NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Lecture this Evening—Dr Mackern.

Views of Parhament Buildings—Stiff & Gregory.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.—*Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., 54, Park Row, New York, and 10, State Street, Boston, General Advertising Agents, are hereby authorized to receive Advertisements for the* OTTAWA TIMES.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Mail Train leaves Ottawa at..... 7.00, a. m.
Do. arrives " ..... 4.40, p. m.
Accommodation Train leaves at..... 1.15, p. m.
Do. do arrives at..... .....10.15, a. m.

☞ These Trains connect at Prescott Junction with Trains on Grand Trunk Railway for the East and West, and at Prescott with Ferry for Ogdensburgh—again connecting with Railroads for all parts of the U. S.

OTTAWA TO KINGSTON.—The Steamer City of Ottawa leaves at 7 a.m., every Monday and Thursday. The steamer Bytown at 7 a.m., every Wednesday and Saturday.

OTTAWA TO MONTREAL.—The Steamer Queen Victoria leaves the foot of Sussex Street every morning at 6:30.

THE POST OFFICE—OTTAWA.

DELIVERING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

MAILS.	DELIV'RD.	CLOSED.
East and West, by Rail, Daily,	12.30 p. m. and 6.00 p. m.	6.30 a. m. and 12.45 p. m.
Aylmer & N. Shore of Ottawa "	8.00 a. m. and 12.30 p. m.	12.30 p. m. and 5.30 p. m
Arnprior, Sand Point, Pembroke, &c., S. side Ottawa "	8.00 a. m.	9.30 a. m.
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, &c..... "	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Buckingham, Grenville and Lower Ottawa,.....	8.00 a. m.	6.30 p. m.
mptville, Osgoode, &c., Daily	6.00 p. m.	7.30 a. m.
C eises and Wakefield,..... "	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Templeton & E'st Templeton,	12.30 p. m.	12 30 p. m

RATES OF POSTAGE.

To all parts of Canada, if pre-paid by Stamps 5 cts, if unpaid, 7 cts. To British Columbia, 10 cts Letters for British Columbia, Germany and Foreign Countries generally, MUST BE PRE-PAID.

To the United States 10 cts—pre-payment optional.

English Mails, per H. & A. Allan's Canadian Steamships, via Portland, close at 9 p.m. every Thursday—postpaid 12½ cts.; via New York, every alternate Saturday, at Noon, postage 17 cts; via Boston, every alternate Monday, at Noon.

REGISTERED LETTERS must be prepaid, and postaid thirty minutes prior to the closing of mails.

☞ Office hours—8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

The Ottawa Times

OTTAWA, JUNE 8, 1866.

A telegraphic despatch of last evening informs us of further Confederation victories in the New Brunswick elections. In the county of Westmoreland four Unionists were returned. In St. John's county the Confederate candidates were returned by large majorities. It is a fact worthy of note that of the defeated candidates Mr. Anglin polled the smallest number of votes. This is pretty good evidence of the drift of public opinion upon the great Provincial question of the day.

His Excellency's Speech, to be delivered this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Ottawa, will probably commence with the expression of a hope that the members of both Houses, may find the new buildings, erected to carry out Her Majesty's decision, convenient for the transaction of public business, and creditable to the country. An allusion may be made to the Intercolonial Council of Trade, assembled by His Excellency last year at Quebec, to the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the appointment of the West Indian Commission. The papers on all these subjects will, no doubt, be promised to be laid before Parliament.

The Fenian threats and preparations, so long and so openly made in the neighboring States, for months past, will form a leading topic in the speech. A hearty tribute of admiration for our brave volunteers, and a feeling expression of sympathy with the families of the slain, may follow. A hope will be, perhaps, expressed that suitable provision should be made for the widows and orphans of our brave defenders.

Cordial acknowledgment will, we believe, also be made of the promptitude of action on the part of the commander-in-chief, of Admiral Hope, and the officers and men of Her Majesty's army and navy now in Canada.

The necessity for immediate legislation, in order to enable the authorities to deal in a summary manner with the captured invaders of our soil, and spies and traitors, against whom similar measures must be taken, will probably be indicated.

The Civil Code of Lower Canada coming into operation on the 1st August, and the early preparation of the Code of Procedure, will also probably be alluded to.

The highly satisfactory state of the revenue will naturally be a subject of congratulation.

The present position of the great question of the Union of the Provinces, is now such as to justify His Excellency in expressing the hope and belief that the completion of the scheme may be found possible during the present session.

A hope will be further expressed, it is thought, that the next meeting within the walls of the Ottawa Buildings will not be confined to the representatives of Canada alone, but embrace also those of all British America.

