NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Great Clearing Cheap Sale—Grant & Henderson.
Confederation Billiard Rooms—W. Murray.
Auction Notice—Amos Rowe.
American Invoices—Thomas Worthington.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper

OTTAWA, MAY 13, 1867.

☞ *For Property Notices—for Sale or to Let—see First Page.*

It is stated by the Montreal papers of Saturday, that it is in contemplation to give the Hon. Mr. CARTIER a public reception on the occasion of his arrival, which, as he is understood to be a passenger by the *Hibernian*, may be expected to-morrow. The Hon. Mr. CARTIER has well deserved this mark of public confidence, and we doubt not but that the citizens of Montreal will accord him a flattering welcome.

We learn that Mr. MCINTYRE, the sitting member for Renfrew, has positively stated that he does not intend to offer himself for re-election. Mr. JOHN L. MACDOUGALL is understood to be a candidate for the representation of the South Riding, in the House of Commons, and Mr. D. M'LACHLAN, of Arnprior, is also mentioned as likely to offer for the same position. The positive refusal of Mr. BONFIELD to accept a nomination for the Legislature of Ontario, on the ground that his business engagements required his undivided attention, leaves the field as yet clear for aspirants to the Local Parliament.

On Saturday another meeting of the Executive Council was held, at which all the Ministers now in Canada were present. Matters of much importance were acted upon. It is understood that at this meeting the names of the Senators for Quebec and Ontario were adopted, and telegraphed at once to the Imperial Government, though we presume they will not be made known to the public until promulgated in the QUEEN'S proclamation. We understand that the establishment of a weekly line of steamers from Quebec to the Lower Provinces was also sanctioned by the Council. The Council will sit again to-day.

The Legislature of New Brunswick was opened on Saturday. The Governor's speech will be found under the telegraphic heading. The allusions to Confederation and the Intercolonial Railway, are in such terms as might have been anticipated, while with regard to the Militia and Volunteer force his Excellency appeals to the patriotism of the New Brunswickers to correspond with the spirit evinced by the Imperial Government, in showing its determination to defend the integrity of the Colonies. It is probable that the present session of the Legislature will be utilised in making such changes in the Constitution of the Local Government of New Brunswick as will adapt it to the restricted sphere of action allotted to it under the new Constitution.

The "labor movement" in the United States, whether with reference to the eight hour system, or the "strikes" that have been made for higher wages, warns us of the very unhealthy condition of the relations which at present exist between employers and employed in the great manufacturing industries of the country. The laborer complains that he works too much for the money he receives, and agitates for the compulsory reduction of the day's labor from ten to eight hours; or he believes that he gets too little money for his work, and so strikes for higher wages. It is needless to say that the several operatives are fortified in their demands by all the strength which their unions or societies can afford them; but they are opposed on the other hand by the depressing influence of a general dullness in business, which in the end is likely to give to the employers the best of the quarrel.

This misunderstanding between capital and labor has grown to its present proportions under a very highly protective system. The foreign article, the product of the "poorly fed and ill paid labor of Europe" comes into the American market, if it comes at all, under the disadvantage of an enormously heavy tariff. Yet we find the manufacturers crying out for more protection and the workmen for more wages. The problem for the Americans to solve is, whether they have not overloaded the industry of the country by imposing an amount of taxation it cannot bear; or whether by their protective policy they have forced that industry into unprofitable channels, thereby depriving it of the power to bear the burthen of taxation, which under a more enlightened system of legislation, it would be able to carry with ease.

In England "strikes" have also been of frequent occurrence of late years and have not been without their serious consequences. There they occur under an entirely different commercial policy and hence it might be concluded that "protection" or "free trade" had no necessary connection with them. But the Trades' Unions, under whose manipulation these strikes are brought about in England, are essentially "protective" societies, they deny the right of free trade in labor. Their fundamental principle is the establishment of a dead level of mediocrity whereby superior talent is denied the right of commanding higher remuneration. They exercise an extra judicial terrorism over refractory members, and sometimes perpetrate excesses of the very worst kind. Whether on the whole their influence has been of real benefit to the working classes may very fairly be questioned, though undoubtedly in particular instances they have achieved great good in thwarting the schemes of extortionate employers. But the tendency has been to establish an antagonism between capital and labor, which, as each becomes aggregated and organised, threatens to become still more serious. The "Tailors' Strike," in London, illustrates the organization of labor on a scale which a few years ago would have hardly been expected. No sooner had they turned out than the telegraph was called into requisition to put their fellow craftsmen in Paris and Brussels on their guard, so that none from those cities might be seduced over to London by the Masters. A short time ago, capital also showed its independence, by importing from Belgium certain articles formerly manufactured in England; and now it is reported that the trades' organizations have so far extended on the continent that "strikes" may be maintained there up to a point which will prevent the continental manufacturers from underselling, in the British markets, such articles as England has heretofore made for herself. Several such strikes are said to have been already sustained by funds from London.

