NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Cheap Cottons—Magee & Russell.
Auction Notice—Amos Rowe.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, JUNE 7, 1867.

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

The Hon. John A. Macdonald left for Kingston yesterday morning.

The arch agitators, East and West, Messrs. Howe and Brown, have taken to the stump. The Halifax papers of the 31st ult., announce quite a programme of meetings for the former, and the latter spoke for four mortal hours in a machine shop in the village of Fingal, county of Elgin, on the 4th inst. Where the Chief Organiser will next appear is not yet stated; probably he is only waiting for another invitation. The four hours' speech is to be published in full, when the reporter, poor fellow, shall have had time to extend his notes. Who will read it *in full*?

The proceedings of the tenth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Ontario Bank, held at Bowmanville, on the 3rd instant, have just been published. The Directors in their report congratulate the Shareholders on the prosperous condition of the country, which has enabled them to find "ample and profitable employment for their funds." They next give a very salutary warning to the country, in the shape of a sincerely expressed hope, that the people will not forget the lessons of the past, but "will bear in mind "that prosperity often leads to extravagance "and wild speculation." Everybody recognises this fact, and is willing to deplore it with the Directors, but, unhappily, no speculator believes in the wildness of his operations until he has made shipwreck of his fortunes; and it may be remarked, too, that there are times or cases of *seeming* prosperity, which are believed to be real until the gloss comes off, and that which in the doing, looked like generous enterprise, becomes when done, an extravagance most reckless. It is this difficulty of distinguishing between what is real prosperity, and what is only imaginary, between the temporary and the permanent character of the influences affecting trade and commerce, that leaves us all so blind to disaster until it comes; and it is the experience acquired in the transition that makes us so wise when too late. There is, however, we think at the present time no great danger of inflation. The high prices of grain at present ruling, can hardly mislead any one into a belief that the influences which have created them are of a permanent character, and therefore ordinary prudence will suggest that all operations depending upon the new crops will be calculated on a considerably *reduced* scale, and this, if for no other reason, because the entirely exceptional scarcity of cereals in the neighboring Republic will not outlive the harvest, nor be likely to recur again in a hurry.

The Directors say:

"The active demand that has prevailed in the American and other markets for our cereals, lumber, and articles of export, has prevented us from realising *fully* the loss sustained by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. We are nevertheless convinced that when the trade between the two countries returns to its normal state, that the consequences attending its abrogation will be found to be seriously injurious to both. *Reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States* must result in mutual advantage; and your Directors venture to express the hope, that as soon as the asperities which have been needlessly indulged in towards us by the United States are removed, the treaty may be renewed on a basis that will prove permanent and beneficial."

It is undoubtedly true that the enormous taxation which the industry of the United States has to carry so enhances the cost of production there, that the consequences anticipated from the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, (before that repeal took place) have not been realised; but it may also be true that these anticipated consequences were totally unwarranted. When we think that this or that may be the consequence of a certain act, and find on its accomplishment the result entirely at variance with our anticipations, it is only like human nature, that instead of confessing our own short-sightedness, we should seek out for some disturbing cause, and then proclaim—only for this we should have been right in our calculations! We cannot see the *force* of the reference to the time when the trade between Canada and the United States shall "return to its normal state." Is there anything abnormal in that trade at present? We think not. It is regulated simply by the law of supply and demand, and the general commercial laws of each country, enacted without special reference to the other, but in general terms as affecting the trade of each with the whole world. Such a trade is surely in a "normal state," whereas trading under treaty, or by special arrangement, would constitute the exceptional, or abnormal condition. The present condition of affairs in the neighboring Republic may have tended to blunt us to the realization of the losses consequent upon the repeal of the treaty, by placing our industry in a more favorable position with theirs than it before occupied, but assuredly the loss to us—if loss there be—is not only no less, but of necessity a great deal more on that very account. But our present purpose is not to discuss the effects of the Treaty, or its abrogation, but to record our conviction that it is the duty of our public men, and of the people at large, to seek other channels for our commerce, rather than to continue deploring the loss of an exceptional condition of trade, which entailed upon us a certain measure of dependence, that no amount of intercourse on the conditions at present existing would involve. For our own part, we thank the Americans for repealing the Treaty; wittingly or unwittingly, they have done us an amount of good that was cheaply bought, with the commercial disadvantages entailed by their act, and we have little fear but that the new Dominion will have stamina enough to hew out a commercial policy for itself, independently of what may, or may not, be done by our neighbors.

