between his teeth, hastened to throw some water on the coals. Then he pointed to the mattress.

"If you have any mind for it," said he to me, "you can sleep."

He blew out the candle, and seated himself with his two acolytes in the back part of the room against the wall. I threw myself on the bed, murmuring a prayer that Heaven would send the assassin.

The hours rolled by. Midnight came. The silence was profound. I could scarcely believe the three men sat there with eye and ear strained to catch the least movement—the slightest sound. Minute after minute passed slowly—slowly. I could not speak. A thousand terrible images chased each other through my brain. One o'clock struck—two—yet nothing—no one appeared.

At three o'clock one of the policemen moved. I thought the man was coming—but all was silent again as before. I began to think that Madoc would take me for an imposter, to imagine how he would abuse me in the morning. And then my comrades, instead of aiding, I had only riveted their chains.

The time seemed now to pass on too rapidly. I wished the night might last forever, so as to preserve at least a ray of hope for me.

I was going over the same torturing fancies for the hundredth time—on a sudden, without my having heard the least sound—the window opened—two eyes gleamed in the aperture—nothing moved in the garret.

"They have gone to sleep!" thought I, in agony of suspense.

The head remained there—motionless—watchful. The villain must suspect something! Oh! how my heart thumped—the blood coursed through my veins! And yet cold beads of sweat gathered on my forehead. I ceased to breathe.

Several minutes passed thus—then, suddenly, the man seemed to have decided—he glided down into the garret, with the same noiseless caution as on the previous night.

But at the same instant a cry—a terrible, short, thrilling cry—vibrated through the room.

"We have him!"

Then the whole house was shaken from garret to the cellar by cries—the stamping of feet—hoarse shouts. I was petrified by terror. The man bellowed—the others drew their breaths in quick gasps—then came a heavy fall which made the floor crack—and I heard only the gnashing of teeth and clink of chains.

"Light!" cried the terrible Madoc.

By the flame of the burning coals, which cast a bluish light through the room, I could deemly see the police officers crouched over the body of a man in his shirt sleeves; one held him by the throat, the knees of the other rested on his chest; Madoc was roughly clasping the handcuffs on his wrists. The man lay as if lifeless, save that from time to time one of the great legs, naked from knee to ankle, was raised and struck the floor with a convulsive movement. His eyes were starting from their sockets—a blood-stain foam had gathered upon his lips.

Hardly had I lighted the candle when the officer started back with an exclamation:

"Our dean!".

And all three rose to their feet, looking at each other with pale faces.

The blood shot eye of the assassin turned toward Madoc, his lips moved, but only after several seconds I could hear him murmer:

"What a dream!—Good God what a dream!"

Then a sigh, and he lay motionless again.

I drew near to look at him. Yes, it was he, the man who had overtaken us on the road to Heidelberg, and advised us to turn back. Perhaps even then he had a presentiment that we would be the cause of his ruin. Madoc, who had recovered from his surprise, seeing that he did not move, and that a thread of blood was oozing along the dusty floor, bent over him and tore asunder the bosom of his shirt; he had stabbed himself to the heart with his huge knife.

"Eh!" said Madoc, with a sinister smile. "Monsieur the dean has cheated the gallows. He knew where to strike, and he has not missed his mark. Do you stay here," he continued to us. "I'll go and inform the provost."

I remain with two police-agents watching the corpse.

By eight o'clock next morning all Heidelberg was electrified with the news. Daniel Van der Berg, dean of the woollen-drapers, possessed of wealth and position such as few enjoyed, who could believe that he had been the terrible assassin?

A hundred different explanations were offered. Some said the rich dean had been a somnambulist, and therefore not responsible for his actions—others, that he had murdered from pure love of blood, that he couldn't have no other motive for such a crime. Perhaps both theories were true. In the somnambulist the will is dead, he is governed by his animal instincts alone, be they pacific or sanguinary, and in Master Daniel Van der Berg, the cruel face, the flat head swollen behind the ears—the green eyes—the long bristling mustache, all proved that he unhappily belonged to the feline family—terrible race, which kills for the pleasure of killing.

A Great Convenience.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—The Canada Central Railway is a great convenience to all those who reside in the vicinity of Brockville, Merrickville, Smith's Falls, Perth, Carleton Place, Almonte, Arnprior, Sand Point, and the country around those places, who require to go from any one place to the other, or to the city of Ottawa; it is also as great a convenience to the Ottawa people who require to visit any of the places above-named. Any one leaving Ottawa at 9 o'clock in the morning can be at Perth, Brockville or Sand Point about 12.30, and can spend about four hours either in pleasure or business, and return to Ottawa by 8.30 in the evening, or persons leaving either of those places by the morning train will arrive in Ottawa at 12, noon, where they will have over five hours for the transaction of business and can then return by the evening train, which leaves at 5.35, and be back to their homes before 9 o'clock.