There is one important industry which as practised in this country is never exposed to disturbances like these. The agricultural population have no organised quarrel with capital because nature is their paymaster. If, therefore, it is deemed of the first importance to avoid the risk of provoking complications between capital and labor, such as have already been the cause of so much trouble, and yet threaten more, both in Protectionist America and Free Trade England, it ought clearly to be the policy of the new Dominion to encourage that direction of industry which is the least likely to lead to it. However important manufactures may be as a source of wealth to the country, the adoption of the protective system in Canada, with the view to their encouragement, could not fail to retard the development of the agricultural resources of the country, to an extent for which a forced manufacturing industry would be no adequate compensation. It we look at the United States, threatened with famine prices for the necessaries of life, within a year in which there was no failure in the crops; with millions of acres of uncultivated lands ready to yield a rich return; and with hundreds of thousands of laborers, factory hands and mechanics, out of employment, or barely able to maintain existence, we cannot fail to discover that the industry of that country has been continuously and systematically misdirected through the operation of the protectionist doctrines that have so long obtained in their legislation; and it becomes us, on the threshold of the new Confederation, to see that no mistaken theories of legislative interference with the natural direction of labor are permitted to lead us into a like mistake.

[Since the foregoing was in type, we have been authorised to state positively that Mr. J. L. MACDOUGALL is a candidate for the representation of the Riding in the Canadian House of Commons.]

Chancellor VANKOUGHNET arrived here on Saturday, and will open Court to-day at the usual hour.

The Hon. J. S. MACDONALD left for Cornwall on Saturday by the noon train.

The Hon. A. T. GALT leaves to-day for Sherbrooke.

LOCAL NEWS.

FIRST FLEET.—The first fleet of barges arrived up on Saturday night in tow of a steamer, and were moored at the lumber piles on the north side of the river.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.—Benjamin Rathwell and William Borthwick, of the County of Carleton, are gazetted as having received first-class certificates.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.—Jonathan Cross, Captain John R Craig, and Ensign Ephraim Loucks, of Prescott and Russell, are gazetted as having received second-class certificates.

POSTPONED.—In consequence of an accident sustained by Miss Florence Townsend, on Saturday afternoon, the performance at the theatre, previously announced for this evening, is unavoidably postponed.

NAVIGATION OF THE UPPER OTTAWA.—The Upper Ottawa is now open to Pembroke and Des Joachims. The boats of the Union Forwarding and Railroad Company, will therefore run according to the time table elsewhere advertised. It is to be noted that passengers for Des Joachims direct, should leave Ottawa either on Monday or Thursday to avoid unnecessary delay on the route.

FIRE ON SUNDAY.—About half-past three on Sunday afternoon, an old building said to be used as a carpenter shop, in rear of the Victoria Warehouse, Sussex-st., was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was quickly given, and the Lower Town Hook and Ladder Company, and Ottawa Engine promptly on the spot, but fortunately their services were not required, a few buckets of water had done the work.

BEN COTTON'S MINSTRELS.—As *Cotton* has been proclaimed King in the sunny South, so has this famed troupe been proclaimed *King* in the burnt cork profesh. They recently gave a series of their unique performances in Toronto, where even the great *Globe*, as also the *Evening Telegraph*, unite in declaring their performances, as a whole, to be unequalled, unapproachable. Mr. Kendall, the agent, has secured her Majesty's Theatre for three nights this week, Thursday, Friday and Saturday next.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—Furnished by Mr. W. Hearn, Optician and Druggist, Market Drug Store, York-st.:

OTTAWA, May 11, 1867.

Greatest degree of cold registered during the previous night, 30 above zero.

9 a. m., 47 above zero.
Noon, shade, 50 above zero.
Noon, sun, 77 above zero.
6 p. m., 48 above zero.

INCENDIARISM.—On Friday night about 12 o'clock, an untenanted house on King-st., the property of Mr. J. Evans, was discovered to be on fire, but by the efforts of the neighbors the fire was extinguished without causing a public alarm. That the building was set fire to there can be no doubt; the doors were found broken open, and the torch had been applied in the garret near the roof. The building was insured in the Ætna and Hartford for $500.

A DISCOVERY.—On the arrival of "Brough" at the Penitentiary, the authorities at once recognized him as an old acquaintance, he having already put in three terms of short service, and on each occasion being committed from different localities. His last term was served under the *alias* of "Frost." The wife, who accompanied him as far as Prescott, on their parting, simply bit "good bye" to Charlie dear; her fountain of tears, so profusely shed at the time of his being sentenced, seemed to have dried up. So goes the world.