Other matters of interest are touched upon, such as the increase of trade with the Maritime Provinces, Confederation, &c., and the Directors indicate that the establishment of an agency of the Bank, in one or more of the cities in the Lower Provinces, is under consideration.

To the shareholders by far the most interesting fact is, that a dividend of four per cent. for the half-year has been declared, after adding "the handsome sum of $50,000 to the reserve account," and this, too, after "making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts." Not only the shareholders, but the public at large, will heartily rejoice at such an evidence of prosperity on the part of one of the most popular banking institutions of the country.

It may not be out of place to remark here, that the anticipated consequences of Mr. Galt's financial legislation of last year—we mean the consequences predicted by its opponents—have nowhere been manifested as yet, either on the trade of the country, or the profits of the banks. How is this? Are we to believe that he was right, and his opponents wrong? or shall we find some exterior, disturbing influence, providentially created, to condone for his blunder? In the meantime, and until that influence is discovered, it is only fair to the ex-Finance Minister, that he should get full credit for the success which has attended his measures; and the country at large may felicitate itself that the prophets of evil have been once more laughed to scorn by the "stern logic of events."

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

To the Ottawa Times.

FROM TORONTO.

Toronto, June 6, 1867.

At the Police Court to-day, the magistrate took occasion to urge the propriety of the Board of Health in looking after the state of Stanley-st., in which he had almost accidentally noticed several cases of small-pox.

The invention of a Dr. McGarry, for lighting streets and houses, is on trial at Mr. Keeth's, King-st. It is simple, seems very safe, and is said to be much cheaper than ordinary gas, or even coal oil.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 6.

Weather warm. Business rather quiet.

Yesterday a decision was rendered by the Court of Queen's Bench, throwing out the writ of error in the notorious gunpowder case. In consequence of this, Messrs. Gilmour & Co. re-shipped upwards of a thousand kegs of blasting powder for London by the *Chaudiere*.

The Synod of the Canadian Presbyterian Church is sitting, the Rev. Dr. Snodgrass being Moderator. Rev. Mr. McLennan, of Whitby, is appointed Moderator for the coming year. There has been a very large attendance of citizens at the meetings.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir,—At a general monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Literary Association, held in the Society's Hall upon Tuesday evening, the 4th inst., the President in the chair—

It was moved by Joseph Lawrence, seconded by P. A. Egleson, that the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to send a list of the officers elected by this association for the current year, to all the city papers for insertion.—Carried.

St. Patrick's Literary Association—List of officers: President, J. L. P. O'Hanly; 1st Vice President, John Lyons; 2nd Vice President, James O'Connor; Treasurer, William Kehoe; Corresponding Secretary, James Goulden; Recording Secretary, William O'Keefe; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Lawrence; Honorary Librarian, William Kennedy; Chaplain, Rev. M. Molloy.

Trustees—H. J. Friel, Thomas Dunn, William Walsh, William White, Francis McCaffry, Patrick Brennan, P. A. Egleson, John Hilliard, James Bradley, Patrick Quinn, Michael Starrs, J. O'Connor.

James Goulden,
Cor. Sec.

Ottawa, June 5, 1867.

With reference to the above, we have been requested to publish the following letter from the Rev. Father Molloy:

To the Editor of the Ottawa Times:

Sir,—Please to state, through the columns of your paper, that the men calling themselves the St. Patrick's Literary Association had no authority to use my name in connexion with the list of officers published by them; and likewise add, that I shall close the Hall, except for Temperance and Fire Company meetings, until I see such regulations adopted as will provide for a just and proper election.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
M. Molloy, P. O. M.

Bishop's Palace, Ottawa, June 6, 1867.

