NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Opening Night of Wilson's Broadway Theatre.
To Farmers, Lumbermen, &c.—Mr. Reid.
Sale of a Carriage by Auction—A. Rows.
Stone house to Let—Francis Clemow.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, MAY 28, 1867.

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

We understand that HIS EXCELLENCY, VISCOUNT MONCK, will not leave England until towards the middle of next month. He will, of course, arrive in time to assume his duties as Governor-General of the new Dominion, on the first day of July.

We understand that the Hon. Messrs. HOWLAND and COCKBURN are expected to arrive in town to-day. There will consequently be held a full meeting of the Cabinet, as all the other Ministers are here.

We publish elsewhere an account of the reception of the Hon. Mr. MCGEE. Our readers will be glad to learn that the hon. gentleman appears to be in excellent health. His brief address showed that he has lost none of his intellectual vigor or his rare gift of setting out his best, or even his very common, thoughts in the most attractive language. His reception, we need hardly say, was of the most gratifying kind.

The news from Mexico, elsewhere published, if it is to be believed—a proviso always to be understood in regard to Mexican news—will send a thrill of horror to the heart of every friend of constitutional liberty. If Maximilian and his generals are to meet the fate accorded them in the despatch, they will but add a few more to the victims of anarchy and misrule; and unfortunate Mexico will have but taken out a new lease of trouble. We are in hopes, however, that if JUAREZ possesses but a tithe of the high qualities claimed for him by his Yankee admirers, the ill-starred Emperor will meet with more humane treatment. In the meantime we cannot congratulate Mexico on its deliverance, unless in the sense that it is now to receive the punishment due to its sins—and perhaps, after all, the sooner that comes the better.

The *Globe* of the 24th exposed what it called "a scandalous business," being no less than the letter of a land agent residing in Ottawa, written upon a sheet of paper headed "Crown Lands Department." The affair may be explained in a few words. The young man, Mr. R. Nettle, Jr., the author of the letter in question, follows the business of land agent in this city; he is not in the employment of the Department; but as all the business, or the chief business of land agents at the capital is the obtaining of patents or the settling of matters in dispute at the Crown Lands Office, he is necessarily frequently in attendance there, and may perchance have used a sheet of departmental paper upon which to write the letter alluded to. But a gentleman of the same name, whose age, however, entitles him to the affix of "Senr.," is in the employment of the Crown Lands Department, and the *Globe*, with its acknowledged perfection in the art of sniffing "corruption" may perhaps be excused for having jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Nettle, land agent, and Mr. Nettle, Government *employe*, were one and the same person. We beg of the *Globe*, therefore, to make the correction on this point, even if it should feel bound to pursue the inquiry as to the sheet of paper. The land agent, Mr. NETTLE, in the letter published in the *Globe*, takes credit for being able to get through patents with extraordinary rapidity—but who that would drive a business scruples to puff his own superiority! Certainly not the *Globe*, and with the evidence before us, not Mr. NETTLE either. This boast in connection with the erroneous assumption that Mr. NETTLE was an *employe*, led the *Globe* into the belief that there must be some improper collusion in the office, for Mr. NETTLE's special benefit. On this head we can only say that whatever Mr. NETTLE's superior facilities for doing business may be, they spring solely from his own genius and industry, with both of which, as we are entirely unacquainted, we cannot say whether his pretensions are genuine or otherwise; but we can well understand that the personal attention of an agent on the spot would in many cases lead to greater expedition than might otherwise be secured. We may further state that Mr. NETTLE, Sen., has nothing to do with the issuing of patents, and we add, in justice to the *Globe*, though we think its strictures unnecessarily violent in the absence of a knowledge of the facts, that the dating of a letter, drumming for business, from the "Crown Lands Department," appears to us a very unfair proceeding, as leading the person addressed to suppose that the party applying to him really had a position there which gave him an advantage in his private transactions. It is only proper that such "tricks of trade" should be promptly dealt with by the Commissioner, as they bring suspicion on the purity of the departmental administration, and we have no doubt but that this matter will be investigated without delay by the Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL.

The intervention of the Queen's Birthday celebration and other matters of pressing interest has prevented us from making an earlier reference to the speech of the Hon. A. T. GALT, delivered at the Lennoxville dinner, a very full summary of which appeared in our issue of the 23rd. Of the several topics adverted to by Mr. GALT, not the least important was the experimental character of the new Constitution. He tells his audience that it has been framed by the best men in the several Provinces in the way which they believe it will be best adapted to the protection and encouragement of the interests of the whole country, but that it rests with the people themselves whether it can be harmoniously worked—whether it will answer the end in view, or whether it may prove a failure. The Constitution has been, in fact, the work of the politicians, but the working of the Constitution devolves upon the people. Public men can only act in harmony with the people; they cannot be patriotic against the voice of their constituents; they cannot act wisely if the people insist that their course must be one of folly. Following this train of thought, Mr. GALT rightly concludes that one of the first conditions of success will be that the first Government of the new dominion must be in effect a continuation of the Quebec Conference; that the old party distinctions of the past must be laid aside; that those who agreed to frame the Constitution must also agree to administer it, trusting to the future to bring out issues which will keep alive the spirit of political activity, and give birth to separate parties, as conflicting opinions on questions of policy or administration will create them.