VALUABLE DONATIONS.—The Managing Committee of the Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum have been favored with the following donations to the library of the institute, viz.: From Hon. Wm. Macdougall, Provincial Secretary, a copy of the "Geology of Canada," from 1863 to 1866; from Alpheus Todd, Esq. Librarian, "The Biography of F. X. Garneau, by L'Abbe Casgrain; and from A. N. Bedard, Esq., "Hunting Scenes in the Wilds of Africa." All valuable accessions to the already well-stocked library of this praiseworthy institution.

ANOTHER FIRE.—About half-past nine, Sunday evening, the alarm of fire was again given. The brigade turned out promptly, and proceeded to the spot indicated, it was found that their services were not required, the flames having been extinguished. The fire occurred in a stable in rear of LeCour a blacksmith shop, and originated in the careless lighting of a lamp and throwing the partly burned match on the floor. The stable belonged to Mr. F. McDougall, hardware merchant, Sussex-st.

OUR MINERAL WEALTH.—That the mineral wealth of Canada, in mining parlance, is only "creeping out," there can be no doubt. The central part of Canada in particular appears to abound with rich deposits of gold, copper, antimony, mica, lead, plumbago, etc. Messrs. J. T. & W. Pennock, Insurance and Exchange Agents in this city, last fall forwarded to scientific men in London, Edinburgh, a quantity of plumbago, from their claim in Buckingham. After a careful analysis, that tested in London was pronounced to contain 93 per cent. of metal, suited for all purposes to which it is applied, whilst that tested in Edinburgh gave 92 per cent.

NO FUN IN FISHING.—A juvenile disciple of "Izaak's," on Saturday, in search of piscatorial plunder, lowered himself, rod in hand, down the chain of the flood gate at the lower lock of the canal, and proceeded like one of old to fish in a tub. The youth had not long enjoyed his perch, nor had he even got a "nibble," when a boat was to be locked down to the Ottawa. The men in charge opened the gate, in went the water, and the zealous fisherman soon discovered that he had too much water, when he commenced to bellow most lustily. The water was shut off above, and the lad had to shin it up the chain in quick time. From the fright and shaking he got on reaching *terra firma*, we opine that when he goes fishing for fun again, it won't be in the locks

CIVIL SERVICE PARADE.—On Saturday afternoon, the six companies of the Civil Service battalion paraded in Parliament-square, under command of Colonel Wily, for the purpose of making their first practice at firing with blank cartridge, in order to be prepared for the *feu de joie*, on the coming 24th. There were on parade 13 officers and 232 non-commissioned officers and men. The parade state of the companies is as follows: No. 1, 2 officers, 41 rank; No. 2, 2 officers, 36 rank; No. 3, 1 officer, 24 rank; No. 4, 2 officers, 38 rank; No. 5, 3 officers, 50 rank; No. 6, 3 officers, 33 rank. The companies were put through a number of military evolutions, and practised in firing in files, sections, sub-divisions and companies, and although their first attempt, as a general thing the firing was good.

HARD TIMES.—If it ain't "hard times," 'coming events cast their shadows," and through the mist we sight "hard times," for the laboring classes, at least. On Saturday, veal, mutton and beef could not be obtained for less than from 12½c. to 20c. per lb., and our baker most graciously gave notice that today the article called a 4-lb. loaf (as to the weight of which we have grave doubts) would cost 20c. Now, if we were believers in the doctrine set up by the great C. O. R. P.—the champion of liberty, the Hon. Geo. Brown—we would promulgate the recommendations he once preached when the prices of food ran high in Toronto, viz.: "that the poor should live on coarser diet—oatmeal porridge"; but we don't, and most likely never will, have faith in any of his sermons; we won't recommend them as antidotes to meet the coming evil here.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—It is our painful duty to record the death of Mrs. Catharine McCarthy, wife of John McCarthy, Tailor, Queen-st. For some time past Mrs. McCarthy had been subject to fits of melancholy, and for the last two or three days, wearied from incessant watching over her children, four of whom are sick, and two of these having been given up on Saturday as being past hope of recovery, she seemed to sink in despair, and her actions gave evidence of an unsettled mind. At about four o'clock on Sunday morning she was seen at the back door, shortly after she was missing; search was immediately made, and in a very few minutes she was discovered in a well, which is situated about forty feet in rear of the building, the body being in a sitting posture and the water just covering the nose. The body was taken out, Dr. VanCortland notified, an inquest held, and the case thoroughly investigated. The well is but twelve feet deep, and there was under four feet of water in it, it is however in a very insecure state, and should promptly be put in repair. After mature deliberation, the jury rendered a verdict in effect, that deceased had died from suffocation by water, and that the act causing death, had been perpetrated whilst laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

