

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

St. Patrick's Literary Association—J. McCarron.
Her Majesty's Theatre—John Townsend.
Second Night of Wilson's Great Company.
The Canadian Conveyancer—J. Rordan, Toronto.

THE POST-OFFICE—OTTAWA.
DELIVERING AND CLOSING OF MAIL.

MAILED.	DELIV'D.	CLOSED.
Eastern, Montreal, Quebec, &c.	11:40 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
6:00 a.m. m.	1:00 p.m.	
Western, Toronto, Hamilton, &c.	11:40 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. m.	7:30 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.
United States, Albany, and offices above, on North side of the Ottawa, &c.	11:40 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. m.	7:30 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.
Appleton, New Haven, &c.	11:30 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. m.	8:30 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.
Sell's Corner, Richmond, Ferndale, &c.	5:30 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Upper and Lower Ottawa, by Stage.	8:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
Line of Ottawa and Prescott Railways, &c.	4:00 p.m.	7:30 a.m.
Waterloo, Galt, &c., Up.	5:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Peterborough, &c., Up.	12:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.

BRITISH MAILED.

British Mail from Canada steamer from Portland, every Thursday at 1 p.m.; per Queen Steamer every Saturday at 12:30 p.m. A supplementary mail from Canadian steamer will be achieved on a faster scale by opening up the fertile lands of the North-West.

Letters for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island, etc., Portland, should be mailed before 1 p.m. on Wednesday; and for Newfoundland, before the close of each Canadian steamer's mail from that port.

Offices hours—8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

G. F. BAKER, Postmaster.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper

Ottawa, May 29, 1867.

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

It is pleasant to notice that our guests from Montreal, on the 24th, have returned home with very kindly recollections of the manner in which they were treated by the people of Ottawa. We have seen in the Telegraph and News, lengthy accounts of the day's proceedings with very graphic descriptions of the La Crosse match, and both reports unite in speaking well not only of the Ottawa players, but of the Ottawa people generally.

Yesterday the officers and clerks of the Department of Agriculture waited in a body on the Hon. Minister, and presented him with a cordial address of congratulation on the occasion of his return to Ottawa, Mr. McGee made an appropriate acknowledgment, and expressed the confident hope that, under what even administrative changes Confederation should render necessary, no officer or clerk in the public service who had given satisfaction would be placed in any less favorable position, in the future, than he now occupied.

"The Pembroke Observer takes the Ottawa Times severely to task for the 'arrant nonsense' in a paragraph recently published concerning political matters in North Renfrew. It contained but six lines and a half, and the 'nonsense' consisted in characterising Mr. Shaw as 'a broken down politician,' because he had been beaten at a former election. We acknowledge the justice of the Observer's remarks, and state in explanation that the paragraph was accepted as a mere item of political news ('the ring in its tail' having been overlooked), and inserted in the Times without the knowledge of the editor. Will the Observer be good enough to make this explanation to its readers? As a matter of fact there is hardly a public man of note in Canada West—if we except a very few, who have had the good fortune to fall in with 'pocketborough'—who has not suffered occasional reverses in election contests, and no one would seriously quote it as a reproach to Mr. Shaw, that the same fate had befallen him on the occasion of his first attempt to gain a seat in the Legislature. The Observer may also have noticed, perhaps, that we had occasion to speak of Mr. Shaw, some few months ago, in relation to a paragraph which appeared in that detectable organ of virulent gritism, the Perth Courier, and we then referred to him in terms quite at variance with the animus in the last two lines of the little paragraph which has aroused our contemporaneous indignation.