Mr. H. J. Friel, whose name is used above, states that he gave no authority for it, and disavows all connection with the affair. It has also been reported to us upon authority which we deem perfectly trustworthy, that in due time arrangements will be made, in pursuance of the adjournment of the last meeting to secure a full attendance of members, so that the affair may be fairly conducted. We make these statements, as we publish the foregoing communications merely to set the dispute as fairly as we can before the public, but with no desire to provoke discussion, as we can fill our columns with matter of more general interest.

MADAME PAREPA.

To the Editor of the Ottawa Times:

Dear Sir,—Pray allow me to make use of a little space in your valuable journal, that I may make your readers aware of what an honor, a little energy would confer on them. Madame Parepa, assisted by Signor Rosa whose fame as a violinist needs not a complimentary notice from one so humble as your correspondent, Herr Habelmann, a tenor of the purest water, and Signor Feranda, decidedly the best Buffo opera singer in the world, and whose appearance in Barbierre de Seviglia has been universally lauded by the most severe critics, intend giving concerts in Toronto, Quebec, Montreal, and Ogdensburgh, and it is thought by Messrs. Nordheimer & Co., that if sufficient support could be relied on, these standard artists might be induced to do us the pleasure of appearing before the musical public of Ottawa, and affording them thereby the honor, for honor it certainly would be, of hearing the finest musical talent the world can in the present age produce. Messrs. Nordheimer are anxious that the Ottawa musicians may have the pleasure of hearing these standard artists, and as the movement is one in which their motives are purely disinterested, every thanks should be due them, and I fancy that no trouble should be considered too great to secure such a treat. The low price of one dollar is what is proposed to be charged for admission, and this very moderate rate, independent of the fame of these first-class musicians, should guarantee a most enthusiastic reception.

Such a combination of magnificent musical talent has never been on the Canadian stage; and I am sure that our worthy citizens, whose good judgment is proverbial, will not allow these great people to pass under their very windows, and not make an endeavor to detain them.

Yours,
A Lover of Music.

Ottawa, June 6, 1867.

LOCAL NEWS.

Police Court.—Drunk and disorderly, Wm. White; fine $2 and costs.—Patrick Cummins, do., dismissed.—Mary Wooferd, do., dismissed.—Catherine Whelan, do.; fine $5 and costs, or three weeks at hard labor.—John Gleeson breaking gas lamps, pleaded "Guilty;" adjourned.

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

Ottawa, June 6, 1867.

Greatest degree of cold registered during the previous night, 50 above zero.
8 a. m., 62 above zero.
Noon shade, 74 above zero.
Noon sun, 120 above zero.
6 p. m., 77 above zero.

Wilson's Broadway Theatre.—This company played here for the last time, as announced by advertisement last night, on which occasion Mrs. Harrison took her benefit. The house was not good, which is to be attributed in part at least, to the concert. The drama selected was Camille. We must confess we had little hope of seeing so much justice rendered to it, and as candidly own that it was done remarkably well. There is some prospect of the company returning.

Bailey's Menagerie.—On Monday this colossal show will put in an appearance, giving performances at 2 and 7 p. m., on Monday, and at 10 a. m., 2 and 7 p. m., on Tuesday. The morning performance on Tuesday is given for the express accommodation of families, schools, and those who do not care for the scenes of the arena, thus affording a rare opportunity to see those great natural curiosities—the hippopotamus, elephants, lions, &c., &c. See bills and programmes.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—Amusements have certainly, for a short time, held a high carnival; and, like all that is pleasant and enjoyable, they too must have an end. However, in this matter it would seem that *the best* has been reserved for the last. To-night, the highly popular eccentric comedian, Mr. Wm. Davidge, Miss Viola Barrett, Mr. Sedgwick, and Joseph Barrett will hold forth in one of their grand parlor entertainments. We anticipate that the old walls of her Majesty's Theatre will resound with mirth to-night.

A Narrow Escape.—Careless Driving.—Yesterday, as a boy was driving a horse and cart over Pooley's-bridge in a very careless manner, one of the wheels struck with such violence against the sidewalk, as to force the whole concern, boy and all, into the middle of the road, turning the horse and cart completely over, and the boy, who was driving, was under. Fortunately, there were four iron spikes stuck in the cart, which kept the bed of the overturned vehicle from crushing the little fellow to death, and with some difficulty he was extricated with comparatively little injury.