TIMELY RESCUE.—A man, named King, who is well known to be of eccentric habits, and on some occasions gives evidence of mental aberration, a few days ago took it into his head that his food did not digest properly, and in order to put matters to right, he deemed it advisable to try a turn at fasting. He proceeded down the hill side to a point in rear of the main buildings and seated himself on a high projecting rock, some distance from the base of the cliff, and there fell asleep. On awakening some time in the night he found communication cut off, the river having rapidly risen; so in a stupified state he sat "like patience on a monument smiling at grief," but nary a smile did he give. With stubborn will he like unto Canute of old, commanded the tide to roll back—but it only rolled on and kept rolling and rising. In the meantime search was being industriously made for his whereabouts, when about 5 o'clock, p. m., he was discovered, and a boat was promptly procured and the King was captured. The rescue was timely, for on the following morning the rock had vanished, there being over three feet of water on its surface. We need scarcely add, that his desired object was fully attained: thirty-two hours exposure to the bracing air of the Ottawa, had regulated digestion and sharpened the appetite if not the senses.

POLICE COURT.—Michael Mears was charged by his wife, who, from every indication, is a decent, hard-working woman, with not only using most improper and unbecoming language, but having pillaged her of the little earnings she had by hard work saved up. His Worship took a reasonable view of the case, and advised the pair to go home and settle their difficulties. Case dismissed.—Mary Ann Thompson and Mary Duruan—improper characters—were remanded.—John Shedden, whose case had been remanded for medical examination. A certificate from Dr. Grant showed he was of unsound mind, but perfectly harmless. Committed for three weeks, not for any criminal conduct, but to keep him under the doctor's charge, for the purpose of endeavoring to settle his mind.—James Morton, of Nepean, charged with stealing a vest valued at $2.00, the property of George Rait. On the prisoner, who is quite a young lad, being asked whether he wished the case to be disposed of summarily, or turned over to the Recorder's Court, he said he preferred to have his Worship dispose of it, and pleaded not guilty. Mr. Rait identified the vest as his property, and said that in a conversation with the prisoner he said he would give $1.00 for it, and then finally refused to pay anything, saying "You will have to prove it yours before I give anything," and that he had received the vest from his employer, who, on being questioned, stated that prisoner's story was untrue. Adjourned until to-day, in order to procure further evidence.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

To the Ottawa Times.

FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, May 11, 1867.

Fine specimens of gold from a mine eight miles from the Richardson mine, at Madoc, have been brought to this city by Mr. Donaldson, emigrant agent.

The apparition of a Chinese woman in the streets to-day excited much attention. She is said to be the servant of an American lady temporarily resident in this city.

A fire occurred in Palace-st., to-day, by which the coal-oil depot and twenty-seven barrels of oil were destroyed.

FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, May 11, 1867.

The steamship *Moravian* sailed from Quebec at 11 a.m. Bishop Farrell, of Hamilton, is among the passengers. He is on a visit to Rome.

The only son of the late Sir L. H. Lafontaine, a child four years of age, died last night at the St. Lawrence Hall. The Baronetcy is consequently extinct.

It is reported to-day that several gold operators have got into trouble—one of them to a very heavy amount. The names are not made known yet.

The City Council are moving in the matter of a public demonstration in honor of Mr. Cartier, on his return to Canada. Many influential gentlemen are exerting themselves for the same object, and are meeting with much success.

FROM LONDON.

LONDON, May 11, 1867.

Two houses were destroyed by fire to-day, in one of which a young child was forgotten. She was bravely rescued, however, by Phillip Burroughs. The *Free Press* office was saved with difficulty.

Mason has been making another raid upon the liquor sellers, but prosecutions have suddenly been dropped; not it is said without his receiving a certain pecuniary consideration.

Opening of the N.B. Legislature.

Speech of the Governor of New Brunswick.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