We expected no other doctrines from a man of Mr. GALT's political sagacity, and we think his definition of the obligation resting on the people regarding the future success or failure of the new Constitution, worthy of the greatest consideration. In the Quebec Conference our public men gave an example to the people to lay aside party and sectional hostility; we believe that in the formation of the first Government of the Dominion, this example will be repeated. Will the people sanction it? Upon this turns the whole question of the success or failure of the new Constitution. If the demagogues and resurrectionists, *Rouges* and Anti-Unionists, are to carry with them the popular support in their respective localities, it will not be a successful harmonious system of government that we shall have acquired, but an enlarged pandemonium, in which the discordant elements will war all the more fiercely, that they are separated not only geographically, but by the subordinate machinery of the Local Government. Just imagine the Reorganizers master of the situation in Ontario, the *Rouges* in Quebec, and the Anti-Unionists in the Maritime Provinces, and what a spectacle would the Central Government present! Yet logically this is the consummation aimed at by those who cry aloud for party reorganization. Mr. GALT did well, therefore, in directing the people to the consideration of their own responsibility under the new Constitution. Framed by the wisdom, forbearance and party abnegation of the politicians, it can only be worked successfully by the exercise of the like qualities on the part of the electoral body. It is needless for us to add that Mr. GALT spoke with the greatest degree of hopefulness, that the public sentiment of the several Provinces would sustain those who would be charged with the responsibility of first setting the new order of things in motion, though he did not disguise, nor attempt to conceal, the sources of possible danger.

The alternative as between annexation and confederation, to which Mr. GALT alluded at some length, is not now a matter requiring much discussion. Mr. GALT is himself an old friend of Colonial Union; and he cannot but view with pleasure the realisation of a measure which many years ago engaged his close attention. Nor is he by any means alone in his view regarding the choice which was before us, as witness the *dictum* of the late Sir E.-P. TACHE, that Canada was on an inclined plane, and must either glide into Confederation or annexation. There may be some, however, who yet think that a different course on the part of Canadian politicians could have averted the danger of annexation without confederating all the Provinces; but we think no one will dispute the proposition that a failure of Confederation now would be but the prelude to annexation. The practical lesson to be drawn from this is, that to avert annexation the people must lend their whole strength to promote the success of the Union; and if we add that he who attempts to break it up is virtually an annexationist, and an enemy to British power on this continent, we do not think we shall have slandered him.

Upon the whole, Mr. GALT's speech was a temperate and able review of the political situation. His remarks on the educational question, though only of local interest, are valuable, as indicating the genuine spirit of liberality, which prevails among the leading politicians, Protestant and Catholic, of the Province of Quebec, a spirit which, if maintained with the same degree of manly straightforwardness in the Local and Confederate Parliaments, as displayed at the Lennoxville dinner, must ever give the public men of that Province a commanding influence throughout the Confederacy, and will make of its legislature a pattern which will put sectarian fanaticism, either in the East or the West, to the blush. Mr. GALT may fairly be congratulated on the position he occupies among his constituents and their immediate compatriots of the Eastern Townships. His resignation on the important question of education, at such a juncture, was a step of extreme delicacy, which, had it led him into an antagonistic position to the Government, would have involved serious consequences. Happily, however, the faith he entertained in the honesty of purpose of his colleagues, rendered his assumption of such a position unnecessary, and the equitable settlement which the Government made, appears to have been eminently satisfactory, not only to Mr. GALT personally, but to the British community in Lower Canada whose interests he represented. He is, therefore, now in the proud position of having guarded the rights of his constituents at the sacrifice of his office, but without the loss of the confidence either of his former colleagues or of the country, and will no doubt rank, in the future, among the foremost statesmen of the New Dominion.

We understand that P. A. Egleson, Senr., has received many urgent solicitations from leading men of the County of Carleton, to allow himself to be brought forward as a candidate for the representation of the county in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. The proffers of support are of a very flattering kind, and such as we believe Mr. Egleson will hardly be justified in refusing. His long acquaintance with the people, and intimate business associations with them for so many years, point him out as one likely to be well conversant with the requirements of the county, while his general address would mark him out as a very creditable representative of such an intelligent constituency. We know not whether Mr. Egleson has concluded to enter the political arena, but presume that if the pressure on him is continued, he will not refuse to comply with the desire of his friends.