An Instalment.—We are glad to see that the nuisance of manure, &c., deposited on George-st., to which we called attention the other day has been spread, and covered with some inches of sand. A little lime spread on the manure first would have been better, but we must be thankful for what has been done. The Board of Works is composed of sensible men, and require but a friendly hint to ensure the remedy of an evil. It will be our duty to point out other matters, from time to time which, done in a proper spirit, will no doubt have like favorable results.

Serenade.—Our printers were most agreeably surprised last night about 12 o'clock, whilst setting up the matter of this issue, to find themselves the objects of a serenade. At about the hour named, a portion of Gowan's Band, with that of the Broadway Theatre, burst forth under our office-window in the well-known strains, "My lodging is on the cold ground," followed by some other airs. This was very considerate of the band, after their arduous labours of the evening were over, to think of the printers, who, engaged in providing reading matter for thousands, who will profit by it to-day, were debarred the rich intellectual feasts of the evening enjoyed by others. Little do readers of morning papers think of the many privations endured by the printers who set them up. Thanks to the united bands.

Cruelty to Animals.—Scarcely a day passes but some painful instance of cruelty to the brute creation comes under the notice of those who are much in the habit of walking about the streets of large cities; and generally it is the animal of the greatest utility to man that suffers most. In this city there is a great number of young boys entrusted to drive horses, many of whom seem by their conduct to be void of all feeling, or to suppose that the noble animal they drive is so. It is no uncommon thing to see such young scoundrels belaboring and cursing the poor animals, apparently without the least cause. A day or two since, a revolting instance of ill usage to a horse by a boy, came under our notice. A small, but plucky animal, was dragging a load up Sandy Hill with every muscle strained to the utmost tension, while the young driver was riding, and wantonly belaboring him in the most savage manner; the attention of several passers-by was arrested, and cries of shame were forced from them. Could not this be remedied, at least in part by the police making a few examples? That boy deserved at least a month's imprisonment at hard labor.

The Concert.—The grand concert in the Cathedral (Notre Dame) was given, aided by the band of the 100th Regiment, last night, for the benefit of the organist. We had hoped to see the Cathedral well filled, but such was not the case. Still, however, we hope the sum realized will prove not unworthy the great services rendered by the recipient. Taken as a whole we have little hesitation in saying this was the most complete sacred concert, we have known in Ottawa. Beethoven's Fidelio, the first by the band, was a grand performance, the Gloria from the great Mass, by Mercadonte, by the choir, was listened to by the audience with evident admiration of its great beauties. To say that we never heard the *Stabat Mater* of Rossini, executed with greater effect is unnecessary, but to say that it was well rendered is simply the truth. M. Blain de St. Aubin was in good voice and rendered great service in its execution. Kreutzer's Natchlager was well performed by the band. The clarionet solo of Mr. Walsh, from Muller, brought out the full power of the instrument, but we could well have dispensed with a portion of the accompaniments. Miss Sydney McCarthy's Tantum Ergo, was very finely rendered, but whether from our position being unfavorable, or from some other cause we fancied that she lacked strength in her lower notes. Whether we are right or not that lady's powers are too well known for her musical reputation to suffer from aught we can say. The concert, as we have said, was altogether the best we have attended in this city.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERIES.

Two important discoveries of the precious metal have been made in this region, during the past week, which if they turn out as expected, will give quite an impetus to mining operations, which are now flagging. It is reported that a very rich discovery has been made on lot 14 in the 13th concession of Hungerford, and Mr. Nicholls and Mr. Robert Grey of Madoc, have made a discovery, where, they will not say, far exceeding the famed Richardson mine. Mr. Grey brought a pan of black soil into Madoc, for which he was offered by Mr. Cameron $60. This was refused and in the presence of several parties the dirt was washed out, and over one hundred dollars' worth of gold obtained. Mr. Hardin, of Richardson mine celebrity, went back to Madoc yesterday morning to make enquiries and if possible purchase the mine.—*Hastings Chronicle.*

What is Best to be Done.—If you are suffering from rheumatism, lame back, strains or bruises, sick headache, toothache, cholic, bowel complaints, burns, frost bites, &c.; decidedly the best thing to get is a bottle of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." The cost is trifling, and its effects certain. It is a never failing remedy, and no family should be without it. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

FROM EUROPE.