At last we have something like proof that the American Government is in earnest to stop the further proceedings of the guilty men, who without rhyme, reason or provocation of any kind, have organized bands of desperadoes to invade our soil, ravage our property and destroy our lives. The action now taken, might, with just as much propriety, in fact with much more propriety, have been initiated three months or more ago, for the purposes of Messrs. Roberts, Sweeney & Co, were then as openly avowed, and their preparations as patent, as they are to-day. The slowness of the American authorities has occasioned us the loss of some valuable lives; the disablement of two or three score of promising young men, now crippled and helpless; the destruction of a large amount of property, and the expenditure of probably half a million of money, if not more. Why we should have been exposed to these injuries it would be difficult for any honest minded American to say, and yet we find a very large proportion of the American press rejoicing over the wrong, while the rest, with just an honorable exception here and there, look coolly on rather sympathise, than otherwise, with the scoundrels who have wrought the mischief, and who threaten us with more. The cause of this singular and unjust state of opinion in the Republic is compounded of envy, jealousy, egotism, wounded vanity, and gross ignorance of our real condition. They have for many years cherished the idea that in good time, and at an early day, Canada would drop like a ripe apple in their lap. Their overweening self-appreciation has caused them to wonder that we should not see the incalculable advantages which *they* see would accrue to us from a change of allegiance, that is from political affiliation to Great Britain, to the superlatively greater good of co-partnership with them—the most free and enlightened nation warmed and vivified by the sun. They do not seem to believe us, when we tell them we prefer the kind of government under which we live. It baffles their sagacity to discover how this can be; they cannot understand it, and they get angry with us for our amazing obtuseness and stupidity. They seem really to have believed that they were enriching us by the system of commercial interchange which existed for eleven years, and finding us unwilling at the end, to understand it as a bribe for coming into the Union, they thought, at least the Pottering portion—a very large portion—did, that they could coerce us by cancelling the agreement. If their real sentiments were known, they expected we would be so dismayed, so discouraged, and so crippled that in a short time we would come, hat in hand, humbly supplicating them to forgive us our trespasses, and lift upon us again the light of their countenance. But nothing of this having come to pass,—the exact reverse being much nearer the truth—they have become vexed, embittered, or as the French express it, *navres* (deeply wounded in the tenderest part.) They see we do moderately well by ourselves; that we have fine timber, wheat, and wool which they must have and cannot do without, and for which they must pay us in money. They see we are proposing to extend our trade relations with other countries, and that there is every probability we shall soon have a large commerce with places where they now are the chief traffickers; where, in fact, they have acted as middle men for the British Gulf Colonies. They see we can import goods at duties which will make our cities the purchasing markets for all the border States. They know that they can't help an immense amount of smuggling by their own people, and that it is not our business to prevent them. They see we can stop their navigating the St. Lawrence and St. John rivers, and so cut off their outlets to the seas; that we can collect heavy tolls upon large portions of their exportable produce; that we can stay their fishing in our waters—a privilege worth to them really as much as the cotton crop; and they see many other things which they had before refused to see, but which, now seeing, they gape at in amazement and chagrin. Then they hide in their hearts a great jealousy of British influence on the continent. They are impatient of having for neighbours people who seem destined to resist the Monroe doctrine, and to perpetuate the rule of England to the latest times. During their war they were especially offended because our country was, as it were, a harbour of refuge to the unfortunate Southerners. They could not hunt them out, and were often wrought up to a pitch of frenzy by the bold utterances of some of our journals, forgetting that we had papers which, more strongly still, advocated Northern interests. Then a few young Confederates made a small raid upon one of their villages, and they used this as a pretext for the most unseemly threats and abuse of every thing Canadian and British. We immediately did all we could in the way of reparation, and effectually interposed a barrier to all future incursions of the kind. Had we known that a raid was contemplated? Had they informed our Government, as it was their duty to have done, that such a thing was afoot, and as we have informed theirs again and again, of the Fenian movement, there would have been no St. Alban's raid. But though they had well paid and zealous emissaries in our cities they did not discover the conspiracy, yet they blamed us because it was hatched, and hatched, probably in their own territory. This raid they now put forth as an excuse for their bitter jests, and jeers, and taunts, at our tribulations, or at the tribulations they seem to think we are writhing under; and so, apparently stands the case at present. Well, we cannot help the wretchedly poor spite and more wretched irritation of our cousins, but we can hope that they will get over these nasty feelings. Their Government has now attempted to do its duty and we are thankful for it; but we may as well say that, whether or no, we were quite prepared to take care of ourselves and of the Fenians too. All we asked was fair play, and if the authorities at Washington had left us to manage our invaders ourselves, and only refused them aid and comfort, we would have shown them what a really patriotic, united and loyal people can do, when they are put to it. But we repeat that we are glad the American Government has moved, for in so doing it has done itself honour and shown that its professions were sincere. It has put itself right towards us and our fatherland, and we are therefore relieved from any fears on the score of continued peace and good will between the two countries. The President has given an additional proof of an earnest, honest spirit, and consequently has earned an increase of respect in this country.