None but those who have travelled over the Canada Central can form a correct idea of how great a convenience this road is, running as it does in connection with the Brockville and Ottawa Railway; the road is smooth, the cars are comfortable, and the employees are civil and obliging, and at the same time very careful in the discharge of their duties.

Yours truly,

"AN OCCASIONAL TRAVELLER."

Lord Shaftsbury said some time ago that not more than two per cent of the workingmen of London attended any place of worship. The statement occasioned doubt, but it is said to be verifiedy by wider inquiry and observation. The Earl professes himself to be overwhelmed by the statistics. He urges the Church of England to enlista new order of men, and new methods of operation. He wants working men to preach, and desires to see Bishops in lawn holding forth in the open air. It would appear that the secularist authorities have spread a network of complete organization over England. They possess an effective system of tract distribution, and command eloquent and persuasive lectures. They have female propagandists, who are, in some respects, more effective than male speakers.

A numerous Stock of Ribbons, just marked off.

Our Novelties in Laces, Millinery and General Fancy Goods.

T. HUNTON SHOOLBRED & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Notice—A. Rowe.

A Rifle Sweepstake.

Customs Department—R. S. M. Bouchette

The Ottawa Times.

Office 39, Sparks Stree

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1870.

Sir Francis Hincks returned home on Saturday.

Honourable John Hamilton is staying at the Russell House.

We hear that the School Trustees will hold a meeting on Thursday next for the purpose of reviewing the management of affairs in the past, and preventing a recurrence of those impositions which have taken place.

We have been informed by some of the most respectable Aldermen in the city that the brother-in-law of "Shoo Fly," who now holds a high civic position, stated in public Council that if he ("Shoo Fly") had "his deserts, it is in the P——y he should be and not in the City Council."

The vessels comprising the Canadian squadron for the protection of the fisheries will be recalled at once for the season. They have performed most valuable services during the summer, and have done much to promote the prosperity of the Canadian fishermen.

ANNEXATION.

A day or two since we published a somewhat lengthy extract from an article on Canadian affairs, which appeared in the last number of *Blackwood's Magazine*. In the pages of "Old Maga" any reference to the colonies of the Empire is certain to be accompanied by some friendly and encouraging remarks, and both as British subjects and Canadians, we cannot avoid feeling grateful to that staunch Conservative periodical, for the loyal and determined fight which it always makes against the anti-colonial theories of certain political doctrinnaires of the day. The paper to which we refer, however, contains one passage to which we feel bound to take exception, and that is when showing that the annexation of this country to the United States would prove a grievous injury to the Mother Country, the writer asserts that Canada would be benefitted in consequence.

We feel sure that we are only expressing the views of a very large majority of the Canadian people when we say that we do not believe this, that we have no faith in Democratic institutions, and that we believe the future welfare and progress of the country are far more safely assured under existing circumstances, than they would be if we formed a portion of the American Republic. We are aware of all that can be said in favor of annexation; of the large amount of American capital which might be employed in the development of the resources of the country, of the probable rise in the value of real estate, &c.; but without alluding to the increased burden of taxation which we should be called upon to bear, and without reference to the little real sympathy which exists between the people of Canada and the citizens of the neighbouring Republic, the present condition of political affairs in the United States is of itself sufficient to deter any nation from desiring to unite its future destinies with theirs. The utter disregard which is paid in the States to the views and rights of a minority, the fact that four or five millions of Southerners are kept in the Union by the force of military power, the alarming prevalence of lawlessness and mob rule, all these things, which are the natural and unavoidable results of Democratic rule fill us with misgivings as to the future of the "Great Republic." Believing as we do in the superiority of our own institutions we cannot help feeling that the mission which the people of this country have to accomplish upon this continent in the future is a high and noble one, and that it is one which is not only fraught with important results to ourselves but to the entire human race.

The people of Canada seek for no more intimate relations with the United States than they have at present. They desire their friendship and wish them prosperity, but, as we said before, they have no faith in the American form of Government, nor do they believe that their prosperity would be permanently increased by annexation, but the contrary. The interests both of Canada and the mother country demand that the colonial tie should be maintained, that if possible it should be made yet stronger than it is at present, and that colonial affairs should be recognized by Imperial statesmen as among the most important questions with which they are called upon to deal.

THE POSITION IN FRANCE.