SUPPOSED DESERTION.—A private of the 100th named McGuire, was arrested for a breach of discipline; he afterwards eluded his captors, ran away, and has not since been heard of.

Arrival of the Hon. T.D. McGee.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

A large crowd had assembled at the steamboat landing yesterday evening at 6:30, and when the steamer *Victoria* touched the wharf, and Mr. McGEE presented himself, loud cheers were given by the assembled multitude. His Worship the Mayor and the members of the Corporation, P. A. Egleson, sen., Vice-President of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, William Finlay, Esq., Vice-President of the St. Patrick's Literary Association, the Rev. Principal Ryan, of the Ottawa University, Rev. Æneas McD. Dawson, Rev. Mr. O'Connor, Bishop's Secretary, the representatives of the press, and a large number of leading citizens, went on board the boat to meet the hon. gentleman, and greet him with a welcome on his arrival at the capital.

The friendly greetings over, and the bustle of removing passengers' luggage, &c., completed, the following addresses were presented:

1st. By his Worship the Mayor:

To the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Minister of Agriculture, Province of Canada:

SIR,—The Corporation of the City of Ottawa respectfully beg leave to congratulate you upon your safe return from Europe, and to offer you a hearty welcome home.

Amongst those who have ably and unswervingly supported the great measure of Colonial Confederation, and steadily adhered to the safe and loyal principle of British connection, your name can never be overlooked by the people of Canada; and your return to this country after the discharge of your important duties at the Paris Exhibition, gives rise to an occasion worthy of being signalized by public rejoicing.

Prominent as has been your career amongst us as a statesman—important as the part has been which you have taken in the great measure now ushering in a new nation on this continent, and valuing as we do the great talents displayed by you in the well ploughed field of public life; we believe our duty would be unfulfilled did we not express our high admiration, above all, for the bold patriotism you have exhibited in frowning down sectarian and national animosities, and laboring to blend together the various classes of the country on the common platform of national unity. In this good work you have been pre-eminent; and we look with confidence for the best results from those earnest and laborious efforts.

The Corporation of Ottawa trust you may be long spared to render your aid in the furtherance of the prosperity of the new Dominion now in process of inauguration.

(Signed) ROBERT LYON, Mayor.

Ottawa, May 27, 1867.

2nd. By Wm. Finlay, Esq., Vice-President of the St. Patrick's Literary Association:

To the Hon. T. D. McGee, &c., &c.:

DEAR SIR,—It is with feelings of more than ordinary pleasure that the members of the St. Patrick's Literary Association of Ottawa have met to welcome their distinguished fellow-countryman on his return to the land of our adoption.

The great work of uniting the British American Provinces, and thereby consolidating British power on this continent has now been accomplished; permit us to congratulate you on the success of a measure in which you have taken so earnest an interest.

The broad and liberal views you have enunciated while eloquently discussing, both from your place in Parliament, and in addresses before the people, the manifold advantages that would flow from a union of all the Provinces have raised you to the highest plain as a statesman, and have earned for you the admiration and respect of all classes in the new Dominion.

We trust you may long continue to enjoy the confidence and esteem of your fellow-subjects in this country.

WM. FINLAY, Vice-President.
JAMES MCCARRON, Secretary.

St. Patrick's Hall, 27th May, 1867.

3rd. By P. A. Egleson, sen., Esq., Vice-President of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society:

To the Hon. T. D. McGee, Minister of Agriculture of the Province of Canada, &c., &c.:

SIR,—The members of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Ottawa desire to tender you a hearty welcome to the capital, on the occasion of your return from the discharge of your responsible duties at the great exhibition at Paris. They are happy to be able to congratulate you on the very creditable representation which the Province has secured under the management of your Department, at that great temple of industry.

Hailing you as a countryman, but especially as the unwearying and successful laborer in the great cause of harmony between all creeds, classes, and nationalities forming the people of Canada, they are proud to bear testimony to the great benefits which your services as a public man, in Parliament and on the public platform, have conferred upon the country.

Your patriotic counsels at a time of great trial and excitement, tending as they did to the preservation of the peace, and the frustration of the wicked plots of Fenian emissaries, have laid the country under obligations to you which will not soon be forgotten.

The honors paid you at Halifax, on your outward journey, and the enthusiastic reception accorded you at Montreal, on the occasion of your return—associated as they were with the idea of the new Confederation upon which the several Provinces are about to enter—remind them that under that Confederation your distinguished abilities will find a wider sphere of usefulness; and they heartily wish that your life may long be spared, to take that prominent part in the affairs of the new Dominion, in which they doubt not but the confidence of the people will cheerfully sustain you.

P. A. EGLESON, SEN.,
Vice-President.

May 27, 1867.

