, offered to bet that he could kill him with a single blow of his fist. The bet was accepted, the blow dealt, and the man fell dead.

The *Agence Havas* narrates that at Nagy Bun, Transylvania, a few day ago, there burst a water-spout, by which eighty houses were destroyed. The corpses of 200 persons were found strewed in the fields, and fourteen others have been got out of the river at Schatzburg.

Nature states that the gradual destruction of fish in the rivers of Germany by the unrestricted fisheries has begun to attract serious attention, and the evil is beginning to be felt also in the coast fisheries.

His Holiness is going to take good care of his friends. It is announced that immediately after the adoption of the dogma of infallibility he will create fifteen new cardinals, and will select them from among the most active champions of infallibility. The desire of the fathers to speak on the question is so great that the discussion will not be closed until the 6th of July.

Napoleon's troublesome gout is better. He suffers little pain and the swelling has gone down.

Down in Naples the brigands are being pursued with the utmost vigor. It is stated that only one band of seventeen men remains to be extirpated. On the 20th ult., the criminal tribunal of the city pronounced sentence on the brigands belonging to the band that some time since held Mr. Moens so long a prisoner. Three of these freebooters were condemned to death, nine to the galleys for life, five to twenty years do., and three to a three years' imprisonment without hard labor.

"Punch" on the Fenian Raid.

We have given the opinion of several English papers on the Fenian raid. We must not omit Mr. *Punch's* remarks on the subject:

"The Colonial office received from Sir John Young, Governor General of Canada, a telegram to the effect that the Fenians were much demoralized, and were finding their way home in cattle trucks. Next to a hurdle a cattle truck is about the most appropriate conveyance for Fenians that can well be conceived. Persons unacquainted with military language may wonder how it can be possible for creatures destitute of a moral nature to be "demoralised." Fancy the state of a cattle truck full of demoralized Fenians. It would, of course, have to be disinfected before an owner of stock could possibly think of putting into it a lot of any decent beasts."

As they skulk into New York Mr. *Punch* goes forth to meet them, and welcomes them home from the war with the following cheerful ditty:

"Fenian rogues colleagued in crime,
Marauders, once more they have failed this time,
Scum of the earth, which alone to skim,
The hangman is meet, and base work for him!
Lo, brothers, lo, the thieves run fast,
The rascals off sheer, and the danger's past."

Then he gives a short alphabet for the use of infant Fenians:

"A for America, land of the free,
B stands for Britishers bred up in C,
C stands for Canada, Colonists too,
D for the duty they gallantly do.
E stands for England, friendly with A,
F for the Fenian, running away,
G stands for "Got him,"—and A holds him fast,
H stands for "Hang him,"—and so that's the last."

Canada and American Filibusters.

His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in Council.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—The Council of the Board of Trade of the city of Ottawa respectfully place before Your Excellency and Council the following statement of facts connected with the external relations of Canada to the Government and people of the United States, under the belief that a calm consideration of all the circumstances will be attended with such alterations therein as shall be in a great degree beneficial to the interests of this country and in a lesser degree to our neighbors, with whom we wish to live on terms of peace and amity.

It is a matter of historical record that the policy of the United States has been directed through a long series of years to the acquisition of Canada; that this has been the principal object to which the efforts of successive administrations have tended admits of no doubt, and that success would ere this have attended the endeavours of the United States Government were it not that the people of Canada universally prefer their own institutions.

In order to bring about a forced union the Government and legislature of the United States abrogated the reciprocal commercial treaty which for nearly eleven years existed between that country and Canada, and in June, 1866, the same year in which the treaty was abrogated, in violation of international obligations, neutrality and the respect which one nation should entertain for another's territory, let loose armed objects were the forcible separation of Canada from the British Empire, her conquest in the interest of the United States, and the humiliation and enslavement of the Canadian people, and it was not till they had been repulsed at the expense of many valuable Canadian lives that the then President of the United States interfered to save the remnant of the invaders from the punishment their crimes merited.