The surrender of Metz marks another important epoch in the great European struggle. The interest is now all centred in the siege of Paris, and if that city falls France is helpless at the feet of King William. Had it not been for the fortifications erected round the capital the war ere this must have terminated, and the Prussian Monarch have dictated terms from the Tuilleries. How long a city containing two millions of inhabitants can sustain a bombardment and a siege is perhaps questionable, but the fact that valuable time has been gained in consequence of the existence of these fortifications, may and possibly will even yet be productive of favorable results to France, and enable her to obtain more advantageous terms than she otherwise could have hoped for. Unless an armistice is arranged within a few days we may soon expect to hear that the bombardment of Paris has commenced. The destruction of that beautiful city with its rich store of works of art and scientific treasures would be a world wide calamity, and although we suppose it might be justified by the rules of war, such an event would be a disgrace to the boasted civilization of the age. We cannot of course enter behind the scenes and learn what diplomatic action has been taken by the great neutral powers to avert such a catastrophe, but it seems only reasonable to imagine that the united efforts of Great Britain, Russia and Austria should be sufficient to induce the Prussian monarch to consent to such terms of peace as, under the circumstances, the French might with propriety and without disgrace accept. If it should prove that this really has been the case, and that it is the French Republican Government urged on by men like Victor Hugo and Garibaldi who have refused to accept reasonable terms, a terrible responsibility rests upon their shoulders.

For the sake of France it is most earnestly to be hoped that the men who now rule in Paris will be induced peaceably to make way for the establishment of a more stable form of Government. Supposing peace proclaimed, and the invading armies withdrawn from French soil, it is very much to be feared that the condition of affairs would not be much improved, so long as the present Government attempted to exercise authority over the whole country. It is not recognized by other powers, nor is it sustained by the will of the people; large districts in France still firmly adhere to Imperialism, and regard Republicanism with repugnance, while the "Reds," on the other hand, have raised their blood-stained flag in many places, and threaten to involve the country in anarchy so soon as the war with Prussia has terminated. The Legitimists would also probably make themselves heard and felt, and would clamour for the restoration of the old Bourbon line.

Meanwhile the feeling of animosity against Napoleon is evidently not nearly so strong as it was in France. Every day the opinion, which we think is the correct one, seems to be gaining ground, and the fact that he was betrayed by those in whom he had trusted is more generally recognized. We have always held the belief that Napoleon was more "sinned against than sinning," and we think that when the true history of this tremendous tragedy is written, it will be found that such was really the case. However ambitious and unscrupulous he may have been, we believe that he was true to France, and that while plotting and intriguing for the secure establishment of his own dynasty upon the throne, he ever sought also with steady persistence the aggrandizement and permanent prosperity of the nation over which he ruled.

A SILLY STORY.

In the course of his speech in London on Monday evening last, Mr. Mackenzie alluded to the Honourable Mr. Howe's visit to Manitoba, and accused him of insulting the loyal settlers of the province in the person of Dr. Schultz. It appears that when Mr. Howe and his party were seen approaching Winnipeg, the worthy doctor, animated by a laudable desire to do honour to one of Her Majesty's Ministers, hoisted a small pocket-handkerchief flag, about a yard square, from one of the windows of his habitation. But when the Provincial Secretary arrived opposite Dr. Schultz's residence he is represented as having become exceedingly angry, and with the air and manner which Oliver Cromwell may have been supposed to have assumed when he ordered the removal of the mace, to have exclaimed, "take down that rag," alluding to the pocket handkerchief called by courtesey a flag, as before mentioned. We have no hesitation in asserting that the whole of this story is utterly unfounded in fact. It is, we believe, true that the Provincial Secretary very soon after meeting with Dr. Schultz became impressed with the opinion that whatever his ability might be, he was utterly lacking in prudence, and in consequence determined that he would not in any way become identified with him. For this reason when Dr. Schultz asked Mr. Howe to visit him the invitation was with thanks declined. But the "rag" that Mr. Mackenzie talked about continued to fly for some time afterwards, nor had Mr. Howe anything to do either directly or indirectly with its removal. The Opposition must be "hard up" for ammunition indeed when they are obliged to resort to such a nonsensical story as this.

WILD STATEMENTS.

Among Opposition papers just now there seems to exist an irrepressible desire to vie with each other in announcing a variety of utterly unlikely and in many cases impossible changes in departmental and official circles. A day or two since the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* telegraphed to his paper, that Dr. Tache was to be removed from his position as Deputy Minister of Agriculture, &c., and announced a number of changes and appointments which would follow in consequence. The Montreal *Witness*, not to be outdone by its Western friend and fellow-worker, tried its hand at the same game, and we must confess that as a promulgator of statements, the untruthfulness of which must be apparent to almost any one, the "only religious daily published in Canada" is a great success. Not that its fictions are nearly as ingenious as those published by the *Globe*; in striving to create an immense sensation the *Witness* has gone too far and has become ridiculously absurd. The Hon. Mr. Morris is made to vacate his position and make room for the Hon. J. H. Holton; Mr. Duncombe, of Quebec, retires into private life; and judges of the Court of Queen's Bench and of the Superior Court, are promoted to all kinds of impossible positions. The mind of a man who reads the Montreal *Witness* diligently and persistently for any length of time, must become nicely muddled, so far as any knowledge of the actual condition of public affairs is concerned. To preach the gospel of bigotry and dissension, to excite sectional and sectarian differences, and to publish statements in reference to the Government which are devoid alike of truth and reason, this appears to be the chief mission of our Montreal evening contemporary.