The Late Fenian Arrests.

Dublin, June 6.—The party of Fenians who were arrested a few days ago, when attempting a landing at Dungarvon, County of Waterford, say that they were from Boston, Mass.

The Fenian Sentences.

London, June 6, eve.—Lord Naas, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced in the House of Commons to-night, that the sentences of all the convicted Fenians have been commuted.

Another Turkish Insurrection.

Advices from the Continent report a rising against the authority of the Porte in both Belgravia and Servia.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

Important Telegraphic Arrangement.

New York, June 6.—The Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at a meeting held here on the 5th inst., unanimously resolved to accept the provisions of the National Telegraph Law, passed by Congress, and directed that the necessary notices be filed with the Postmaster-General immediately. By this action the Government will acquire the right to purchase the company's lines and property, at a valuation to be determined by commissioners chosen, two by the company, two by the United States, and one by the other four, when Congress is to make telegraph a part of the postal system. The company also to acquire the right to build and maintain their lines along all the railroads and highways in the United States, which have been or shall henceforth be declared to be post roads, and over all the public lands without charge.

Masonic Convention.

New York, June 6.—About fifteen hundred members were in attendance yesterday at the annual meeting of the Freemasons. The grand lodges of Nova Scotia and Montana were recognised.

A New Island Discovered.

San Francisco, June 2.—It is reported that a new island has been discovered in the North Pacific ocean, between fifty degrees west longitude and forty degrees, 30 minutes, north latitude, and twenty miles long.

Important Railroad Arrangement.

Oswego, June 6.—A delegation of 27 from leading men of the New England States, who are interested in a projected railroad from Portland, connecting at Montpelier with the Vermont Central and Ogdensburgh line, arrived here this evening. They come to see what connections could be made from Oswego to the Niagara River, and also the water connections to the West. It is proposed to make such connections as will form an all rail route from Portland to the West.

The Wheat Harvest in Georgia.

Augusta, Ga., June 6.—The wheat harvest in this State has commenced, and the yield promises to be very large. All the crops are looking finely, and promise well.

Lynch Law in Missouri.

St. Louis, June 6.—Tom Lythe, the notorious desperado, who was arrested here a few days since on suspicion of being concerned in the Richmond bank robbery and murder, was taken to Warrenceboro' last Saturday, and lodged in jail. Yesterday 400 mounted men surrounded the jail, and demanded of the sheriff the surrender of Lythe, which was reluctantly complied with. The party then took Lythe about a quarter of a mile from the town and hung him.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

To the Editor of the Ottawa Times:

Dear Sir,—It appears by an article in the Times of yesterday, that a requisition is being circulated throughout the city, having for its object the calling upon R. W. Scott, Esq., to allow himself to be put in nomination as a candidate to represent the Capital in the Parliament of Ontario.

It must now be apparent and seen by every man of ordinary intelligence, that there are two classes of men who find their way into our houses of Parliament—one of hackneyed politicians, who from their loose course of conduct, and the magnitude of their delinquencies and political inconsistencies, has shorn them of every title to respect or confidence, and who would sacrifice the interest of their constituents, the honor of their country, and the principles of the party they professed to be of, for the sake of serving themselves.

On the other side, our country has a class of men who possess every requisite qualification, not only education and address, to fit them for taking a stand in the councils of the Dominion of Canada, but who are known to possess a stake in the country which binds them to contend honestly and independently for their country's good. And though last, not least, men who are known to approve and appreciate the blessings that accrue from British institutions, and who will be found faithful guardians of the Constitution lately granted, and soon to be proclaimed by our beloved Queen, by which the Provinces of British North America are in future to be governed.