4th. By the Rev. Æ. McD. Dawson:

Favored of cities most, where rolls thy tide
Grand Ottawa! No more by Tiber's wave
Moves the triumphal car; nor doth abide
The hero's name to cruel death that gave
His slaughtered thousands. Glories ever new,
Yet ancient more, their brightest wreaths entwine
Thy Victor chiefs to crown, thy Patriots true,
Thy Statesmen sage, who wisely could combine
A conquest new to win! Rejoice, O Peace!
Thy victory complete! To latest time
A Nation new be thine! Nor shall it cease
Thy praise to hymn, whilst echo to the chime
Of rushing waters Ottawa's Senate Halls,
And Statesmen grave shall crowd around her Towers
From climes remote, and Warriors brave her walls
Shall guard. Thou last, but not the least, 'mong Powers
Shall reign, loved Ottawa! From age to age
Thy Patriot Statesmen, thou shalt joyful hail,
With Victor bays shalt crown each favorite Sage!
Proud Victor bays!—bought not by Orphan's wail,
Nor slaughter-dyed, as was the wont of yore
When rose the triumph shout, amid the throng,
The haughty Victor dripping still with gore!
Such was thy glory, war! alas! too long!
Peace brings a conquest greater far than thine,
And lo! from out the storm-tossed foaming brine
Twixt Oceans twain,—by wild Atlantic's strand
An Empire springs! Firm ever be thy sway,
Auspicious power! Long may thy Statesmen sage
Bright laurels win! And often as to-day,
Triumphal honors grace this favored age!
And oft to deck a chosen votary's brow
May Clio come! And oft may willing twine
Her brightest wreaths Melpomene, as now,
And with the Sister Muse the Muses all combine!

ÆNEAS MACDONALD DAWSON.

The reading of the several addresses elicited the applause of the crowd. That of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, besides being spirited and especially appropriate, had the additional attraction of being engrossed on parchment—a compliment not only to Mr. McGEE, but to the good taste of the officers of that society which we think especially deserving of honorable mention. There is in parchment an evidence of sincerity, a design of durability, that marks the earnestness of those who write on it, and therefore we note this incident as worthy of record, if only to prove that Irishmen who are Protestants are still proud to put on record, in the most endurable form, the expression of their sentiments of respect and esteem for one who though not a Protestant, claims to be as much of an Irishman as any one of the members of that society. It is not saying too much for Mr. McGEE's discrimination, that he will note this fact of the address on parchment, and appreciate it accordingly. We should also say that Mr. Egleson, sen., read it with an emphasis which added much to its effect.

The reading of the addresses over, the Hon. Mr. McGEE stepped forward, and was received with repeated rounds of applause. Mr. McGEE said: Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of the St. Patrick's Literary Association, and of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, and my reverend friend, Father Dawson, you have taken me completely by surprise. I had some notification of the preparations made by my friends at Montreal, on Friday last; but on the present occasion I am wholly unprepared for this kindly greeting to the capital of British North America (cheers.) Though only an occasional visitor to Ottawa, my associations with its citizens have all been of the most pleasant character, and if they have proved as satisfactory to you as to me, you must have found them exceedingly pleasant. As all the addresses, so kindly presented to me, have referred, more or less directly, to my own efforts in uniting the different sections of the people of these Provinces, as well as to the great political changes now about to take place, it is due to you that I should make some brief remarks upon these points. [At this stage, the Captain begged an interruption to blow off steam. Mr. McGEE said he would reserve his steam, and blow it off afterwards (laughter)]. We were but a small community—if we advance politically, we should first advance territorially—we should aggrandise the kindred colonies, living under the same political system of Government, owing allegiance to the same crown. We did not enter on the acquisition of territory by any aggressive measures. We removed no man's boundary, we touched no man's landmarks; but we appealed to the people living under the same institutions as ourselves to join with us for the promotion of our mutual interests, and the leading spirits among our fellow colonists, some of them slowly, some of them willingly, according to their several temperaments, have joined us, and the result has been that we have formed the new Dominion of Canada. (Cheers.) The Constitution had been framed, but it was only a Constitution on paper, and it must be reduced to practice; it must be implanted in the hearts and the affections of the whole people, or at least a vast majority, for there would always be grumblers until doomsday, otherwise it would be worth no more than the paper on which it was written. The Constitution should not only be made to work satisfactorily to the people of Canada and the Maritime Provinces; it should be made attractive to those who had yet to come in under its influence. We of the more populous Provinces must show that if advanced in population, we are also advanced in the ideas of free government, in the principles of equity and toleration. The sovereign legislature had given all the powers necessary to the Constitution, and the administration of the government, but it remained for the people to provide the tolerance and the mutual forbearance without which the government would become an impossibility, and the people must qualify themselves to fulfil this spirit of toleration and forbearance, as the only means whereby to make a great nation of a small people. (Cheers.) If I have contributed a little to smooth down ancient prejudices I am very thankful. I have endeavored to engage the affections of the young men of the country, to attach them to the land of their birth or their adoption, but to do this you must excite in them a prospect of careers; you must give them an occasion for pride in their country, and open for them a way to distinction. The name which had been given to the new Dominion was one around which centred some of the grandest associations connected with the history of North America, a name associated with Richelieu and Chatham in politics, with Wolfe and Montcalm in arms—a name which we may well feel proud to inherit, considering the high historic character that Canada has borne in the annals of North America. (Great cheering.) Though the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, will soon be united in one Confederation, yet there are two important Provinces on the Atlantic Coast; there are the Colonies on the Pacific; there is the North-West Territory. These will come in in the course of time, and it is our duty to remove any prejudices that may exist in the minds of the inhabitants of these Colonies, and show them by the moderation and the wisdom of our conduct that it will conduce to their interest, as well as to ours, that they should join with us in the formation of one community. We should show, therefore, in our first general election, which would soon be upon us, we should show in our first Legislature that in the distribution of places a fair consideration had been given to every class of the community, and to every part of the country—and I believe this fair consideration will be shown so that the last remaining argument against the Union in the sea-girt Isles as well as the Pacific Colonies will be taken away, and they will be here seeking for admission before the second session of the Confederate Legislature. (Cheers.) And we can admit them as we have the power to do by the act of union without a fresh appeal to the Imperial Government. Mr. McGEE then excused himself for having been betrayed into making something like a speech, but he thought it due to the people who had so kindly turned out to greet him, and he thought it always fitting when time and opportunity permitted, that public men should have an interchange of views with the people. For himself, if he had contributed to the healthy direction of public opinion through the platform and the press, instead of confining his attention to administrative details, he thought perhaps he had done as much for the good of the country as if he had limited his labors to the duties of his bureau. (Cheers.) Mr. McGEE again thanked the Mayor, the societies, and the people for the hearty reception accorded him, and hoped that whatever else the future might bring forth, we should be able to retain our young men within our borders, and inspire them with the conviction that they would always find their best country, and their best field for the exercise of their energies at home. (Cheers.)