COUNTY COUNCIL—NEPEAN.

In obedience to a special summons from the Reeve, the Council met at the Town Hall, Bell's Corners, at 4 o'clock, p.m., on Wednesday, June 6, 1866. Present: The Reeve, Deputy Reeve, and Messrs. Quinlan, Davison, and Clark.

The Reeve stated that his object in calling this meeting was to suggest that aid should be given to the wives and families of the volunteers, inhabitants of this Township, who are now absent on military duty. The suggestion was thoroughly and heartily approved by every member of the council, and it was

Moved by Mr. Quinlan, seconded by Mr. Davison, and unanimously

"*Resolved*,—That the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per week be granted to the wife of any member of a volunteer company who is now, or may hereafter be, absent from home on military duty, and who is a resident of the Township; that the clerk obtain from the commanding officer of each company a list of the married men in his company, who are from home on actual military duty; and that such list be placed in the hands of the Township Treasurer, who is hereby authorized and required to pay the said sum of two dollars and fifty cents weekly to the wife of every man on the said list who may apply for the same. Such payments to commence on Saturday, the 9th day of June, inst., and to cease immediately upon the cessation of the actual service of such volunteer."

(Signed.) JOHN DAWSON, Reeve.

Certified,
F. W. HAMMS, Clerk.

LOCAL NEWS.

PERSONAL.—John Tobin, Esq., M.P.P, from Halifax, arrived in town yesterday.

SALE OF CITY PROPERTIES.—The sale of valuable city properties, by H. McLean, Auctioneer advertised for Tuesday 12th inst., has been postponed. Due notice of the time when this sale will take place, will be given.

MEETING OF DRILL ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE.—The Drill Association Committee met at the Albion Hotel yesterday afternoon, when books were opened for the reception of names of members. The Committee meets again to-day, for the purpose of furthering the object of the Association.

CANADIANS ABROAD.—A letter has been received by Mr. Andrew Leaming, of Gatineau, from Mr. McGarr, formerly of Hull, now in New York, stating that as soon as the news of the Fenian invasion reached New York a meeting of Canadians was held, when fifty young men, determined not to see their country dishonoured, volunteered to come home at once and fight their country's battles against the Fenians. The letter calls upon people not to suppose that the Fenians are anything better than a vile set of worthless scoundrels. The young Canadians in New York we are assured will never forget the land of their birth.

STRAYED.—A Son of Mr. Alex. Kirkwood, of the Crown Lands Department, left his home corner of Esther and Frank streets, Chapman's Block, on Wednesday morning, to come into the city on an errand; and about 9 o'clock was seen on Sparks street. He had with him a small willow basket waggon, since which time no trace of him can be heard. He is eleven years old, had on a white felt hat, Wellington boots, and black summer coat. Any information regarding him, will be most thankfully received by his parents, who are in deep distress of mind, on account of his unaccountable absence.

DAILY TELEGRAPH.—Messrs. Robertson and Cook, of Toronto, have entered the arena of journalistic life with a daily paper of the above name, in Toronto. The *Telegraph* is an evening paper, and the Metropolitan city fills a gap, in the newspaper line, long wanting. It is a neat, spicy sheet, not quite so pretentious, as some of its larger *confreres*, but far more piquant and racy. The Local Department is in the hands of Mr. J. R. Robertson, who has but few equals, if any, in that peculiar line in Canada. We wish our new *confrere* an abundance of success.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Pressure on our space prevented us from noticing, yesterday, the admirable rendition of Shakespeare's tragedy of Richard III., on Tuesday evening, by the Townsend company. Mr. Townsend enacted the "Crooked-backed Tyrant" to perfection, eliciting great and deserved applause. Nor must we forget to mention the admirable acting of Mrs. Townsend, as the Queen; Miss Florence Grosvenor, as Lady Anne, and Mr. Harry Townsend, as the Earl of Richmond. This evening (Friday) a grand entertainment will be given, to celebrate the opening of Parliament. See advertisement in another column. We heartily wish Mr. Townsend all possible success.

VOLUNTEERING IN NEW EDINBURGH.—Last evening a meeting of the residents of this flourishing suburb was held for the purpose of organizing a Drill Association for home protection. The Rev. T. D. Phillipps was called to the chair, Mr. Surtees appointed secretary. The chairman explained briefly the object for which the meeting was called. Thirty-five members were enrolled; and the following officers elected. Captain Mr. H. D. Burritt, Lieutenant Henderson, Ensign R. Surtees, Sergeants Bray, Clark, and Lumsden. The Chairman and Mr. Burritt, were named as a committee to prepare the Nominal Roll and secure the recognition of Government. It was deemed advisable to proceed meanwhile with the drill; and the members enrolled will meet for the purpose this evening at 8 p.m. After a note of thanks to the Chairman, and a few remarks from the Captain thanking those present for their selection of himself, the meeting—which was a very unanimous and enthusiastic one—adjourned. We congratulate our suburban friends on this prompt and energetic proof of their patriotism.