The prominence given by Mr. Galt in his Lennoxville speech to the desirability of bringing the Pacific Colonies, as well as Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, within the limits of the Canadian Confederation, as well as the reference both by Mr. Cartier and Mr. McGee to the same subject, in their reception addresses in this city, prove that our statesmen are not content to rest with the measure of Confederation already accomplished. The purchase of the American-Canadian territories by the Tribune has been rightly interpreted by two at least of the gentlemen named, and we are satisfied, as we stated when the purchase was first announced, that its lesson for us is to hasten the admission of the Pacific Colonies into the Confederation by every possible means. But for this purchase, and the unsatisfactory state of feeling at present existing among the people of the North-West and on the Pacific Coast, the wisdom of agitating for the bringing of these distant Colonies within the Dominion of Canada, at the present time, might fairly have been doubted. The Hudson's Bay Company's claims must be settled or re-settled, and the North-West Territory admitted—we must, in fact, extend to the Rocky Mountains before we can go beyond them. And we must have some passable means of direct communication with these colonies before we can hope to give practical effect to their union with us. The Intercolonial is a condition to the Union of the Maritime Provinces with Canada—can we embrace the North-West and the Pacific Colonies without the Dominion without some similar provision for intercommunication? Sometimes ago, we urged the propriety of representing to the British Government that a guarantee for such a loan as the financial resources of the country would be able to bear, for the

purpose of extending communication westward, would serve both Imperial and Colonial interests little less effectively than the Intercolonial Railway. There is, of course, this to be said in favor of giving precedence to the building of the latter, that it is required for the preservation of existing interests, whereas in the West the interests to be served, would in great part be created through the establishment of communication. But if the desire of the British Columbians for union with Canada is to be gratified, as it ought to be gratified, with the least possible delay, our public men will have to face the question of providing the means for building roads and improving the water communication between Canada and the North-West. The time was when the 'opening up' of the North-West was one of the stiffest planks in the platform of some who now affect to ridicule the idea of fresh loans for the construction of needed public works, with the view to the introduction of population into these, as yet unoccupied lands, but we know not of a better policy to preserve to us the youth and vigor of our own people, and attract the surplus population from other countries, than to open up a field for immigration within our own borders. That will be done to some extent in the Eastern Provinces by the building of the Intercolonial Railway, but it certainly could be achieved on a vastly scale by opening up the fertile lands of the North-West.

Economy is no doubt desirable, but the speedily opening up of the North-West was a part of the policy of the Government of the new Dominion, determined on by the Quebec Conference. It is true that the time was not fixed, beyond the general declaration that it should be done "as soon as the finances would permit," but the parties to that Conference are pledged to the expenditure of money in this regard, and no mere cry of economy ought to restrain the Government from undertaking such works with that view, as the country can afford, in the interest of its own future progress. It is no economy to permit our young men to emigrate themselves in search of employment, it is by enlightened practical statesmanship the resources of our own country can be brought profitably within the reach of their industry.

The Atlantic Provinces of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island do not present the same difficulties in the matter of intercommunication as do the Pacific Colonies; but they do present difficulties which may be hard to overcome.

Confederation must make its own way in these Islands, and, doubtless, now that the Union has been formed without them, they will take sometime for observation, that they may study its working before committing themselves to its trammels.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

FROM EUROPE.

The FENIANS REPORTED CONCERNING AT BUFFALO!

Our Volunteers Held in Readiness in Case of an Attack.

Toronto, May 28, 1867.

There is a rumor that the British consul at Buffalo arrived here this afternoon, and informed the military authorities that the Fenians were quietly concentrating there with a view of an immediate attack. Troops are to be held in readiness here, and the volunteers are jubilant over the report. This statement is made on the strength of a assertion of a captain of the Tenth (10th) Royal, to whom Brigadier-Major Dennis communicated the intelligence. Dennis gave him permission to publish it, so that it may be looked upon as authentic.

FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, May 28, 1867.

The first steamer of the season to Quebec, the Union, is expected here to-morrow. The fares have been reduced to \$1 for cabin passage to Quebec, and 25 cents for steerage.

Weather very fine, and business uncommonly brisk.

FROM PLANTAGENET.

PLANTAGENET, May 27, 1867.

A fatal affray occurred here yesterday about four o'clock, in which one man was shot dead and two others badly injured. A party of eight men endeavored to take forcible possession of Barris' saw mill, when the men inside fired on them, killing a man named Alex. McMartin. The rest of the party forced their entrance, but were repelled by the Fenians. Some were captured and sent to the police court.