Mr. McGEE was then driven to his residence, in Mr. Buckley's splendid turn out, which has now become one of the acknowledged "institutions" of the city for great occasions, accompanied by his Worship the Mayor, the vice Presidents of the I. P. B. and St. Patrick's Literary Societies, and the city member, preceded by a band, followed by a very large retinue of carriages, and many hundreds on foot. At the head of St. Patrick's-st., the procession stopped, and Mr. McGEE dismounted and received from the hands of a deputation of the children from St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, a very handsome boquet of flowers.

LOCAL NEWS.

ANOTHER DESERTION.—Private Crampton deserted on Sunday evening.

COURT MARTIAL.—A court martial was held yesterday on three bandsmen, on a charge of desertion.

A SOLDIER'S FIGHT.—A game of ficticuffs between two soldiers of the 100th, occurred on Sunday night on Rideau-st., growing out of a misapprehension on the part of one of them, that the other had slandered a civilian friend of his. While they were busy pummelling each other, some boys cried "police," and the belligerents vanished.

ELOCUTION.—We listened with great pleasure last evening to the readings of Mr. Taverner. Not being there till late, we heard a few selections only. The first was that portion of King Henry the Fourth, where Hal and Falstaff personate the King and the Prince of Wales alternately. This should not be done sitting behind a table, and not without having nearly, or quite the whole committed to memory. The Knight and Lady Jane in Ingoldsby, in snatches from memory, amused the audience greatly. The scene between the elder Weller and his son, after the funeral of Mrs. W., was exceedingly well done, and the reading much applauded. We were pleased to see a very select audience, among whom were several clergymen and schoolmasters, some of whom are about to avail themselves of the present opportunity to learn something of that beautiful, but rare accomplishment, the art of reading. Mr. Taverner remains but a few days longer.

THE MODERATORSHIP OF THE C. P. CHURCH.—It will be gratifying to his many friends in this neighborhood to know that the Rev. Dr. J. Irvine, of Montreal, has been nominated by the Ottawa Presbytery, which met lately at Perth, as Moderator of the Canada Presbyterian Church, for the ensuing year.

WILSON'S BROADWAY THEATRE COMPANY.—This company have arrived in town, and as will be seen by advertisement and bills on the walls, open at the Rink, this evening. They bring their own brass band which we are to suppose is a good one. The first play to be presented is the sensational one of "East Lynne, or the Elopement," to conclude with the farce of the "Quiet Family."

PISCATORY.—We are credibly informed that on Saturday last, the Rev. Mr. Phillips, Mr. R. Nettle and another gentleman whose name has escaped our memory, brought home three hundred pounds weight of fine trout, the result of Friday's labors. The fish were caught near Thurso, and a large number of them weighed over two pounds and a half each.