It affords me sincere pleasure to meet you for the first time in Parliament. In conformity with the address of the House of Assembly delegates were appointed to proceed to England to unite with delegates from Canada and Nova Scotia, arranging with the Imperial Government for the Union of British North America. I congratulate you upon the successful manner in which these gentlemen have discharged the important and delicate mission confided to them. I will direct the papers connected with the subject to be laid before you. Her Majesty the Queen, with that earnest solicitude for the welfare of all her subjects which she has always evinced, having been graciously pleased to assent to the Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in which the immediate construction of the Intercolonial Railway was secured, I feel confident that the people of this Province, ever distinguished for their loyalty, will cheerfully unite in giving effect to the provisions of the Imperial Act, and that under Providence it will be productive of lasting benefit to New Brunswick. Your attention will be directed to the changes necessarily consequent upon the Union. It is, I know, a source of rejoicing to you all, that the Imperial Parliament has empowered the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to guarantee the interest of three millions of pounds sterling for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, an object so long desired by the inhabitants of this Province—so necessary for defence—for the development of its resources—the advancement of its material interests—the more perfect Union of the different Provinces—and the consolidation and perpetuation of British power on this continent. The success which, during the past year has attended our agricultural and lumbering operations has afforded cause for gratification and thankfulness, and I trust that the depression which unfortunately at present exists in the important business of shipbuilding, a business in which this Province has been so pre-eminently distinguished, may soon cease, and that the commercial prosperity of your seaports may be thus restored. I consider it my imperative duty to express my opinion as to the necessity of the Militia being placed upon a more efficient footing, for the determination evinced by the Imperial Government to maintain the integrity of this portion of the Empire, demands corresponding exertion on the part of this Province. The officers of that force are, I am aware, most desirous that immediate steps may be taken to attain that object, and it affords me the greatest possible satisfaction to be able to bear testimony to the zealous and soldier-like feeling which pervades both in the volunteers and militia of the province. By the Imperial Act of Union the power to enact laws regulating the Militia, and for defensive purposes is vested in the Parliament of Canada; otherwise I should have pressed upon your attention the necessity of preparing the able-bodied men of the province by military drill, exercise and arrangements, to defend their homes and their country. At present I can only express my sincere desire that every means may be adopted for this purpose; and I well know that her Majesty's subjects in New Brunswick will consider no sacrifice too great to attain so important an object. You will, I am sure, agree with me in the opinion that the rifle association which has been recently organised will be of great service in stimulating the military ardor, and keeping alive the loyal zeal of the volunteers and militia. It is my pleasing duty to inform you that this association has met with marked success. Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—I have given directions that the accounts of the past year should be laid before you. You will be gratified to find that the revenue was considerably in excess of the expenditure, notwithstanding the large sum required for defensive purposes, in consequence of the threatened attack of lawless desperadoes on the frontier.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Towards the close of the year 1865, the Lieut. Governor, in conjunction with the governments of the other British North American Provinces, appointed a commission to make enquiries with a view to opening new channels of trade with the West Indies and South America. The report of this commission will be laid before you. A large increase of trade with these countries will afford a wider scope for the enterprise of our merchants, and must be productive of general advantage. In leaving you to your legislative duties I must assure you of my confident belief that your deliberations will tend to the welfare of New Brunswick, and you will readily join with me in grateful thanks to Almighty God for the peace and prosperity which has fallen to your lot, and in a heartfelt prayer that the changes which will shortly be made in your position, as an integral portion of the British Empire, may result as well in the development of the vast natural resources of the Province as in the increased honor and renown of the Mother Country.

SOMEBODY BITS.—There is something peculiarly attractive in a horse. His intelligent eye and ear, his lofty carriage, his free and graceful motion, his vast strength, his obedient temper, and his indispensable use, all endear him to us. We love to look at his fine proportions, and take in the inspiration of his energy and power, but it is only when the horse is properly cared for—when he is free from disease or unsoundness of any kind that he will exhibit these points of attraction, and without which he is of but little value. A package of Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine, should be in possession of every man who owns a horse to be used in case of emergency. Don't fail to get it. Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package. *Northrop & Lyman*, Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all medicine dealers.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

(Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.)

FROM EUROPE.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 11.—Eve.—The Cunard S. S. *Scotia* from New York 1st, has arrived.

New Telegraph Line in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURGH, May 11.—The telegraph line connecting this city with the mouth of the Amoor River, in Siberia, has been successfully completed.

London Money Market.

LONDON May 11—2 p.m.—Consols declined to 92¼; Ill. C 76¼; Erie 42¼; 5-20s 73¾.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, May 11—2 p.m.—Cotton somewhat easier, but no decline in prices has thus far been established.

News from London.

LONDON, May 11.—The *Globe* says that the treaty has been signed by all the powers.

It is said that Greece buys seven monitors from the United States.

The Prince of Wales is at Paris.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

The National Bank Defalcation.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—The Mechanics' Bank defalcation case was determined in the U. S. Circuit Court this morning, by the sentence of Samuel H. Wentz to six years' imprisonment in the city jail. The whole amount embezzled by Wentz and his accomplices is over $300,000.

From Panama.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Panama dates of the 4th have been received. Commander Leonard Paulding, of the U. S. steamer *Waltree*, died at Panama on the 29th ult. Advices from the interior of Colombia state that the revolution proclaimed in the State of Magedalena concluded in a manner highly satisfactory to the national government.

Jeff. Davis in Richmond.