The Earl of Derby—it is the habit of the Supreme Court yesterday, the case of Adeline Price ex. Northern Central Railroad, to call the steamer to Quebec, the Union, is expected here to-morrow. The action was for damages for killing plaintiff's horse, and the claim was for \$1,000. The trial began on May 25, and the jury was out all night in one of their warehouses without medical attendance. The man after being locked up all night in the warehouse, where next morning he was found dead. Verdict for plaintiff for \$15,000 damages.

A Righteous Decision.

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FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Stocks at second board steady. Gold 125.

The Post says there is a better feeling in financial circles to-day, but business continues dull, and devoid of animation. Loans are easy, but at a rate of 6 per cent., with exceptions at 5 & 7. Commercial paper dull at 6% at 7% for choice names, and 8 for other grades.

Foreign exchange firmer.

THE MONEY MARKET.

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CITY COUNCIL.

CITY HALL, May 20, 1867.

Friar—His Worship the Mayor, Ald. Langford, Cunningham, Bate, Robinson, Bangs, Friel, Goulden, Honey, Martineau.

Moved by Ald. Featherston, seconded by Ald. Gurnett, that a special committee, to consist of the Mayor, Ald. Cunningham, Trewoyn, Honey, Friel and Martineau, be named to prepare an address to be presented to the Hon. G. E. Cartier on his arrival in this city in recognition of his services in the great question of Confederation, and in consideration of the services of Dr. Price, in the interests of the cause of the Fenians.

Another Member Sentenced to Be Hanged.

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Cong., May 28.—At the close of the session to-night, all the members of the Reform Bill, as amended, had been accepted by the House of Commons, except that portion which provides for the redistribution of seats in Parliament.

House of Lords.

In the House of Lords to-night, the Bill continuing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland was passed.

An Official Document of French Charges.

Bordeaux, May 28.—From the Bavarian Government officially denouncing the statements made by the French press, that Frusati was

strengthening her fortifications, and increasing the armament of the city of Brest.

LOCAL NEWS.

Trooping the Colors.—The 100th were out yesterday in bright array with their band, and their parade included the interesting military ceremony of trooping the colors.

New Theatre.—The theatrical representations at the Rink last night elicited the most unanimous applause. The house was well filled, and, among leaving all the people spoke in high terms of the entertainment.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME.—The appointed visitors to the Protestant Orphans' Home, for the month of June, are Mrs. H. V. Noel and Mrs. Thorburn, by whom donations to the charitable institution will be thankfully received.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

Indians Fighting.

Sr. Louis, May 28.—A skirmish which took place on the 16th instant, at Pine Bluff, between a party of men cutting railroad ties and the Indians. One white and six Indians were killed. Another fight occurred at Cheyenne Pass on the 26th instant, in which one white man was killed.

Law and Order (?) in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, May 28.—Twenty-five citizens started a movement in the Richmond Club, bankers, yesterday. In the right, B. W. Wilson instantly killed by Bayne Jones, a noted

black ruffian.

Arrival of the Scotch.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The steamer Scotia

arrived here yesterday morning, having been delayed by the bad weather.

Great degree of cold registered during the previous night.

8 a.m. 53 above zero.

Noon shade, 77 above zero.

Noon sun, 59 above zero.

6 p.m., G1 above zero.

The BAZAAR.—We have much pleasure in stating that the sun realized by the ladies of the Bank-st. Church, at their late bazaar in the Victoria Hotel, amounted to the handsome sum of \$783.50.

The ladies beg to convey through the medium of this paper their grateful thanks to the proprietors of the Victoria Hotel, Prof. Webster, Mr. Carter, Mr. Moore, and the ladies who aided them in their late undertaking.

Also to E. McGillivray, Esq., they would be glad to thank him for his donation to the Coalition and ought to have known what he was about.

Montreal Gazette.

A man was shot in the head in Lennoxville, and is said to be in a dangerous condition.

—A man was shot in the head at New Edinburgh. At first it was thought he would die; Dr. Grant was sent for, when it was found to be but a severe contusion of the brain, and he only himself to blame. He was nearly blind and big enough to take care of himself when he was hit, but he did not die.

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