SENT TO JAIL.—A boy of previous good character was taken before Mr. O'Gara yesterday afternoon, on a charge of stealing three york shillings from the till of Mr. Miles, of the Parliamentary Hair-Dressing Saloon. The charge was admitted, and he was sent to jail for three days. Mr. Miles prosecuted with great reluctance. Boys should beware of the first wrong step.

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

OTTAWA, May 27, 1867.

Greatest degree of cold registered during the previous night, 31 above zero.
8 a. m., 48 above zero.
Noon shade, 69 above zero.
Noon sun, 94 above zero.
6 p. m., 62 above zero.

ABORTIVE FIRES.—On Friday last a fire was discovered at 4 o'clock in the morning in Andrew Riopel's stable, Sussex-st., but was discovered by Cesaire Archambeault in time to enable him to extinguish it without giving an alarm. Sunday morning at 5 o'clock, an attempt was made to burn out the premises of Mr. Chisholm a servant saw three girls running away at the time. The fire was extinguished without giving alarm. The same day between 6 and 7 o'clock, a small fire was discovered in rear of Gorman's stable, between Clarence and Murray-sts. Very little damage was done, and no engines called out. At half-past nine a wicked attempt was made to ignite a fire in a shed belonging to Mr. Lyon, at the corner of Cumberland and Clarence-sts. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of any of the engines. A suspicious feature in this attempt was, that before the fire could have been seen, before it had come to a blaze, in fact it never did come to a blaze, one of the bells rung. This is the information we received from the police at the time. A proper investigation should be made in this matter, as we have no doubt it will be. The first question to be decided is who rang the bell?

POLICE COURT.—James Sullivan was found lying drunk on the street, about half-past one, on Monday morning. Fined $2 and costs; in default of sufficient distress one week in jail at hard labor.—John Roe was found on Sunday to have lost, through the agency, as was supposed, of some powerful spell, the power of direct locomotion. Sergeant Davis took him under his protection with a view to calling the attention of Mr. O'Gara to the sufferer's malady. The smell of a bottle he carried in his pocket confirmed a previously formed suspicion, in consequence of which he is permitted to recuperate under the care of Mr. Higgins, at the Queen's Boarding-house.—James Douglas was charged with having used insulting and abusive language to Michael Mene, and threatening to make a target of his body; adjourned till this morning.—Jean Baptiste Minor, charged with presenting a cheque, the property of M. K. Dickinson, Esq., at the Bank of British North America. The cheque, which was for $100, was lost by Mr. Dickinson's son, on his way to the bank, last Thursday, and found and presented by the prisoner shortly after. It being we believe after the hours of business, he was requested to call on Saturday. In the meantime information of the loss of the cheque had been lodged at the bank, and when the prisoner called measures had been taken to apprehend him. He was lodged in jail and brought up to the police court yesterday morning, when it was found that there was no evidence to convict him, and he was accordingly discharged. Minor is a French Canadian unacquainted with the English language, and is a stranger here in quest of work.

PRESENTATION.

The following is the address and reply alluded to in our report of the Chaudiere Company's dinner, in yesterday's paper:

ADDRESS.

To John Langford, Esq., J. P., &c., &c.:

SIR,—We, the members of the Chaudiere Fire Company, consider that the anniversary of the birthday of our most gracious Sovereign would be a proper time to mark our appreciation of your long and arduous services as Captain of our Company, and on your parting with us to fill a more honorable position in the Fire Brigade, it is our desire to put on record that, while acting as head of the Company, your skill and management have called forth our admiration.

We would respectfully ask you to accept this walking-cane as a slight memento of your connection with us, and as a token of our regard and esteem: intrinsically it is not of much value, but we venture to hope that you will appreciate it as a souvenir.

We rejoice to hear of your promotion, and on your taking leave of the Company, we unite in wishing long life and prosperity for yourself, your amiable partner in life, and the other members of your family.

Signed on behalf of the Company,
FRANCIS LINK, Captain.

Ottawa, May 24, 1867.

REPLY.

To Capt. Link and Members of the Chaudiere Fire Company:

GENTLEMEN,—With feelings of the deepest gratitude I accept this handsome present from your hands; I did not need it to convince me of the respect in which you held me, for during the connection I have had with you I have had repeated assurance of the fact, having for many years held the chief offices of trust in your company, in all of which you have been pleased to express your satisfaction. If I have been of any service to you, you have more than repaid me by your ready obedience of orders, and by your general goodwill towards me.

As your chief officer my desire has been to promote a feeling of good will and unanimity, between you and the other companies of the Fire Brigade, and I feel proud to state that this has been the feeling of the other captains likewise. I can safely assert that in this respect the Fire Brigade of the city of Ottawa stands second to none in the Dominion of Canada. I trust this feeling will be fostered, and the only rivalry exist among you be that of which company can effect the most good to their fellow-citizens.