INFORMATION WANTED HERE.

An inquisitive correspondent wants to know very anxiously when the City Collector is going to publian the Chamberlain's letters in reply to his inquiries in regard to "the $1,000" and other monies. A very pretty bit of information is wanted here.

IN RE "SHOO FLY."

We understand that Mr. George Honey Preston, *alias* "Shoo Fly," has written an official letter to the City Chamberlain, requesting him to "whitewash" him; to which he has received an official reply. Now let us have these letters, so that the public may have an opportunity of judging how far he has been able to prove his innocence. We understand from good authority that about the year 1858, when Mr. Preston was a member of the City Council, he moved a by-law relating to the city taxes, the passage of which so embarrassed the city that no taxes could be collected for two years, and a special Act of Parliament had to be obtained, the result of which was a levy by the Sheriff. All these things are now coming to light, and we hope soon to be able to lay them before the public in *extenso*. Mr. Preston then traded off his position as City Counsellor for that of Tax Collector, and the result of his doing so may be seen to-day in Daly street and other streets of the city.

PRESENTATION OF THE CHAMBERLIN TESTIMONIAL.

As announced the ceremony of presenting Lieutenant Col. Chamberlin with the testimonial sword took place at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon in the Senate Chamber. The ceremony was a very interesting one, and notwithstanding the unpleasant state of the weather the Senate Chamber and the Gallery were filled with ladies and gentlemen comprising the *elite* of the city.

From about 2.30 until a few moments before the arrival of His Excellency, carriages, continued to drive up to the main entrance, where they deposited their freight of ladies and gentlemen, while great numbers came on foot. At a few minutes after 3 o'clock people ceased to arrive, and soon after the O. B. Garrison Artillery band struck up the National Anthem, the signal of His Excellency's arrival. He entered the Senate Chamber followed by his staff, and was received by the Usher of the Black Rod, who acted as Master of the Ceremonies. His Excellency having taken his seat, His Worship the Mayor addressed him as follows:

May it please Your Excellency,—

The citizens of Ottawa, of whom I have the honor to be the present municipal representative, having desired to testify their appreciation of the services rendered by Colonel Chamberlin at Eccles' Hill, in May last, are prepared to do so in the presentation to him of a Sword of Honor.

Your Excellency has been pleased kindly to accede to the request of the doners of this testimonial to be yourself the medium of presentation on their behalf.

I have the honor, therefore, to lay the sword before you, and to request your Excellency to permit me to express to Colonel Chamberlin the feelings of those who are represented in this testimonial.

The address, which was beautifully engrossed by Mr. David Scott, was as follows;

To Lieut.-Colonel Chamberlin, Colonel Commanding 68th Battalion (Missisquoi) Volunteers; Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and St. George, &c., &c.

SIR,—A large number of my fellow-citizens of Ottawa, deeply impressed with admiration of the signal service rendered by you to the country, in repelling with a small but gallant band of the Border Militia, the invasion of lawless marauders from the neighbouring Republic at Eccles' Hill, during the month of May last, have desired to mark their appreciation of your noble and patriotic conduct by presenting you with a suitable testimonial.

It has afforded your countrymen throughout the Dominion of Canada the greatest satisfaction to learn that your conduct and that of your brother officers, on that memorable occasion, has met with the warm approval of the Queen, and that Her Majesty has, in consequence, been pleased to confer upon you, a special mark of Royal favour. In these acts are recognized the important principles that, in the hour of danger, Canada may with perfect confience rely upon the courage and discipline of her citizen soldiers for her defence and protection; and that the Imperial authorities regard the Militia of the Dominion as a part of that constitutional force by which the honor and dignity of the British Empire shall be maintained.

As citizens of Ottawa, we rejoice that the opportunity has been afforded you of proving the loyalty and devotion of the Canadian people to the Empire, and we doubt not that the example you have so worthily set will be followed, should duty ever require it.

The pleasing duty now devolves upon me to ask your acceptance, through the representative of our beloved Sovereign, of this sword, and on behalf of the subscribers, to express the hope that you may be long spared to wear in honour that which in honour has been won.

JOHN ROCHESTER, jr,
Chairman.
HENRY J. MORGAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 29th October, 1870.

Colonel Chamberlin in replying said:

SIR,—I cannot sufficiently thank the citizens of Ottawa, on whose behalf you have addressed me, for their most generous appreciation of my services, nor yourself for the too flattering manner in which you have spoken of them. However much a just knowledge of my own merits might tempt me to deprecate your praise, or disown the merit which you attribute to my conduct, I cannot fail to be profoundly gratified at the kindness which has prompted this presentation. I only did my duty, as hundreds of others did theirs, as hundreds of thousands of Canadians would have done it, if the happy chance which fell to my lot had been afforded to them; and I accept this gift from my Ottawa friends as I accept the decoration which His Excellency the Governor General was so good as to recommend and our most Gracious Majesty was pleased to confer on me, not as won by me, but by the officers and men whom I was so fortunate as to command, together with the farmers of the county which I then represented, and who formed more than a third of my force. As their representative, and on their behalf, I venture to receive both.