RICHMOND, May 11.—Mr. Davis arrived this afternoon; the brows of the surrounding hills were thickly covered with spectators anxious to get a glance at him. There was no demonstration, no cheering, nor hissing. Mr. Davis was driven to the Spottswood Hotel, thus disappointing the large crowd which had gathered on Main-st., near the wharf, to see him. He said little about his imprisonment, but spoke in terms of the warmest affection of ex-President Pierce, who visited him on Thursday last. It is the opinion, expressed by one of Mr. Davis' counsel, that if bail is refused him, the Executive will interfere to prevent his further confinement until his trial comes off.

Latest from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—Tampico dates report that Gomez, commanding Tampico, opened a revolt against Juarez on the 5th. Gen. Panon, commanding the forces north of the State of Vera Cruz, had received orders to relieve Gomez who was dismissed from the army in disgrace. On the 23rd Maximilian was at Queretaro and had placed himself at the head of a column of 6,000 men leading a sortie. The fight lasted all day. The Liberals were surprised at first and driven back, but subsequently rallied and repulsed their enemy.

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.

FROM EUROPE.

The Derby Government Safe.

LONDON, May 11—Evening.—The success of the Derby Government on the vote on the Reform Bill, ensures its position.

Commutation of the Death Sentence.

The death sentence of the convicted Fenian, Doran, has been commuted to a long term of imprisonment.

An Important Assertion.

Earl Derby officially says: The government will not make public the real history of the recent Fenian uprising, on account of apprehension of troubles with a certain foreign government, which was involved in the plot.

Settlement of the Luxemburg Question.

The treaty of the great powers on the Luxemburg question will be formally signed by the participants to-morrow.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Fenian Outrages at Cleveland.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The *Times'* special says Sir Frederick Bruce has called our Government's immediate attention to the Fenian outrage on British subjects at Cleveland. The United States District Attorney will prosecute the offenders for whatever crime they may be deemed guilty.

More Land Purchases.

Senator Doolittle was given authority to treat with Denmark for the purchase of the Island of St. Thomas, while in Europe.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Gold 135¼.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The *Post's* financial article says the loan market is easy at 5 on Governments, and 6 on other collaterals. Stock Market better. Governments strong. Railroad shares more active, and improved increase.

The specie export to-day is $1,805,000.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The *Herald's* special says: In the House of Commons on the evening of the 9th, Lord Stanley congratulated the House and country at large on the fact, that the good sense and moderation of the powers primarily interested as parties in the Luxemburg difficulty, had the effect of arresting the unspeakable calamity, which would ensue to the people from a European war. With respect to the part taken by her Majesty's Government in the matter, the Cabinet acted in accordance with constitutional usage in their Ministerial responsibility as the official advisers of the Crown and Sovereign, which responsibility, as well as the reasons which induced them to undertake it, they were ready to vindicate to Parliament, and before the country. The matter had become very critical, members were informed every moment by telegraph and otherwise of the increasing gravity of the case, so he, (Lord Stanley) could not take upon himself to postpone or delay an amendment desired by all the parties interested, and proposed in the conference, when by so doing he would likely prevent altogether the maturing and giving expression to the sentiments, with reference to the guarantee of the neutrality of Luxemburg. He (Lord Stanley) regretted to observe that the House of Commons should shew a susceptibility with regard to the action of the Cabinet, for he also rated the guarantee. The members of the House were aware that England, and what was an unusual occurrence, the remainder of the great powers, who were parties to the Luxemburg and Belgio-Holland treaty of the year 1839, had absolutely guaranteed the territory of Luxemburg to the King of Holland, at that time. What the government had now done was merely to adapt that guarantee to the present circumstances of the case, and render it efficacious in view of the change which had taken place in the German confederation. Ministers had not extended, but on the contrary had rather limited the guarantee incurred in 1839, and by that action contracted the responsibility which the country sustained under it. The present negotiations would be brought to a conclusion within the space of a few days, and then the whole of the papers connected with the proceedings of the London Peace Conference of 1867, would be laid before Parliament. Loud cheering followed the close of Lord Stanley's speech. During the close of the debate in the House of Commons on the Disraeli Compromise Reform Amendment, Mr. Gladstone said the Government Bill was a shallow, transparent, and dissimulating pretence of a measure for the extension of the franchise, and he despaired of its ever being made a good or beneficial one by amendment in the House.

Mr. John Bright delivered a speech in which he declared that the Derby bill was the most unjust and offensive measure ever submitted to the Commons of England.

Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Disraeli defended the government bill and plan. The debate closed after the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; strangers were excluded from the House and the division taken. When the doors were opened it was declared the vote was for the government bill, thus, for government, 322 against 256; majority for government 66. The announcement of the result was received with loud and protracted cheering from the ministerial benches.

CITY COUNCIL.

CITY HALL, April 29, 1867.