Let our electors of the Dominion of Canada, who are neither serfs, slaves, nor bondsmen, but proprietors and owners of the soil, think seriously of the duty they owe to their country, and which they will very soon be called upon to discharge, viz.: the selection and election of men of true British principles—men, who, in their business professions, have prospered and secured the confidence of the public—are found to be the men most trusted with public matters. Men of this stamp are not ready to push themselves upon the public, but many of them, if called upon by requisition, (as it appears our wealthy citizen, Mr. Scott, will be) would cheerfully give a portion of their time to aid their country by their influence at this very important epoch of her history.

It must be apparent to every elector who gives the slightest attention to public matters, that while that discarded agitator by all parties (George Brown) is laboring to array a host to disturb the course of our statesmen, who have matured and carried the act of Confederation, and to thwart the prospect of that great national enterprise, the Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal, our freeholders are seemingly unconscious or careless of taking any action to secure the services of men of influence and ability, who will be able to advocate the rights and maintain the interests of the people, and the carrying into effect the construction of the Ottawa canal, proven by the best engineering authority that the Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal will shorten the route between the great grain emporiums of the Western States and sea navigation, 500 miles, thereby not only enhancing the value of the grain to the Western grower, but from the facilities of transit cheapen these breadstuffs to the millions of consumers in Europe. These are minor objects, when it is considered that this great national enterprise would open up an extensive territory for the settlement of the surplus population of Great Britain, create a backbone to our frontier settlements, and produce a military highway through the centre of the Dominion, and make available those impregnable military positions which *nature* has formed at different points along the *surveyed* route of the projected canal.

In the face of the great agitator's efforts to defeat the carrying into effect this national enterprise, and the slow whinings still kept up by that other man, John Young, of Montreal, whose dogmatical proclivities have brought him into distaste, and rendered his pet project of connecting lake Champlain and Caughnawaga by a canal a failure in the estimation of all men who don't go in for annexation, and every government which has ruled the country for a number of years past.

In the face of these efforts of designing men, West and East of us, to defeat the direct interests of the Ottawa valley, and the general interests of the Dominion at large, the people of Ottawa and Central Canada are remaining silent, not putting forth any action for the accomplishment of these objects, which so directly affect the best interest of our country and themselves.

Hoping that the importance of these matters, will claim an insertion in your widely circulated paper, and be an apology for my trespassing on your space.

I remain with due respect,
Ottawa.

Ottawa, June 5, 1867.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New Hall of Arts and Sciences.

On Monday the 20th of May her Majesty Queen Victoria went from Windsor Castle to London to lay the foundation of the new Hall of Arts and Sciences. The building, which will be suggestive of the general features of the Colosseum at Rome, is to be erected on the vacant portion of ground lying in the rear of the Royal Horticultural Gardens at Kensington, and is immediately facing the National Albert Memorial now in course of erection at the Western end of the Universal Exhibition Ground of 1851. The preparations for the ceremony, which had been in progress for two or three weeks, embraced on the site of the Hall a series of tents, forming a spacious area, 180 feet wide by 190 feet long, and affording accommodation for 6,000 persons. This immense space was covered with canvas and decorated with numerous flags, which, with the various colors of the ladies' dresses and the gorgeous uniforms of the Ministers of State, and the military and the equipments of the diplomatic circle, presented a scene of great splendor.

At the upper end of the Marquee was erected a magnificent throne of crimson velvet, splendidly embroidered with gold, and emblazoned by the Royal arms of England. It was on a raised dais a few feet above a second platform in its front.

At 11½ o'clock the Marquee was filled, and at this time there were on the platform the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Winchester, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Minister of War, the first Lord of the Admiralty, the Colonial Minister, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Chief Commissioner of Works, the Minister for India, the Foreign Minister, the Embassadors of the United States, France, Turkey, and Belgium, Lord Malmesbury, Lord Cardigan, Lord Barrington, Lord Granville, and the Prime Minister (Lord Derby).

The first of the Royal visitors to arrive were the Duke of Cambridge, with his eldest sister and her husband. The Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz shortly afterward came. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Leopold, then the Prince and Princess Christian, and afterward her Majesty, with the Princesses Louise and Beatrice. The Queen, who had been loudly cheered all along the route, was received by the Prince of Wales, who handed her a magnificent bouquet.