Since that period a society, known as Fenians, purporting to be composed of Irish emigrants, but in reality citizens of the United States and subjects of its Government, have been organized and allowed, in defiance of all international law, to drill soldiers, provide munitions of war, organize troops, and actually levy war on the Dominion of Canada from within the United States.

That in the month of May last they crossed the Eastern frontier in battle array and were defeated by the Canadian and Imperial troops in action at Eccles Hill and at Trout River, that the remnant of the defeated bands sought shelter within the territories of the United States, by whose officers they were protected and comforted. That the whole of this attempt of levying war was well known to the President and Executive Government of the United States at Washington and that no interference on their part was attempted till the invaders were defeated in the field, and then so very inefficiently as to lead to the protection of those marauders instead of punishment for their attempted crimes.

The proclamation of the President warning those people of the consequences of violating the neutrality laws was issued on 24th of May, the action at Eccles' Hill was fought on the 25th and at Trout river on the 27th of the same month, and in neither case was there one United States soldier to enforce obedience to its provisions. Moreover, those American citizens were allowed to form depots of arms, ammunition, and provisions at convenient points along the frontier, with the full knowledge and cognizance of the people and government of the United States who took no measures to prevent such unmistakable warlike demonstrations. While Canada has scrupulously fulfilled all neutrality obligations, extending to the United States every courtesy within their power of her Government and people, and which it would be very inconvenient to them to be obliged to forego, commanding as she does the outlets of the great lakes to the seaboard; an act of studied and insolent discourtesy and unfriendliness was perpetrated by the Government of the United States in refusing to allow Canadian vessels to pass through the 3,000 feet in length of the Sault Ste. Marie, canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior, the only piece of canal in the possession of the United States, under the pretence that these vessels were carrying contraband of war, whereas, in reality, they were laden with stores for men engaged in building a waggon road across the summit between Lake Superior and navigable waters flowing into the Hudson Bay.

This attempt to interfere with a matter of mere internal policy was uncalled for, unprecedented, and entirely out of place, especially as the people of the United States had been allowed to transport troops over Canadian railways and munitions of war through the canals belonging to that country during the contest with the Southern States, in which the latter had acquired the legal status of a belligerent and all the rights appertaining thereto, while in the case of the Red River expedition nothing of the kind had occurred or was anticipated.

A course of action of this description pursued throughout has been productive of great and serious loss to Canada, and that less cannot be measured by the actual amount of money expended for the necessary military operations but it must be measured by the loss of value to the country by inducing a feeling of insecurity, taking our agricultural, commercial and manufacturing population from their various industrial pursuits, by the deterioration of value in funded property and by the loss inflicted on commercial and real estate by fear of invasion and plunder from an enemy who is enabled by the shelter given by the United States to elude the fate which would have long since overtaken him. An examination of the *Press* of the United States will prove that these allegations are well founded, for therein, with hardly an exception, the so called *Fenian Raid* has been chronicled and encouraged.

Therefore, feeling every confidence in the measures adopted for the country's benefit by your Excellency and your advisers, we address you asking to have this matter put before the Imperial Government in order that satisfaction may be demanded from the United States, a full money compensation for the losses sustained and security that measures will be at once taken to prevent a repetition of those attempts in future.

The Council of the Board of Trade feel great satisfaction in complimenting your Excellency's Government on the promptitude with which the late invasion was met and defeated, and congratulate the country in having such an efficient Militia Department, as well as feel proud of the bravery, gallantry, patriotism and discipline of the soldiers of Canada. But it is not satisfactory to find a large proportion of the British Press falsely assuming that *great credit* is due the President of the United States for *promptitude* and *loyalty* by which the world is given to understand that it was through his exertion alone the defeat of the movement was caused, while, on the contrary, the proofs are clear and distinct that every facility was afforded the invaders, that he did nothing whatever to prevent the consequence of their acts, and this is most emphatically pointed out in Lieut. General Lindsay's address to the Canadian soldiers for which the thanks of the country is due, as it is the utterance of a statesman and a general. We are persuaded that the existence of friendly relations with the United States are precarious, and at any moment a contest may be precipitated, deplorable in the extreme, but of which or its consequences Canada would have no cause to dread, and we are of opinion that the whole of the questions existing between Great Britain and the United States should be speedily adjusted, as such a course would preserve the people of Canada from the dangers surrounding measures of international law and the adjustment of vexed questions, and enable them to assert in who were friends or who foes, in case of being compelled to defend their country and institutions; seeing that the Canadian people are as much component parts of the population of the British Empire as the people of any English Shire, it is a source of far greater annoyance to find that they are slighted and misrepresented at home than it would be to repel invasions of American citizens, although the same might be specially designed in Washington and patronized in London, we are satisfied your Excellency and Council will be supported by the whole people of Canada in bringing this matter before the people and Government of England.