If we did our duty zealously we had every incentive to do it. All were defending their homes—many, myself among the number, their birthplaces, their families, and the graves of their kindred from pollution. We had seen our fair frontier ravaged once before by a portion of this same horde of cut-throats. We resolved, if permitted—and the government and military authorities acquiesced in that course—to meet them next time at the very boundary line. Success their secured immunity for all the country behind us, as well as for our own homes. Providence vouchsafed us victory.

For myself, I feel that no feat of arms was ever more generously appreciated, or more amply rewarded. The safety of my home, the approval of my own immediate chief, (Col. Smith, to whose wise plans and advice so much was due) the thanks and congratulations of the gallant General in command of the troops, and of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, who had become our comrade in arms, were more than enough to repay me for all that I had done. That His Excellency and the General, who could best judge my work, should have recommended me for decoration, and Her Majesty should have deigned to confer it; that my new neighbors in Ottawa—among whom I am glad to reckon old friends—should so mark their good will and that Her Majesty's representative should deign to grace the occasion with his presence and approval, makes my rewards profuse which were ample before.

I am glad you appreciate as I do the spirit which has prompted the Imperial Government in its kindness towards myself and my brother officers. The loyalty of Canadians needed no stimulant; but these and other like acts, and the recent utterance of the public men of the Mother Country may serve to dispel some doubts and relieve some anxieties. I accept the beautiful sword you offer me, as a gift from loyal men, and I will take care that, if ever it is used in battle, it shall be for the defence of the British Crown and the integrity of the British Empire, for which we all fervently pray.

After the reply, His Worship the Mayor handed the sword to His Excellency, who, in presenting it to the gallant Colonel, spoke as follows:

His Excellency stated that he took part in the proceedings of the day at the instance and request of the subscribers to the testimonial, who might with all propriety be considered as representing the general feeling of the country. He had pleasure in being the medium of conveying their gift to its meritorious recipient, as he had pleasure ten days ago, at Montreal, in being the medium of conveying marks of the Royal favor to four gallant officers, of whom Colonel Chamberlin was one. His fellow countrymen present this Sword of Honor to Colonel Chamberlin in token of respect and admiration for the high qualities he displayed, and the good fortune which attended him, on a day which would remain memorable in the annals of the Dominion of Canada, for in it were crushed, and, it may be hoped, crushed for ever, the wild hopes and wicked designs of the hordes of what Colonel Chamberlin has properly called cut throats, who had so long threatened invasion and kept the country in suspense. They had certainly made formidable preparations, collected large stores of ammunition, provisions and uniforms, as well as cannon, and over twenty thousand rifles. Numbers of deluded persons were ready to take part with them, and on the move, in consequence of the reports circulated as to their strength, and the certainty of their march to easy victory. Any success, however, small or transient, in establishing themselves on Canadian soil for any short time, would have brought multitudes to their aid, and probably caused much bloodshed and led to serious complications. All these prospects of evil were dissipated by the promptitude with which the militia and volunteers flew to arms, the skill with which they were handled, and the steadiness which they displayed under fire. They showed themselves equal to the occasion, and more than a match for their assailants, who have had a lesson as to the stout resistance that awaits them. They have found a Lion in their ill-chosen path, and have probably prudently relinquished their vain imaginations as to the conquest of Canada. The repulse of the piratical bands, and the spirit shown by our Militia Volunteers, and their proved ability to defend the country against any similar attempts, have produced a general feeling and assurance of security, which finds its natural expression in such a testimonial as that now offered to Col. Chamberlin.

His Excellency then handed the sword to the gallant Colonel with these words:—"Colonel Chamberlin, I have, on behalf of the subscribers, much pleasure in presenting you with this sword. May you live many years to look upon it with rejoicing, and eventually hand it down as an heirloom and animating record to your descendents. May you enjoy your trophy in health and comfort. We all breathe the wish very earnestly as the best possible for you and the country—may you never have occasion to draw it in civil strife or against foreign enemies."

His Excellency then shook hands with the Colonel and retired.