M. P. P's IN TOWN.—Legislative Council Members: Honorables Ferrier, Mills, Chas. Wilson, Duchesnay, Bureau, Alexander McCrea, Crawford, Letellier, Hamilton, (Inkerman) Hamilton, (Kingston), Fortier, Ryan, Skead, Panet, Bolton, Perry, Laterriere, D. M. Armstrong, Read, Aikens, Simpson, Bull, McDonald. Legislative Assembly: Messrs Chambers, Rymal, Biggar, Amos Wright, Wells, Rose, Holton, Dufresne, F. Dorion, J. S. Ross, Knight, Burwell, Bowman, Duckett, Bourassa, Brousseau, Poulliot, Lajoie, Huot, Harwood, Shanly, Cauchon, Cornellier, Morris, Powell, J. D. McMonier, De Boucherville, Gagnon, Morrison, Gibbs, H. Street, Wilson, Robitaille, Fortier, Alonzo Wright, W. Ferguson, C. Wilson, Labouteller, Magill, Stirton and Cowan.

POLICE COURT.—E. Germain, charged with being drunk and disorderly, was allowed to go by paying costs. He was also charged with assault and battery; fined $1 and costs. John Doucette, charged by W. Benoit with assault; case dismissed. John Quinn, a private in the Volunteer Company from Bell's Corners, who joined the Company in this city a little while ago, was charged with obtaining goods under false pretences. He had, as appeared in evidence, bought a second-hand coat, paying for it with a ten dollar bill of the broken Colonial Bank. The bill was sworn to by Constable Davis as being for some time in the possession of Detective O'Neil, and kept by him in a desk that stands on a table in the Council chamber, which desk also contains a variety of curious articles, such as counterfeit coins, and dies for making them; counterfeit bills, skull-crackers, jimmies, skeleton keys, rope ladders and other things, which that indefatigible detective has from time to time collected for his museum, from those unwilling contributors who depend upon such things for their livelihood. This desk has lately been broken open, some of the bills taken out, and made bad use of in this city. How John Quinn came into possession of the bill in question is not known; he says he got it at card playing. The desk was all right up till Monday, and on Tuesday afternoon certain of its contents were missing. About this time Captain Powell's Company used the Chief's office as a guard room, and the guard had full possession of the Council chamber, as well as the chief's room, and it was sought to be shown that the prisoner got it out of the desk. Mr. Ross who defended the prisoner, thought that there were other parties who had free access to the Council chamber, whose antecedents rendered them much more suspicious than his client. John Quinn could show an honorable discharge from Her Majesty's service, in which he had spent ten years without a stain on his character. The learned counsel asked the witness if he thought the desk was opened by any of the City Council? the answer was of course in the negative, and a smile of incredulity played upon the faces of the audience and even mouthed the cheek of the court. When Mr. Ross quietly observed that things had been stolen there—a By-Law for example. The case was adjourned until the afternoon, to consider some points of law. In the afternoon the prisoner was brought up pursuant to adjournment, when it was again found necessary to adjourn till to-morrow.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

(Per Montreal Line.)

The Proclamation Being Carried Out.

Fenians Put off the Cars at Watertown and Antwerp.

No More will be Allowed to go North

WATERTOWN, N. Y., 7th.—Two car loads of Fenians, on their way North, were put off the train at this place, by officers in command at this post, acting under orders from General Meade. A party were also put off the morning train at Antwerp. No more will be allowed to go North.

It is officially reported from Malone that the Northern campaign has fizzled. The principal officers are arrested, and the men are leaving for home.

NORFOLK, 7.—There has been a great Fenian demonstration to-day.

Major Dermott, of New York, and Lieut. J. R. Roberts, raised 83 recruits for the Fenian army here to-day, all of whom are very enthusiastic, and ready to go to the front as soon as transportation is furnished them.

They paraded the streets with green and American flags flying, but their proceedings were suddenly brought to a close, by the Marshall here threatening to arrest the leaders under the President's Proclamation.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO "TIMES."

The Fenians at St. Albans.

Their Determination to Invade Canada.

MONTREAL, June 7, 5 p.m.

It is reported here that Roberts has been placed under arrest in New York, and that Gen. Sweeney has been released on his own recognizance.

The Fenians are encamped near St. Albans, and are drilling, preparatory to an attack on some point on the frontier.

The point of assault has not yet been decided upon, or if it has, it has not been promulgated throughout the force.

There are two corps at this point—one of about 1,500, the other 2,000.

They make no attempt to hide their intentions, but publicly boast that they are determined to take Canada from the British.