Signed on behalf of the Council of the Ottawa Board of Trade.

ALEX. WORKMAN,
President.

G. H. PERRY,
Member of Council, Secretary *pro tem.*

Ottawa, June 20th, 1870.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Ormond's Exchange Offices, 19 Sparks street.

MONTREAL

MONTREAL, June 24.

The body of Mr. Abbott, drowned at St. Anne's on Sunday last, was found yesterday evening.

It is stated that Mr. W. H. Calvert, formerly of St. John's, has been transferred to Montreal as Vice-Consul.

There was a largely attended meeting of the Bar yesterday afternoon at which resolutions of sympathy were passed and regret expressed at the death of Christopher Abbott, D.C. L., and also for the late W. F. Gardner, Esq., Advocate.

The flour market has been generally steady.

Wheat is spoiling fast. Holders are anxious to push it off as soon as possible.

A Lacrosse match will be played to-morrow on the Montreal grounds, between the Crescent and the 2nd twelve of the Montreal Club.

Greenbacks bought at 11¼ and sold at 10¾.

Silver bought at 6 and sold at 5½.

5-20's sold at 12 to 14.

QUEBEC

QUEBEC, June 24.

The 69th Regiment Quadrille Club, composed of non-commissioned officers and privates, gave a ball at the Citadel last evening, in the same room in which the Sergeants gave their ball the previous evening. The guests enjoyed themselves greatly.

From sea last night—ships *Flora, Amarath, Margaret* and *Ainsta*. This noon—ships *Balmoral* and *Janet*.

From Montreal—3 barques, ballast, for Quebec.

Locals uninteresting.

There was a procession this morning in celebration of St. Jean Baptiste day. Trees lined the streets, &c. The band of the 69th Battalion, with the officers, turned out, and everything was very much as in former years.

Weather very fine but excessively hot.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.—The *Times* money article says that American exchange tends downwards owing to the prospects of the grain trade and the completion of arrangements for the repayment of dividends.

The Hudson Bay dividends have been suspended, owing to the difficulty in the Pembina region.

One hundred emigrants left this city yesterday for Canada in the steamer *Lake Erie*.

Keble College, Oxford University, named in honour of the late Rev. Mr. Keble, author of "The Christian Year" was opened to-day.

Mr. Chapman, publisher of Mr. Dickens' works, publishes a statement that only one half of Mr. Dickens story the "Mystery of Edwin Drook" has been written, and no one will be permitted to finish it.

QUEENSTOWN.—The Steamship *City of Manchester* has arrived, all well.

CORK.—Serious riots occurred here yesterday, masters having hired a great number of Germans, displacing Irish tailors. A meeting of the latter was held, and a strike resolved yesterday afternoon, the Irish tailors stopping work, and soon afterwards rioting commenced. The strikers attacked the shops of their employers. The police charged on the rioters and succeeded in restoring order. A number of citizens who volunteered to aid the police were stabbed. All quiet now. Many arrests have been made.

LONDON.—The House of Lords to-night discussed the amendments to the Irish Land Bill.

Baron O'Hagan, recently elevated to the peerage, delivered his maiden speech.

The Duke of Richmond moved, in amendment, reducing the amount of compensation to the tenant for eviction, which was adopted.

Without further action on the Bill their Lordships rose.

In the House of Commons Mr. Otway informed the members that the Government had taken steps to recover the amount of British claims on Brazil.