His Excellency wore the ribbon of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He was attended by his suite: Lt.-Col. McNeill, V. C., Military Secretary; Lt.-Col. Irvine, P.A.D.C.; Lt.-Col. Bernard, A.D.C.; and Col. Willy, Commandant; Col. W. Powell, D.A.G.M.; Colonel Aumond, Major Ross, Capt. Forsyth, Capt. White, Surgeon VanCortlandt, &c., and accompanied by the following Ministers of the Crown: Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart; Hon. Dr. Tupper, C.B.; Hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B.; Hon. Peter Mitchell, Hon. Alexander Morris, Hon. C. Dunkin. Amongst other ladies and gentlemen present we noticed His Honor Judge Armstrong, Mrs. Chamberlin and Miss Fitzgibbon, the Rev. J. S. Lauder, Mrs. Tilley, Mrs. Dr. Tupper, Mrs. Dunkin, Capt, and Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Kimber, Mr. Dillon, Rifle Brigade, and the Misses Stanton, Hon. Col. Gray, M.P., Mrs. and Miss Gray, Colonel, Mrs. and the Misses Coffin, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. Morse, Superintendent of Railways in the Mauritius, Mr. J. F. Taylor, Mr. Fennings Taylor, Mr. Etienne Parent, Major Lindsay, Mr. R. S. M. Bouchette, Mrs. Thos. Ross and Miss Ross, Capt. Worsley, 60th Rifles, Mr. H. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen of Montreal, Mrs. Robertson-Ross, Mrs. Capt. Payley, the Misses Reynolds, Mr. Walsh, M.P., Mr. Currier, M.P., and Mrs. Currier, Mr. D. S. Eastwood, Mr. Remon, the Rev. Father Dawson, Mr. E. J. Langevin, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, Mr. Daniel Fraser, of Metapedia; Mr. John Lowe, of Montreal; Rev. Dr. Bedford-Jones, Rev. C. P. Bliss and Mrs. Bliss, Mr. Gilbert McMicken, Mr. and Mrs. Whitcher, Mr. and Mrs. Dorion, Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Adamson, the Misses Irvine, and others.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.—His Worship the Mayor, Chairman; Mr. Henry J. Morgan, Secretary; Mr. Alexander Gibb, Mr. Francis Clemow, Mr. Alderman Mosgrove, and Mr. M. J. May.

LUNCH AT THE RIDEAU CLUB.

After the ceremony was over Colonel Chamberlin entertained the Chairman and members of the Presentation Committee and a few other friends to an *impromtu* champagne lunch at the Rideau Club.

After the toast of the "Queen" had been duly honoured, Colonel Chamberlin proposed the "Presentation Committee," and in doing so expressed his sense of the services of every member of it.

The Mayor replied, and in response to repeated calls, also Messrs. Gibb and Morgan.

Several other toasts were drunk, including the "Heroes of the War of 1812," and "Mrs. Chamberlin."

The latter, proposed by the Mayor, which was as a matter of course received with three times three. Mr. R. S. M. Bouchette made a very felicitous speech in alluding to the fact that after the war of 1812, a sword of honor was subscribed for by the inhabitants of Quebec and presented to Lieutenant Rolette, an officer of the Provincial Navy, who achieved a brilliant victory over the enemy on the Upper Lake. The sword referred to is now in the possession of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence.

The last toast proposed was "Colonel Chamberlin—long life to him."

The gallant Colonel in replying took little merit to himself for the success of the engagement at Eccles' Hill, which he said was due to the energy, pluck and endurance of the brave fellows whom he had the high honor to command on that occasion. A very pleasant gathering was brought to a close at six o'clock.

To hand, our Autumn Shade in "Jessephine, best Kid Gloves," also "Jouvins (gous medal) new colours at 75ct. per pair.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBREAD & Co.

All the New Materials in Dress Goods, French Merinos, both Plain and Fancy, VeryCheap.

HUNTON, SHOOLBREAD & CO.