The enrolling and forming of new companies goes rapidly on.

Mr. M. Molson has come out nobly and offered the Government to raise a corps of 40 men, for active service, (outpost duty,) furnish them with clothes, horses and all equipments, including the Spencer Rifle and two revolvers each.

Everything is quiet on the western frontier.

TORONTO SPECIAL DESPATCH.

(BY PROVINCIAL LINE.)

TORONTO, June 7, 9 p. m.

Several members have left for Ottawa to attend Parliament.

St. Peter's, English Church, Carleton street, will be opened for the first time, on Sunday next. Bishop Strachan preaches.

There are numerous arrests of suspected Fenians in Toronto and vicinity. The law is defective and they cannot be punished.

Aldermen Thompson and Adamson are raising another company for the 10th Royals. It was nearly filled in a few hours.

Captain Boustead, in the Queen's Own, was presented with a splendid Spencer Rifle to-day, by a few friends. The gallant captain was wounded at Ridgeway, and leaves to-night to rejoin his regiment.

In consequence of the frequent transportation of troops, the Grand Trunk Railway has discontinued night trains between Toronto and Montreal.

Six suspected Fenians were arrested to-day at Port Hope, and examined by the Mayor. Two were discharged for want of evidence, and the other four were remanded. They are from Peterboro, where Fenian recruiting is going on by one Healy, an Irish Yankee soldier.

Loyal Canadians, in large numbers, are returning to Canada. A great many arrived at Port Hope to-day. One hundred and forty more from Chicago will arrive here to-night.

A regiment of loyal Canadians from the Eastern States will be formed immediately.

Large numbers of troops are coming here; many coming to-night.

The Toronto Naval Brigade left Windsor for Toronto this evening. They will man the steamer *Magnet*.

The Royal Marines of the steamer *Aurora* will man the steamer *Rescue*.

An Admiral and 600 men are expected here immediately.

The volunteers here regret the capture of Sweeney in the States; they want to take him themselves, and are anxious for a chance to annihilate the Fenians on the field of battle.

The body buried on Tuesday as that of Private Anderson, has been identified as that of William Smith, of the Queen's Own. He was a member of Mr. Gowan's Orange Lodge

TORONTO, June 7, 9:30 p. m.

There is great excitement in Fort Erie and here, caused by rumors of another Fenian invasion from Buffalo and other places.

Two hundred troops will be there under arms, from Queenstown, if necessary.

Prisoners continue to be captured in the woods near Ridgeway, and brought to Fort Erie.

TORONTO, June 7, 10 p. m.

The news to-day is a little more exciting. The general associated despatch this morning created quite a stir, and the fact that the United States authorities had ordered the arrest of Roberts, Sweeney, and the rest of the leading Fenians was received with favor, although considered a little too late.

A report from Buffalo appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* this evening, which caused a great deal of excitement, to the effect that 5,000 Fenians had arrived there, and also that Billy Wilson's guerrilla band would likely co-operate with the Fenians, and make a succession of frontier raids.

The Home Guard here is strongly augmented.

Another lot of Canadians arrived this evening from Chicago, to join our volunteers.

The volunteer fund was largely increased, and I should not be surprised if it reached $50,000.

Cols. Booker and Peacock are blamed for the way they acted in the Fort Erie campaign.

A despatch from Cornwall says that Murphy does not now expect to be released.

The arrest of Roberts and Sweeney, it is thought, will shorten the Fenians' robbery and plundering expeditions.

More of our wounded soldiers arrived to-night.

J. R. ROBERTSON.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

MATTHEWS' HOTEL.—E. Gillet, Watertown John Rony, Kenebec Road; J. Meickley and wife, Williamsburg; G. G. Dunning, Cumberland; W. Shanly, Montreal; G. W. Cameron, Thurso; H. Cornell ier, Jolliette; G. G. Gaucher, Jacques Cartier; W. H. Stanton, Atlanta, Ga.; Jno. Perry, Cobourg; R. M. Defries, Toronto; D. Stirton, Guelph; Jas. Cowan, Galt; Jas. Harris, Essex; Hon. Mr. McDonald, J. B. Guin, Cumberland.