The House in committee considered the Educational Bill. Mr. George Dixon opposed the permissive and compulsory clauses. He favoured freedom for all schools and colleges, but believed that nonconformists objected bodily to increased grants for denominational teaching. He denied the charge that the national school league advocated the exclusion of the Bible from schools. Mr. Austin Bruce defended the measure.

The religious element is due to the fact that it was the developement of an existing system.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bruce's remarks the House went into Committee of Supply and adopted several votes.

It then went into Committee on the Licenses Bill, on which progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

Six survivors of the ship *Mercurea*, from San Francisco, lost off the Brazillian coast, have been brought to Liverpool. They were rescued from Desert Island, upon which they they remained fifty days.

CORK.—Several persons, engaged in the riots of yesterday, have been arrested. The damages to persons and property in the affair prove to have been serious.

Evening.—The city is in a state of great excitement again, in consequence of a renewal of the disturbances of yesterday. Riotous crowds gather in the streets. They have been repeatedly dispersed, but they reform and continue to attack the houses of master tailors. Several constables have been wounded.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—At a meeting of the Ecumenical Council on the 8th, Cardinal Quido, Archbishop of Boulonge, made a long discourse against the infallibility scheme.

The Princes of the House of Orleans have addressed a letter to the deputies of the Corps Legislatif, on the occasion of the motion made by the Marquis Depiere, relative to the recall of the Princes of both lines of the Bourbon family. The Princes say:—In the presence of this proposition we cannot keep silence. Since 1848 we have protested against the law which exiled us. Nothing has pastured the exile since we come to renew our own protests. It is not grace we demand; it is our right—a right belonging to all Frenchmen, of which we are deprived. It is our country which we ask, which we love, which our family has always loyally served, from which none of our traditions separate us, and whose name alone, even causes our hearts to beat. Nothing can replace our absent country.

TURKEY

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The *Gaceta* states that 2,000 people were lost in the great conflagration in this city.

AMERICAN NEWS.

WASHINGTON.—Thirteen vessels, one-third of all afloat, are in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Rear Admiral Lee proceeds thither to supersede Rear Admiral Poor, with positive instructions to protect all American citizens in their rights.

New York.—An expedition composed exclusively of professors and students of Cornell University, whose purpose it is to study the geological and natural history of the great Amazon basin and to make a series of careful observations along the line of the coast between the mouth of the river and Bahia, sailed to-day.

The announcement of the failure of Jas. Boyd created quite a sensation on the street this morning. The failure will not be over $100,000.

NEW YORK.—The *Tribune's*, Washington special says:—The speedy withdrawal of Secretary Fish from the Cabinet, is no longer a subject of doubt, and there are the best reasons for the statement that the acceptance of his resignation will be insisted on as soon as the name of his successor is chosen. The President is anxiously casting about for a suitable person upon whom to bestow the high office, and as soon as this point is settled, Secretary Fish will retire and his name will be sent to the Senate for confirmation as Minister to England in place of Mr. Motley, to be removed.

It is reported that Mr. Motley has not met the expectations of the Administration in his dealing with the British Government, and that he has not carried out in the vigorous manner expected the instructions which he has received from time to time, from the administration in regard to the *Alabama* claims.

The mention of Fish's name in connection with the English mission, is believed to foreshadow a more positive policy in the settlement of the claims against England.

WORCESTER.—An explosion of nitro glycerine took place here to-day, killing Timothy Cronan and injuring thirty others. None dangerously. Twelve houses were demolished and many others shattered.

NEW YORK.—The *World's* Havana correspondent says that President Grant's message to Congress on Cuban affairs was telegraphed in full to that city by the Spanish Minister at Washington, and was soon after printed on hand bills by the official paper and distributed through the city. It produced the greatest joy among the Spanish citizens and volunteers, and the President's name was shouted everywhere with enthusiastic "vivas."

The steamer *Minnesota*, from Liverpool has arrived.

Facts and Fancies.

Thermometer 96°. in the shade.

We clip the following information from a contemporary which is important if true:

Ice is indispensible this hot weather. Cooling beverages are meeting with a large consumption.