The City Collector.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—Without entering into the controversy regarding the non-payment of the taxes into the hands of the City Chamberlain by the officer charged with the duty, I beg to say that, according to my reading of the law, the School Trustees have the remedy in their own hands, for if they choose they can appoint their own Collector, and, as the education tax is comparatively small, and, of all imposts, is that which is most cheerfully assented to by the community, the realization of it, immediately after the assement, would be a comparatively easy task. If this were done the money could be deposited at interest in one of the banks, and the teachers would be sure to receive their stipends as soon as they were earned. With whomsoever the fault may lie, it is certainly a very discreditable thing, that the educators of our youth should be exposed to the inconvenience and loss consequent upon the system at present in operation. There is something very loose and unbusiness-like, not to call it by worse names, in the practice of giving cheques upon an empty treasury, and so compelling the holders to resort to the alternative of having them discounted, if under the necessity, as I believe the teachers generally are, of converting them into cash. The subject is one which—leaving out all considerations of malfeasance on the part of the City Collector, of which I know nothing and assert nothing—claims the serious attention of all well disposed persons, and it seems to be about time that public opinion should make itself felt in relation thereto. Let us all bring it home to ourselves and inquire how we would like to have our rents, our shop accounts, and our salaries paid in inconvertible promises. How would the trader who has a note falling due and who to take it up, depends upon a payment from another party, enjoy receiving a cheque which, when presented at the bank upon which it was drawn was refused, with the laconic reply of "no funds!" Would he not feel that he had been swindled? And would he accept as adequate amends the information that at some indefinite future period the amount would be forthcoming? But if in addition his complaints were treated with resentment by the maker of the cheque, and he knew the said maker had it in his power to injure him, and possibly the disposition to do so, would you not conclude that his was a very hard case indeed? And yet such seems to be about the position of the school teachers of Ottawa with the Trustees' cheques in their hands. I am loath to accept as true the charges made against the City Collector, but at the same time conceive that the public have a right to expect from him or from the proper civic authority, whoever that may be, an explanation of the causes which have operated to prevent the collection of the taxes, or if collected, their transfer into the hands of the Chamberlain. All the pottering of Mr. "Shoo Fly," who seems to be the only person disposed to speak for the Collector, is beside the mark, and I really cannot discover any relevancy at all in his persistent reproduction of the assumed slight put upon the delegates to the Provincial Exhibition. The public have by this time formed their opinion of the merits of that matter, and it looks very much like a crafty attempt to throw dust in people's eyes, when a really important question to intrude another with their attention. If "Shoo Fly" can give us good and honest reasons why the taxes have not been collected, or, if collected, why they have not been paid over, I am sure the community will be glad to consider them, and to relieve the Collector from the censure which has been cast upon him, and under which, for want of a frank explanation, he is now suffering in the minds of many persons who would very much rather entertain better opinions about him. If "Shoo Fly" purposes to keep up the excitement about the delegates let him do it to his heart's content, but let me entreat him not to mix up the Collector with them. I have a right to suppose that "Shoo Fly" is himself one of the delegates, or that he is writing at their instance, as otherwise the fact of his so doing and thereby keeping them in an undesirable aspect before the public would be a very peculiar proceeding indeed, and one for which, I should think, they would not feel greatly obliged to their self-constituted champion. But be that as it may let us have the two dishes served up separately. Perhaps some one will prefer taking another meal off the "delegates" and if so let him be gratified, but the particular joint asked for by the public is the "Collector," and my word for it if the dish is served up simply and plainly cooked, or as Soyer would call it, "au naturel," there is not a citizen with a good healthful, mental and moral digestion who will not readily partake of it. Now please then Mr. "Shoo. Fly" don't give the "delegates" with "Collector" sauce, but first, if you like, the "delegates," and then the *piece de resistance*, which I take to be the "Collector," and don't you be afraid, for he will have good British

FAIR PLAY.

Concerning Mud in General, and the Suspension Bridge in Particular.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—No one can say just now that the ways of the people of Ottawa and the adjacent villages are ways of pleasantness. While enjoying the pleasant sunshine of this fine October, we are wading through perfect sloughs of despond. Nature, aided by our energetic Corporation, has succeeded in providing acres of muck which would gladden the heart of many a farmer, and enrich the soil of all the worn out farms of the County of Carleton. As respects Hull, the like of it was never seen anywhere except in some distant prairie town of the far west. The corporation of Ottawa might do something certainly to improve the crossings in the city, but of course we who live in the village of shanties have long since given up the idea of improvement at present in the condition of our thoroughfares. Municipal authorities exist somewhere, but their efforts are like legends of the shadowy past. I do not refer especially to the state of the Aylmer bridge, which is just now undergoing repairs, and is necessarily in a condition which puts your teeth on edge, or engulfs you in an abyss of mud. While Hull is not an incorporated town, we cannot expect street improvements, and must wait patiently for happier times when the village assumes the garb of a higher state of municipal justice. But what I would mention especially is the shameful condition of the Suspension Bridge, on which the Government collect tolls with the view of keeping it in order. It is always filthy, though a little pains could make it passable. The sidewalk is not continuous, but suddenly stops short and lands you in a mud hole beyond anything I have seen hereabouts where mud has pretty much its own way. On Sundays, people are actually unable to go to church unless they are willing to appear like weary, worn out travellers. The expenditure of a very few dollars would make a decent sidewalk and save a good deal of annoyance to the numerous people who walk or go by the horse cars between Hull and the city. I hope, in common with many others, that those who have charge of this public work will make an attempt to remedy this pitiable state of things.

SENTINEL.

Hull, October 29th, 1870.

Latest by Telegraph

BY PEOPLE'S LINE.

OFFICE:—G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office 19 Sparks Street.

Latest from the Seat of War.

This Morning's Despatches.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Prussian force—12,000 strong—which tried to cut the Amiens and Rouen railroad at Fornier, were repulsed after a severe fight with the Mobiles. The National Guards retreated on Sorgons. The Mobiles took one gun. The Prussians retreating fired the village with torches and petroleum.

The Orleanist peace party counts as its leaders: M. Thiers, Grevy, Guizot, Montpayroux and Lefevre. Pontatis is to be named the constituent.