In the center of the lower platform, which, like the upper one, was elegantly carpeted, was the space for the foundation stone. The lower portion, in which the cavity was cut to receive the copy of the charter, the coins, &c., was of fine Portland; but the stone itself, was of beautifully polished red granite, and deeply engraved in it, faced with gold, was the following inscription: "*This stone was laid by her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, May 20, 1867.*" Fronting the lower platform was a large space, reserved for the Lord Mayor of London, and the civic dignitaries of the various corporations throughout the kingdom, who had been invited to be present at the ceremony, and who all wore their full dress robes and insignia of office. In the rear of this space was the grand orchestra and the choir. From this point the seats commenced rising gradually in semi-circular formation, nearly to the roof of the area on its Southern side, presenting the appearance of a vast amphitheatre.

The ceremony commenced by the orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Costa, singing the National Anthem, the whole audience remaining standing. The solo part was rendered with fine effect by Madame Rudersdorff.

The Prince of Wales, after a short address from himself, presented to her Majesty the report of the Provisional Committee recording the undertaking, and the measures taken to carry it into effect.

The Earl of Derby handed to the Queen the coins and inscriptions, and Earl Granville the glass vessels in which they were encased.

Her Majesty having placed them in the vessel, it was put into the cavity, and the foundation-stone was then lowered and tapped by the Queen with an elegant golden trowel. The lowering of the stone was announced by a flourish of trumpets, and a royal salute fired in Hyde Park.

The Archbishop of Canterbury having offered up a short prayer, the "Invocazione all Armonia," the composition of the late Prince Consort, was sung by the orchestra, the solo parts being taken by M. Marriott and Mme Rudersdorff, and the proceedings terminated with the National Anthem. Her Majesty was thereafter conducted along the centre of the marquee to the south-east exit of the tent, when she passed to the Conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society. Here her Majesty was received by the council of that society, and proceeded by the north-western terrace of the gardens to her carriage, at the Prince's entrance in Albert Road.

The plan of the building is elliptical in form, and it is to be constructed of red brick, with terra cotta enrichments of a buff tint. The roof will be of wrought iron, covered with lead, with a large central skylight. The rooms, stairs, and all the partitions will be fire-proof. Internally the main feature of the building is a spacious amphitheatre, with two tiers of boxes. The central space occupies an area of 103 feet long and 68 feet in width. Above the upper tier of boxes is a corridor 20 feet in width, which is intended to be used for the exhibition of pictures, sculpture, and other objects of interest, or it can, if occasion requires, be adapted to the accommodation of an audience. There is also an upper corridor of equal width, and lighted from the top, which can be used for similar purposes. The estimated cost of the building is £200,000. It will be built under the direction of a Provisional Committee, of which the Prince of Wales is the Chairman, and the management of the hall will be vested in a governing body under the authority of a royal charter. The site of the hall has been granted by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and it forms a portion of the estate purchased with the surplus funds of the Great Exhibition. The funds for the erection of the hall have been obtained by the sale of the boxes, the freehold of those on the front tier being £1,000, and those on the second £500 each. The hall will accommodate 6,000 persons, and of the seats provided 2,000 have been disposed of. The purposes to which the great building are to be applied are the holding of national and international congresses on subjects connected with science and art. The hall will also be employed occasionally for performances of choral and instrumental music, great organ performances, similar to those now given in the large halls of Birmingham, Liverpool, and Leeds. For musical purposes the hall will offer great facilities; the part reserved for the orchestra contains seats for 1,000 performers, and when not required for orchestral purposes, these seats will be available for the public.

The Queen was in excellent health and spirits, and repeatedly acknowledged with gracious and pleasant smiles the salutation of the crowds who had turned out to do honor to their sovereign.

Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Act.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, 23rd May, on the motion for the second reading of the Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Act Continuance bill, Mr. Maguire reviewed at some length the present state of Ireland. He admitted that there were chronic discontent and dissatisfaction in that country, which were attributed, as they had been by no less a person than the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to an absentee aristocracy, an alien church, and an impoverished peasantry. He called upon Parliament to redeem its pledges and redress these evils, warning them of the danger to the empire which would arise in case of a war, especially with the United States, in which these Irish people would be the most numerous section, all burning with hate against the Government which had so neglected their country and driven themselves in banishment.