Light play—freaks of lightning.

The rules of croquet have been changed in several important particulars by English players.

The piano manufacturers of London turn out 104,000 pianos a year.

England has 2,500 collieries.

Mexico has established a school for the blind.

Figs grow very abundantly in South Carolina. They ripen twice a year, and compete, when dried and packed, with the foreign imported ones in the home fruit market.

Mark Twain says he used to publish an agricultural paper but it was a failure. The following is one of his useful hints to farmers:

Turnips should never be pulled—it injures them. It is much better to send a boy up and let him shake the tree.

A young Chinaman has been cut off, as to his head, and sent home by his countrymen in San Francisco, because he was too much of a lion among the Celestial belles.

Minnesota farmers think their fortunes would be made for the coming year if Russia would kick up a little fuss with the sick man of Constantinople.

A Minnesota preacher supplies nine churches, his circuit being 170 miles long. Last year his entire salary was $209.60.

Chicago owes the modest little sum of $11,000,000, and wants to make it $15,000,000.

A lady died in New York the other day from taking an over dose of camphor, which is usually considered a very safe medicine.

A man in Cincinnati the other day insured his son's life and then murdered him to obtain the insurance money.

☞ T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & CO.'S GREAT CLEARANCE SALE STILL CONTINUES: EXAMINE OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

A Pertinent Question.

From the New York World.

Grant, who dealt the death-blow to the Confederacy when it reeled and tottered from exhaustion, is now in the White House; Sherman, who made the brilliant march from one end to the other of the undefended State, is head of the army; honors, military and political, money, place, and commendation have been lavished on others who fought for the Union; but why is it that Sumter Anderson is left so near a beggar that he has to sell his military library to some second-hand book stall, and repair, after the fashion of the widow of Mr. Lincoln, to some small, cheap German village to live? Are Congressmen too busy portioning out the public lands and money to their outside partners to care for the man who fired the great heart of the nation to those efforts which have made these Congressmen rich and mighty as they are?

ALKABAZAR.

The long suffering and much-injured public is earnestly requested to possess its soul in patience for a few days longer. The Fenian bubble has for the time at least, been bridged over, and confidence and the sense of security are returning. In a few days it is hoped and believed that "Alkabazar," will have safely arrived, and that we shall have the happiness of publicly announcing the gratifying fact.

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have ever used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs, colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Love is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE CELEBRATION.

Yesterday being the grand national holiday of our French fellow citizens, it turned out in force to celebrate it in the usual ceremonies. From early in the day the sport, white and blue, floated from numerous house tops and flagstaffs throughout the city, and the streets through which the procession passed were well bordered on either side with emblematic maple, and ornamental festoons and drapery were suspended across the streets, which on the whole gave evidence of the taste of those by whom they were arranged. Of our French citizens, we presume, few, who were able, came out and attend or witness the ceremony failed to do so, and of the popular nationalities there was a fair representation.

The day was the hottest experienced this year, and we are inclined to think the heat was such as would have quelled the ardour and love of country of many.

THE CATHEDRAL.

The interior of the Cathedral was handsomely decorated with maples, flags, &c., and presented a very fine appearance, and notwithstanding the temperature of the weather the church was crowded to repletion.

THE MASS.

About half-past nine o'clock the procession formed at the Canadian Institute, having marched through some streets, returned to the Cathedral, and commenced mass.

Divine Service commenced at 10 o'clock. The Mass chosen for the occasion was that by Mercadante in B, the different parts of which were well rendered by the choir of St. Joseph's Church and by others, under the able directions of the Very Rev. Father Chaborell. Mr. Guess presided at the organ, and it was sufficient to say how well he performed his part. Solos were sung by Madame Gelinas, Mlle. Bourget, Miss Grison and Mss Leduc, and by Messrs. M. Blain de St. Aubin, Gauthier, Vermette and Morier, in an excellent manner. Mr. Werner played "Picta" on the violoncello most feelingly and at the Elevation Miss Clara Pelletier sang with great effect "La Benediction" of Meyerbeer.

The Rev.