Present—His Worship the Mayor, Ald. Langford, Cunningham, Rochester, Bangs, Robinson, Featherston, Friel, Goulden, Traversy, Heney, Martineau, Guerard, Bate and Abbott.

Ald. Bangs presented the petition of J. G. Bell for a grant of $150 in aid of constructing a box street drain on Elgin-st. to intersect Slater-st. drain.

Moved by Ald. Bangs, seconded by Ald. Rochester, that the petition of J. G. Bell, be received, and that he be allowed the sum of $150 on completion of such a drain on Elgin-st. as he describes, made to the satisfaction of the City Engineer, suspending rule of order No. 41, for this purpose.—Lost by amendment.

Moved by Ald. Featherston, seconded by Ald. Robinson in amendment, that the petition of J. G. Bell, lay on the table until this council has decided what amount shall be appropriated for the improvement of Wellington Ward.—Lost by amendment.

Moved by Ald. Cunningham, seconded by Ald. Rochester, that all in the amendment be struck out, and the following substituted: that the petition of J. G. Bell, be received, and that the sum of $150 be paid him on the completion of a drain on Elgin-st. such as he describes, to the satisfaction of the City Engineer. The said sum to be deducted from any sum that may be hereafter appropriated for improvements in Wellington Ward the present season, rule 41 to be suspended for this purpose.—Carried.

Ald. Bangs presented the petition of H. T. Weatherly and others for a drain on O'Connor-st.

Moved by Ald. Bangs, seconded by Ald. Bate, that the petition of H. T. Weatherly and others, for a drain on O'Connor-st. be received, and referred to the City Engineer to report on the cost.—Carried.

Ald. Cunningham presented the communication of Daniel McLachlin for the abatement of a nuisance occasioned by the discharge from the Sparks-st. drain.

Moved by Ald. Cunningham, seconded by Ald. Bangs, that the communication of D. McLachlin asking that the nuisance created by Sparks-st. drain discharging on his property be abated, be referred to the Board of Health.—Carried.

Ald. Goulden presented the petition of J. P. Leprohon and others for a crossing on Cathcart-st. North; the petition of the Sisters of Charity asking leave to enclose the end of Wilbrod-st., and that of Julia King asking exemption from two years taxes.

Moved by Ald. Goulden, seconded by Ald. Guerard, that the petition of J. P. Leprohon and others, asking for a platform on Cathcart-st. North, be received and referred to the city engineer, with instructions to report the cost of the same at the next meeting of this Council.—Carried.

Moved by Ald. Goulden, seconded by Ald. Guerard, that the petition of the Sisters of Charity, just read, be received and referred to the city solicitor, with instructions to report at the next meeting of this Council.—Carried.

Ald. Friel presented the account of Pierre Poulin.

Moved by Ald. Friel, seconded by Ald. Traversy, that the account of Pierre Poulin be referred to the market committee.—Carried.

Ald. Featherston presented the petition of Joseph Aumond and others, for a fire engine in St. George's Ward.

Moved by Ald. Featherston, seconded by Ald. Robinson, that the petition of Joseph Aumond and others be received and referred to the fire committee, and that they be instructed to report on the cost of removing the Queen Engine to St. George's Ward.—Carried.

Ald. Bate presented the petition of E. McGillivray, President of the Ottawa and Gloucester Road Company, and Montreal and Gloucester Road Company, proposing to advance $100 to improve the approaches of each of said roads from this city, to be repaid with seven per cent. interest in two years.

Moved by Ald. Bate, seconded by Ald. Robinson, that the petition of the President of the Ottawa and Gloucester Road Company, and the Montreal and Ottawa Road Company, be received and granted; and that the City Engineer be instructed to proceed with the work immediately, and that any rules to the contrary be suspended.—Lost by amendment.

Moved by Ald. Friel, seconded by Ald. Heney, that the sum of $200 be appropriated, to be expended in street improvements for the year, in Wellington Ward, and a sum equal proportionately to amount of assessment in each of the other wards of the city, the said sum to be expended in such manner as the council may direct, that the amount already expended in any improvements that may have cost $100 or over, be deducted from the amount appropriated to each ward, and that the sum of $1,000 of the Wellington Ward appropriation be expended in improving Bank-st. to the city limits, and a like sum in improving Rideau Hill, at the end of Rideau-st., suspending all rules to the contrary.—Lost by amendment.

Moved by Ald. Cunningham, seconded by Ald. Rochester, in amendment to the amendment, that the petition of the Ottawa and Gloucester Road Company, and the Montreal and Ottawa Road Company, be received, and that rules of order be suspended to enable this Council to appropriate the sum of one thousand dollars for the grading and ditching of Bank-st., and Esther-st., from the city limits to Sparks-st., in Wellington Ward, and a similar sum for the improvement of Rideau-hill, in St. George's Ward; and that the city engineer be instructed to prepare plans of the proposed work, limiting the cost to the sums named; and that tenders for the performance of the work be advertised as soon as the city engineer's plans and specifications are prepared.—Carried.