Balloon voyages has ceased for more than a week.

The Italian press advocate the placing of outrage and treason to the Pope on the same footing as treason to the King.

In consequence of the calamity which befel the 'Captain,' the Admiralty detained in port the new turret ships 'Gerberus' and 'Magdala.' The channel squadron is expected home before Christmas.

The States of Germany, northern and southern, are said to have agreed to name King William as Emperor.

M. Thiers has declined a Prussian safe conduct to Paris because it requires him to go *via* Versailles.

TOURS, 30th.—A profound impression was produced here by the news of Bazaine's capitulation. The majority deem it a political move, and express intense indignation. The army of the Loire, which had been largely increased, was ready to attack the Prussians, and much was expected from it towards the deliverance of Paris. The surrender of Metz has checkee its efforts.

BERLIN, 30.—The King telegraphs as follows to the Queen: "Versailles, 29th.—The defeat of the two hostile armies which recently marched against us, warrant me in conferring on the two commanders, Fritz and Frederick Charles, the batons of Field Marshals, the first instances of such appointments in our family history.

(Signed) WILLIAM."

Kreutz Keitung says the last summons to surrender has been forwarded to the military authorities inside the Paris fortifications. The bombardment of the city will commence early next week. The Pomeranian division heretofore before Metz has gone to the siege of Paris.

General Trochu has written to King William on behalf of General Duerat.

The spoils captured at Metz include 3,000 guns; forty millions of French war funds, and twenty millions of French Civil Government Department funds.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 22.—The *Independence Belge* denies the Prussian report that there was fighting in Paris on the 25th. It has the highest evidence of perfect unity of the population.

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.

AMIENS, Oct. 28.—The Prussians were defeated at Fortmiers this morning by the troops of the line of Mobiles and a small force of artillery. The village of Bouvesse was burned by the enemy's petroleum shells.

The French still hold the railway from this place to Rouen, and the communication between the two cities is perfect, notwithstanding the reported attempts of the Prussians to destroy it.

A despatch says the Prussians have evacuated Coussille in the department of South Loire, near Chartres, after an engagement with the Mobiles and volunteers.

ROUEN, Oct. 28.—The Prefect of this department telegraphed to the Ministry at Tours, to-day, that the enemy, pursued by French cavalry, had hastily retreated upon Beauvois and Longeon.

BREMEN, Oct. 29.—Late yesterday afternoon the authorities of this city were notified by authorities in Belgium that twelve French men-of-war had just left Dunkirk, going north. The river entrances and coasts on the North and Baltic seas will immediately be placed in a state of defence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The *World's* London special of the 28th says: News of the surrender of Metz, with Bazaine's army, is confirmed here. In Government circles and among Imperialists, it is regarded as favorable to the negotiations now going on at Versailles for an armistice. The negotiations, in their original basis, involve no reference whatever to Metz, the army of Bazaine having been considered by both parties as out of the practical question. I have the points on the best authority as follows: First, that the principle of the *status quo ante* is to govern all arrangements looking to a possible resumption of arms after armistice. Second, that both belligerents are to be allowed to hold, undisturbed, their usual positions, at the time of signing stipulations. Third, that the city of Paris is to be allowed to receive daily one day's supply of provisions. Fourth, all latitude is to be given throughout the country to proceed with the election of members to the Constituent Assembly.

It is now reported that Austria has renewed her activity in support of the English negotiations, and that she is warmly backed by the Italian Government.

Intelligence has been received at the Foreign Office here, that the German authorities at Versailles have consented, upon a formal demand to that effect, couched in diplomatic but decided language of the Governments of Great Britain and Russia, to grant M. Thiers safe conduct from Tours, through German lines into Paris. It is expected that an interview between M. Thiers and General Trochu will decide the fate of the negotiations for an armistice.

A special at Bologne sends word that a few of the American volunteers, who arrived at Brest, enlisted in the 94th regiment, stationed in that city, but the majority joined Franc-Tireurs, and were at once to Tours; they were received coolly by the officials at Brest, but most enthusiastically along the road, and at Tours.

Paris dates to the 30th state that heavy and continued rains, with strong winds from the west, have forced the Government to suspend aerautic posts and no balloons have been sent up since the 18th. On the 19th a Prussian fixed a balloon which broke loose from its station above the Prussian position at Montreu-lies and was blown towards Paris till it came over the Seine at Billomcourt, where it was perforated with rifle bullets and fell to the earth. Two men of the Engineers were picked out of the wreck, one so badly hurt that he soon after died; together with damaged telescopic apparatus, a valuable note book, and a set of newly executed charts; it appeared, however, that other views made of French works were inaccurate and mostly worthless. The rains increase the difficulty which the Prussians experience in establishing their siege guns; and typhus fever already being in the camp before Paris is assuming a malignant and epidemic character. The main bodies of the German forces to the south and west of Paris continue to be carefully masked.