RUSSELL HOUSE.—F. W. H. Chambers and lady, L. H. Holton, Joseph Rymal, J. E. Bowman, T. Bennet, Archd. McKinlay, J. P. Wells, J. D. Monies, J. K. Edwards, O. Dunn, Joseph Larocque, Charles Larocque, P.D. Day, J.M.C. Delerderniers, Henry Smith, W. Chamberlain, J. Van Brydges, Hon. R. Duchesnay, Quebec; S. Tucker, Papineauville; Hon. Chas. Wilson, Montreal; Hon. D. M. Armstrong, Sorel; John Tobin, M.P.P., Halifax; L. Devday, Montreal; J. H. Daly, do.; Mr. Dartnell, L'Original; Mr. Gautier, Quebec; G. R. Gregg, Toronto; J. Moylan, do.; Angus Morrison, do., R. Macdonald, St. Catherines; D. McMichael; Toronto; D. Simpson, Bowmanville; D. T. N. Gibbs, and daughter, Oshawa; Hon. Mr. Aikens, Peel; Chas. Magill, Hamilton; A. R. Wardell, Dundas; I. T. Jones, Goderich; Mr. Street, Niagara Falls; R. Read, wife, son, and daughter, Iroquois; J. S. Ross, do.; H.B. Bull, Hamilton; D. H. Mooney, Toronto; J. Mooney, do.; Edm. Blake, Toronto.

ALBION HOTEL.—R. Lazur, Prescott; Geo. Keating, W. Cowan, Jas. Johnson, North Gower; J. Heron, Gloucester; W. H. Berry, March; Amos Wright, M. P. P. Richmond Hill; P. McLaurin, Miss. McLaurin, Riceville; John R McLaurin, Montreal; T. B. Rolleston, & Son Stanstead; C. Wilmot, Kingston; John Holmes, P. L. S. Huntley; P. McDougall, M. D., Mr Mrs. & Miss Knight, John Scott, Gloucester; John Scott, Goulburn; J. A. Bryson, Richmond.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Per Montreal Line.)

PROCLAMATION.

President Johnson

DETERMINED TO

Put Down the Fenians!

Warrants for the Arrest of the Fenian Leaders have been Issued.

All Arms, Amunition, &c., to be Seized.

Their Death Knell has Tolled

A PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, June 7th, 1866.

Whereas, it has become known to me that certain evil disposed persons have, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begun and set on foot, and have provided and prepared, and are still engaged in providing and preparing means for a Military expedition and enterprise; which expedition and enterprise is to be carried on from the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, against colonies, districts and people of British North America, within the domain of Great Britain and Ireland, with which said districts, and people, and Kingdom, the United States are at peace. And, whereas, the proceedings for said constitute a high misdemeanor, forbidden by the laws of the United States, as well as by the laws of nations. Now, therefore, for the pupose of preventing the carrying on of the unlawful expedition and enterprise aforesaid, from the territory and jurisdiction of the United States; and to maintain public peace, as well as the national honor, and enforce obedience and respect to the laws of the United States. I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do admonish and warn all good citizens of the United States, against taking part in or in any way aiding, countenancing or abetting said uplawful proceedings, and I do exhort all Judges, Magistrates, Marshalls and officers in the service of the United States, to employ all their lawful authority and power, to prevent and defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings therein, and pursuant to the act of Congress in such case made and provided. I do furthermore authorize and empower, Maj-Gen. Geo. G. Meade, Commandant of the military and naval forces of the United States, and the militia thereof, to arrest and prevent the setting on foot, and carrying on the expedition and enterprise aforesaid. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 6th of June, in the year of our Lord 1866, and independence of the United States, the 90th.

(Signed.) ANDREW JOHNSON.
(By the President.)

(Signed.)
WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

AUGUSTA, GA., 15th.—In a tornado to-day a school house was blown down and seven children killed and nine wounded.

NEW YORK, 17th.—Special from Ogdensburgh says, movements of Fenians in that quarter continued brisk since Friday. At least 1500 passed through there toward the Canada border and there is reliable information that nearly 10,000 Fenians concentrated there.

The U. S. regulars when sent to DeKalp Junction to seize Fenian arms were directed to load with ball cartridge, but after they were gone 40 balls were found on the ground where they loaded.

A Kingston, C. W., despatch dated the 6th says:—There are 3,000 troops here, one half being regulars.

The morning papers have the following from Washington:—In consequence of the Fenian demonstration upon Canada, it has been fourfd necessary to create three new military districts in the department of the East.

NEW YORK, 7.—There was a continued excitement last night among the Fenians. Attorney General Speed's order to arrest all armed Fenians, acted unfavorably on the Brotherhood.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of President Roberts, and placed in the hands of Marshal Murray, but Roberts could not be found.

Roberts has issued a characteristic order to the Fenians, denouncing the course of England during our late war, and its active sympathy with and assistance to the South. He feels assured that most true and loyal Americans are with their Irish brethern who fought for the preservation of the Republic. He bids his fellow-countrymen to be of good cheer, and predicts all will yet be well, closing as follows:—No matter fellow-countrymen how many of us may fall our cause will triumph as sure as a just God lives, and Irishmen and their descendants remain true to the genius and courage for which our race has been always conspicious.

A Fenian meeting announced in the City Hall Park last evening did not take place.

Tammany Hall was closed, and the Fenians were somewhat discouraged by the action of the Government.

It is reported that 1,000 recruits were raised yesterday for the Fenian cause.