YEAS—Langford, Rochester, Cunningham, Bate, Bangs, Abbott, Heney, and the Mayor.

NAYS—Robinson, Featherston, Friel, Goulden, Guerard, Traversy, and Martineau.

Ald. Cunningham presented a communication from the chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Police, reporting upon the petition of J. B. Turgeon, and the salaries of the police force, and the necessity of supplying that body with revolvers.

Moved by Ald. Robinson, seconded by Ald. Bate, that the petition of Mrs. Cowan be received and referred to the Assessment Committee.—Carried.

Ald. Friel presented the petition of Robert McGreevy, for a cheque, instead of one lost by him.

Moved by Ald. Friel, seconded by Ald. Heney, that a cheque be granted, as prayed for in the petition of R. H. McGreevy, on the usual terms in such cases.—Carried.

Ald. Traversy presented the petition of Andrew Heavey, for payment of an account.

Moved by Ald. Traversy, seconded by Ald. Robinson, that the petition of Andrew Heavey, just read, be received and referred to a special committee, comprised of Ald. Robinson, Bangs, and the Mayor, to report thereon at the first regular meeting of this council.—Carried.

His Worship the Mayor presented the petition of J. & M. Pennock, and others, for the appointment of Francis Graham as Assistant Fire Superintendent.

Moved by Ald. Traversy, seconded by Ald. Martineau, that the petition of J. & M. Pennock, and others, praying that F. Graham be appointed Assistant Fire Superintendent, be received and laid on the table until the appointment of said office comes up.—Carried.

Moved by Ald. Goulden, seconded by Ald. Guerard, that the petition of the widow Julia King, just read, be received and referred to the Committee on Assessment.—Carried.

Ald. Featherston presented the communication of the Rev. J. Guillard, for a sidewalk on the south side of King-st.

Moved by Ald. Featherston, seconded by Ald. Robinson, that the communication of the Rev. J. Guillard be received, and that the City Engineer be, and he is hereby instructed to have the same completed in accordance with his report, and that the cost thereof be deducted from any appropriation that may be made by this council for the improvement of St. George's Ward.—Carried.

Ald. Langford presented the petition of N. S. Blasdell and others, for the removal of an obstruction from the end of Kent-st.

Moved by Ald. Langford, seconded by Ald. Rochester, that the petition of N. S. Blasdell and others, just read, be received and referred to the Chief of Police, with instructions to have the obstruction complained of removed.—Carried.

Ald. Traversy presented sundry accounts which were read.

Moved by Ald. Traversy, seconded by Ald. Heney, that the accounts of Mr. Sullivan, Mrs. Murphy, the Ottawa and Prescott Railway Company, and N. Carpenter, just read, be received and referred to the Finance Committee.—Carried.

Ald. Cunningham presented Report No. 3 of the Finance Committee.

To the Corporation of the City of Ottawa:

The Finance Committee in this their 3rd report beg leave to submit that having examined the following accounts and finding them correct, recommend that his Worship the Mayor do sign cheques for the same, viz.:

Fire Department.—Thomas Birkett, new bell for City Hall $359.36; A. Lepage 12 weeks wages to 1st April, 1867, $151.20; Alexis Foisey, repairing fire engines, 1866, $12.20; W. G. Cordingly, sundries for Ottawa Fire Co., $8.55. Total $531.31.

Streets Improvements.—Labourers for January, 1867, $88.00; Labourers for February, 1867, $56.00; Labourers for March, 1867, $72.65—217.45; W. H. Bulley, 1,258 loads of earth on Elgin-st., in 1856, $37.74; H. N. Bate, cutting down Queen-st., 1866, $80.00—335.19; Gas light per Ottawa Gas Company, 78 street lamps for 3 months to 1st April, 1867, $507.00; 3 months light By Ward market $11.70; 3 months light City Hall $33.40; Repairing city street lamps in 1866, $3.65—555.75; P. Cleary, 3 months salary cleaning market to 4th inst., $50.75.

Miscellaneous.—Detective O'Neill, balance of salary 3 months to 1st April $40.00; License Inspector 3 months salary, $100.00; Auditors for 1867, $160.00; P. Robert for burial of a child, $2.50; Mr. D. Wood, candles, &c., for City Hall, $2.55; Dr. Jackson inquest on private Jas. Kelly, $5.00; Dr. Sweetland, inquest on Stephen O'Brien, $5.00. Total, $315.05.

Grand total $1,788.05.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Chairman.
CHARLES T. BATE,
ISIDORE TRAVERSY.

Moved by Ald. Cunningham, seconded by