Allow me to congratulate the members of the company on their choice of my successor; he has long had my confidence, and I feel assured that yours in him will not be misplaced.

I thank you for your congratulations on my appointment to the office of Chief of the Fire Brigade, in performing the duties of which I trust you will extend the same assistance to me as you have during my connection with you, for unless I can obtain the hearty co-operation of the Fire Brigade I can be of little service.

Brother firemen, I again thank you for your handsome present, and hope to retain it as long as I live as a memento of your kindness and good will towards me.

JOHN LANGFORD,
Chief of the Fire Brigade, City of Ottawa.

Pistol Shooting Match.

LEROY, N. Y., May 26.—H. H. Sheldon, of Niagara Falls, won the first prize for pistol shooting, and John Taylor, of Jersey City, second prize.

DULL TIMES IN THE WESTERN STATES.—A WARNING TO YOUNG MEN.

To the Editor of the Ottawa Times:

DEAR SIR,—Will you again indulge me to the extent of a small space in your very excellent, and widely circulated paper, to lay a few facts before the young men of Canada—if any—who propose coming out here in search of employment, as clerks, book-keepers, &c.; and in the first place let them remember that there are now, at least, six, to fill any vacancy that may occur, while "still they come" by every train and steamer. We have from one to six in the store every day, and many of them offering to work for their board, rather than go back to their old homes to be laughed at; but we will suppose they are fortunate enough to obtain situations, and their salary is $50 per month, which is the common price paid to an experienced salesman or book-keeper; *none other need apply.* Now then, they must pay from $6½ to $8 per *week* for board and room, according to accommodation, and $1 per doz. for washing. Add to this fifty per cent of the remainder for contingencies, and what is left will go but a small way towards purchasing clothes, and when a pair of pants that can be bought there for from $4 to $5 are here from $8 to $9; vests there from $2½ to $3, here from $4 to $5; coats there from $12 to $15, here from $20 to $25; and a whole suit of handsome tweed that I saw a few days ago on a young man from Canada, for which he had paid $23, could not be got here for less than from $45 to $50. A friend of mine who came out here in October last, and who before he left was receiving $120 per year and board, is going back, for although he is getting $50 per month and is very economical in every respect, and of excellent moral character, yet finds it impossible to "make both ends meet;" he thinks he may as well work for nothing at home as among strangers. I admit that a few do well here, but the many do not, while a number—I am sorry to say—after many disappointments, take to the bowl with its associate evils, and soon becoming lost to their friends and society, quickly find a drunkard's grave. Laborers here get $1.50 per day, which, considering the cost of living, is very small wages. Flour can be bought for the *nominal* sum of $16½ per barrel; potatoes $2.50 per bushel; tea $1.90 to $2.50 per pound; butter 35c to 50c; oats 85c per bushel; hay $25 to $40 per ton, according to quality; lumber from $20 common 1 inch, to $45 clear per M feet, B. M., and other things in proportion.

The press of Minnesota made considerable of a brag last fall about the number of bushels of wheat, &c., exported, but they are rather silent now, in regard to the number of people starving in the different portions of the State, and who have to be provided for by Government and private contributions, the Government alone putting 10,000 rations at the disposal of a committee for distribution. I was told a short time ago, by a cautious and experienced mill owner, that before the harvest, Minnesota would be importing wheat and flour at a very large advance on what she received for it, which is very probable, as it is well known there is but very little wheat or flour in the State. Farmers in Canada who have any intention of coming out here, would do well to remember, that owing to the vast expanse of prairie, and consequent scarcity of timbered lands, it costs about as much or more to put up buildings and fences, &c., as a good farm in Canada would cost, buildings and fences included, to say nothing of the trouble and expense of coming out here, besides he would have to pay an enormous freight tariff to get his grain to market, owing to a huge steamboat and railway monopoly. As far as the mercantile business is concerned, I think one fact will show what we are doing in that line, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding. A certain dry goods firm who have been in business here for over eleven years, and who this time last year were selling goods to the amount of from $400 to $500 per day cash, besides a good wholesale trade, are now selling from $200 to $250 per day cash, with scarcely any wholesaling. The grocery, stationery, and book business is a little more lively, but as a general thing, all branches of trade are remarkably dull throughout the State.

I see by the TIMES that because of some difficulty among the directors of the gas company, the city of Ottawa is threatened with darkness; we can sympathise with you, as we have had no light on our streets here for about a year and a half, owing to some difference existing between the city authorities and gas company. Whatever "muddle" they have got into, I can assure you the citizens are very anxious for a little more *light* on the subject. Weather disagreeably cold, and spring very backward.

Yours truly,
CANADIAN.

St. Paul, Minn., May 18th, 1867.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

To the Ottawa Times.

FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, May 27, 1867.