It is believed that large numbers have secretly gone north since Monday, and that more will follow.

Since the last report from quarantine, eight new cases and nine deaths from cholera have occurred.

NEW YORK, 7th.—A despatch from Franklyn, Vt., last night, says: The Fenians, about 2,000 strong, will make a reconnoissance to-night in Canada, pick out a place for camping on the other side of the lines, entrench, and have the men come up. They are gathering supplies and forage from the enemy, after which they will move. An attack will undoubtedly be made at daybreak.

A New York despatch from St. Albans yesterday says says that Gen. Sweeney has ordered an advance. General Mahon commands the movement.

United States regulars are represented as sympathizing with the Fenians.

Reports from St. Albans state there are 5000 Fenians there. The grand movement appears to have commenced in earnest.

Large numbers of Fenians and a great supply of wagons were constantly leaving yesterday between St. Albans, East Highgate and Franklyn.

Arrest of General Sweeney.

MONTREAL, June 7, a. m.

The following despatch has just been received from St. Albans, and we have strong proof of its correctness.

General Sweeney was arrested last night by the United States authorities. The General is crestfallen to find that the source from whence he expected encouragement, has failed him. The American Government now receives any amount of curses, loud and strong, and with a very peculiar accent.

It is asserted that Roberts, and all the other leaders in the breach of neutrality, will be arrested before twenty-four hours elapse.

A new kind of counterfeit sovereign is being manufactured and circulated by some unscrupulous person. The coin bears date 1852, and is made of gold alloyed to such an extent as to be worth but 17s.

There were 90,000 fewer persons in receipt of parochial relief in England and Wales at the end of February, 1866, than at the end of February, 1865, a decrease of more than 9 per cent. Half of it was due to the improved condition of the cotton districts.

A COLORED JURY.—A case has been tried before a full jury of negroes at Murfreesboro, Tenn. A freedman threw a stone at another freedman, who retaliated in kind, striking his assailant in the head, and inflicting a severe wound. The injured man died, and the matter was brought before the Freedmen's Bureau, and a trial was had, with twelve freedmen for a jury. A verdict of acquital was rendered.

THE DEAD OF THE QUEEN'S OWN.

Imposing Funeral Procession.

[From the Toronto Globe of the 6th.]

Yesterday afternoon, the bodies of five of the brave men who recently fell in defence of their country, were deposited in their last resting-place, with imposing civic and military honors. During the forenoon, the bodies of Corporal Defries and Private Anderson, were carried in procession from their late residences to the drill-shed. The flight of steps at the east of the shed and the wall behind were draped in black, and a platform was constructed in front for the reception of the coffins. These were exposed for several hours to allow the citizens to view the remains of the gallant men. The coffin of Ensign McEarchren occupied the middle and front position, covered with the Union Jack; that of Corporal Defries was placed on the right, and that of Private Anderson on the left, each draped with the banners of the respective Orange Lodges to which they had belonged. The coffins of Private Anderson and Tempest were placed behind and above, covered with flags.

At 3:30 the catafalque which was to carry the corpses to their place or burial arrived, and they were placed upon it by the escort of the Queen's Own who had accompanied their fallen comrades to the city. The procession started from the Drill Shed at 3:50, in the following order:—

Band of the 47th Begiment.
Firing Party.
Officiating Clergymen.
Remains of Ensign McEchren.
Corporal Defries.
Private Anderson.
Private Alderson.
Private Tempest.
Mourners;
Funeral Committee.
Third Battalion of the 5th Military District.
Privates and non-commissioned Officers of the Army.
Officers of Volunteers, according to rank.
Officers of the Army, according to rank.
Major-General Napier, and Staff.
Mayor and Corporation.
Citizens on foot.
Carriages.

The procession moved up Simcoe street to King, along King street to Parliament street, and up Parliament street to St. James' Cemetery, the band of the 47th Regiment playing the Dead March, and the bells of the city tolling. An immense concourse of people thronged the streets, and every window along the line of march was crowded by mournful countenances. The shops were all closed, and a majority of the citizens wore badges of mourning. The procession was about half a mile in length.

On arriving at the cemetery, the coffins were taken from the catafalque and placed upon the steps leading to the church, and the Lloydtown rifle company ranged themselves on each side as a firing party. The burial service of the Church of England was read by the Rev. Mr. Grasett, Rector of St James' Cathedral; Rev. Boddy, curate of the cemetery chapel; and Rev. Mr. Williams, garrison chaplain. The musical service was conducted by Mr. Carter and the choir of St. James' Cathedral, acd consisted of the introductory sentence, "I am the resurrection and the life," chanted while the corpse were being removed from the catafalque, the anthem "I heard a voice from Heaven," and the hymn "Nearer my God to Thee."

The service over, six vollies were fired over the remains of the dead, and they were removed to the vault of the chapel. The immense concourse then slowly moved away and dispersed over the city. Never, perhaps, has such an imposing funeral procession been seen in this city.

FENIANISM IN THE METROPOLIS.

More Men for the Front—A Brigade Organizing in this City—Louis Napoleon Said to Have Instigated the Movement—A Hundred Thousand Men Soon to be in the Field—Colored Men Wish to Fight for the Fenian Cause, &c.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The Fenian excitement in this city has in no wise abated. During the whole of yesterday, small groups of excited Hibernians congregated at various gathering places, discussing the chances of success their countrymen would have in the raid on Canada. The O'Mahoney, Roberts and Stephens factions were well represented, all of whom had diverse opinions regarding the recent invasion, and it was somewhat difficult to glean anything definite about the affair. The majority were thoroughly in favor of marching at once to the border and bearding the British lion in that one of his dens. Now that the war cry was once raised, and possession actually taken of British soil, hundreds of thousands of Irishmen would rise in their might, and at once rush to the scene of conflict. Others, less confident, or less bold, deprecated this attack of the Sweeney party; affirming that it was totally unauthorized and without the sanction or consent of the Chief Organizer of the Irish Republic, James Stephens, without whose orders, nothing for the disenthralment of Ireland should be done.

The Roberts Headquarters

on Broadway was crowded throughout the day with numerous Irishmen, anxious to hear news respecting the Fenian campaign in Canada, but nothing, much to their regret, was made known regarding the movements of the invaders beyond that posted on the bulletin boards of the newspaper offices. During the afternoon a

Delegation of Colored Men

called upon Head-Centre Roberts and offered their services, with a detachment to back them, to march on Canada in order to fight for Irish liberty in the Fenian army. They stated that in fighting for Celtic independence they would be enabled to avenge the foul outrages perpetrated on their colored brethren recently in the Island of Jamaica. If they were accepted thousands would follow their lead, and their aid would materially help the Fenian cause.

Head-Centre Roberts was completely overcome by their magnanimous offer, and could hardly thank them sufficiently for the kindly proffer of their services, but, after a short pause, found sufficient voice to tell them that no doubt in a short time their valuable aid would be needed to help secure the regeneration of Ireland, but in the mean time he thought that colored men were too good to fight against British tyranny. After a short interchange of compliments the deputation withdrew, loudly cheered by the Fanians in attendance.

Another source of excitement at the Roberts Headquarters was the statement that Marshal Murray, who had a lengthy interview with

The British Consul

had been called to Washington in order to explain the object and character of said interview. And that the consulation with the British Consul was relative to the seizure of a number of arms by Mr. Murray, who acted, in the matter, entirely on his own responsibility. It is also stated that Marshal Murry, is so doing, has exceeded the letter of the law. Be this as it may, there is no doubt that Mr. Murray, has gone to Washington, but for what purpose, it is impossible to state or conjecture. With regard to

The News Received Yesterday

it did not discourage the Fenians in the least. It was just as they expected. Gen. O'Neil had had led a forlorn hope, and he was one of the bravest of the brave to do so. He had expected when he made the movement on Canada, and assumed the aggressive, that he would be captured with his whole command. His object was simply to draw the enemy upon him, and thus enable the main body of the Fenians to effect an easy lodgement elsewhere. In this they assert he has been eminently successful, as early developments will show. That he, personally, managed to escape from the hands of the British is considered remarkable, and indicative of his ability as a General.

The attack on Canada is deprecated by a number of the leading Fenian, as they asservate that the Canadians never did them any harm, and that a number of the inhabitants there are of their own flesh and blood. To keep possession of that territory is not their intention, but it is absolutely necessary to have a base opperations, and that base could not be obtained in the United States, as the Government was pledged to prevent all violation of the neutrality laws. At least pledged so far as this: Uncle Sam has to take cognizance of a large body of armed men gathering together on the borders of Canada, or of the fitting out of any privateers on any part of the coast. Beyond this the United States will not interfere, and the seizure of the few hundred men by the gunboat *Michigan* was simply done to propriate and throw the British lion of his guard. These of course, are simply the statements of those most interested in the Fenian cause, and must be taken for what they are worth. That the United States is seriously in earnest with regard to suppressing this Fenian movement seems to be entirely ignored, and that the presence of Gen. Grant, Major-Gen. Meade, and Gen. Barry along the borders goes for naught.

The Fenians, when questioned closely upon this movement, declare it is all right, and part of a deep-laid scheme to achieve their independence, and establish an Irish Republic. That in a few days, a week or ten days at the utmost, there will be

A Hundred Thousand Men

in the field, and that the whole power of Great Britain will not be able to arrest their victorious march towards the principal seaports of Canada. On their route arms and ammunition can be obtained in plenty, and that vessels for the transportation of troops to the Green Isle can be had in abundance, so that the independence of Ireland