A race took place this afternoon between a gig and whale boat belonging to the gunboat *Heron*; prize $10. The gig won by a couple of lengths.

The reports from New York of Fenian operations are looked on as silly fabrications.

A hurdle race on Newmarket course came off on Saturday between Dr. Armstrong's mare "Miowha" and the horse "Chang"; distance 2½ miles and 12 leaps. The race was won by "Chang" easily.

The *Globe* pitches furiously into Mr. McGee, because he expresses the hope that George Brown will be sent to Parliament, where he would be obliged to take the oath of allegiance.

FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, May 27, 1867.

The weather to-day has been pleasant and summer like.

James L. Mathewson, a well known and highly respected resident of this city, died yesterday after a short illness. He held at various times positions of much responsibility among his fellow-citizens, and was closely identified with the Conservative party in Lower Canada.

It is stated on official authority that the newly revived rumors of fresh Fenian demonstrations against Canada are entirely groundless.

There will be no Provincial Exhibition in Lower Canada this year, the corporation of Quebec, where it was to have been held, having refused the usual grant in aid of erecting necessary buildings.

Jeff. Davis is still in town, but maintains the utmost privacy.

FROM WHITBY.

WHITBY, May 27, 1867.

The inquest on the bodies of the German emigrants was finished this afternoon. Several passengers were examined through an interpreter. They all stated that they had received very kind treatment at the hands of the authorities of the Grand Trunk, from Quebec to the time of the accident, and that after the accident everything possible was done for their comfort. Nothing additional was discovered as regards the cause of the accident, and although a verdict has not yet been returned, at eight o'clock, it is thought the switchman who neglected to put up the semaphore will be committed for trial. The injured parties at the station are doing well. A German nurse has been employed to take charge of them, by the railway authorities. All seem well pleased with the treatment they are receiving.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Stocks at second board, stronger. Gold 137.

Trotting Match.

BOSTON, May 27.—A trot for $2000, on Saturday, between Draco Prince and Shepherd Knapp, jun., was won by the former. Time—2:28, 2:29½, and 2:33¼.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

FROM EUROPE.

London Money Market.

LONDON, May 27—Eve.—Consols closed at 93½; 5-20's, 72½; Ill. C., 76; Erie, 39¼.

The Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, May 27.—The question whether the death sentences of the Fenian convicts shall be carried out or not, engrosses public attention. The press of England and Ireland urge that the sentences be commuted to imprisonment for life. A despatch from Dublin states that the jury have brought in a verdict of "Guilty" against the prisoner O'Brien, but coupled with a recommendation to mercy. It is said that the American Minister Adams will interpose his good offices to save the prisoner McLure from the scaffold.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

The Capture of Maximilian Confirmed.

MATAMORAS, May 27.—The following has been received from Escobedo to-day: Citizen minister of war.—At three o'clock, on the morning of the 15th, Cacruse was taken by our forces who surprised the enemy. After the garrison were made prisoners, our troops occupied the Plaza. Meanwhile the enemy entered towards the Cerro de la Campana, where our artillery caused them to surrender. Maximilian, and his generals, Mejia and Castello, surrendered unconditionally.

The Reported Brazilian Slave Emancipation.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Brazilian Minister, in a letter to the Secretary of State, says: I have not received any official notice that the Imperial Government has decreed the emancipation of slaves in the empire. He says, no doubt, but that the measure has already been resolved upon.

Secretary Seward Receives a Despatch Concerning the Fenian Prisoners.

The Secretary of State has received information from London announcing that the capital sentence of the Fenian leaders Burke and McCafferty have been commuted to imprisonment for life.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

FROM EUROPE.

The Fenian Trials.

LONDON, May 26.—Notwithstanding declarations to the contrary, it is thought that the Government will not carry into execution the death sentence of the Fenians.

DUBLIN, May 25.—If the Fenian leaders, Col. Burke and Col. McLure, who pleaded "Guilty," and thus avowed their treason, are hanged, pursuant to law, the authorities expect sudden and sharp reprisals on the part of the members of the Fenian organization here. The Government is anxiously yet actively, preparing the dwellings of the Right Hon. Judge Fitzgerald, with those of his two associates on the bench, at the trial, as well as the houses inhabited by the Right Hon. Attorney-General and the other counsel who prosecuted for the Crown, are even now guarded day and night by a force of armed policemen, who appear in civilian's dress. Col. Burke was sentenced to be hanged May 29th. Mr. Doran's death sentence has been commuted. Should Burke be executed, it is most likely that Col. McLure will share the same fate, as he pleaded "Guilty," and now lies condemned to undergo the highest penalty of the law.

Another Great Reform Demonstration

LONDON, May 25.—Another imposing and very influential demonstration has been made in favor of Parliamentary Reform, in the shape of a crowded meeting in St. James' Hall, to