Mr. Roebuck deprecated such speeches as that of the honorable member, which had nothing to do with the question immediately before the House. He admitted that before 1829 Ireland was most unjustly governed, but since that time Parliament had done all in its power to relieve the distresses and promote the social and political welfare of Ireland. The causes of Irish misery were beyond the control of any Government. The only remedy for them was emigration, and nothing could be more mischievous than for honorable members to inculcate such erroneous ideas.

Mr. Bright wished to know what were the real opinions of the Government and the character of the information which they had received with respect to the Fenian prisoners when, at the beginning of the session, they put the paragraph with respect to Ireland in the Queen's speech, and proposed not to continue the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act. Notwithstanding the dogmatic assertions of the honorable member for Sheffield, it was the universal opinion of the Irish people, and especially of the Fenian Catholics, that there were many questions affecting the prosperity of Ireland with which Parliament had neglected to deal. There was the question of the Irish Church. In England the Nonconformists had voluntarily left the Established Church; but in Ireland, England had forcibly dispossessed native proprietors with a cruelty unparalleled in history, established an alien proprietary, confiscated the property of the church for the benefit of the professors of a religion alien to the great bulk of the people. He rebuked Mr. Roebuck for the character of his speech, which was most mischievous, and calculated to arouse feelings of indignation. For his own part he could not but consider it the duty of Irish members, when they saw legislation of this kind proposed year after year, to rise in their places and explain or protest against the causes which rendered it necessary.

Lord Naas said the honorable member brought a very serious charge against the Government. He explained with some detail the character of the information received by the Government, and showed that the Government had at once acted upon it without any delay, and they believed all the emissaries actually engaged in Ireland had been arrested at the time, when they had hoped to be able to surrender their extraordinary powers. They were prepared to act on that belief, had it not been for information received at the eleventh hour, which showed that preparations were being made by the Fenians to avail themselves of the cessation of these powers, and that in anticipation of it, some of the chief leaders had come over from America to Europe, or were preparing to do so. Previous to receiving that information, the authorities believed that they had secured every important emissary, and had checked the conspiracy, and he should not have been justified in advising his colleagues to ask for the continuance of these arbitrary and unconstitutional powers an hour longer than he believed to be absolutely necessary; but at the same time he had always maintained the impolicy of the Government tampering with such a question, and that nothing could be more foolish and wicked than to allow such a conspiracy to come to a head in this country. Massey, Moriarty, and other leaders, were arrested 48 hours after the Government had been informed of their being in Ireland. The Government had all along acted from the conviction that prevention was better than cure, and their activity had frightened the Fenian emissaries to such a degree, that they soon began to leave the country and return to America.

Mr. Newdegate protested against the threats of Mr. Bright, who insisted upon a concession to demands which had for their sole object the aggrandizement of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Whalley insisted upon the Roman Catholic origin and character of the Fenian conspiracy, and sharply took Mr. Bright to task for abusing his great powers in villifying the steps by which the Protestantism of the country was vindicated.

Mr. Brady said that, since 1829, not a single useful measure had been passed for the amelioration of Ireland.

Sir G. Bowyer observed that Ireland was the most mis-governed country in Europe, with the exception, perhaps, of Italy and Poland.

After some further discussion, of a rather desultory character on the grievances of Ireland, the bill was read a second time.

CITY COUNCIL.

City Hall, June 3rd, 1867.

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

The minutes were read.

His Worship the Mayor presented a communication from the City Solicitor, respecting the titles of certain water lots.

Ald. Friel presented the petition of S. Ferland and others, for improvements between Parry and Ottawa-sts.

Moved by Ald. Friel, seconded by Ald. Heney, that the petition of S. Ferland and others be referred to the Board of Works.—Carried.

Ald. Martineau presented the petition of Andrew Riopelle for remission of taxes.

Moved by Ald. Martineau, seconded by Ald. Heney, that the petition of Andrew Riopelle praying for remission of taxes just read, be received, and referred to the Assessment Committee.—Carried.

Ald. Guerard presented the petition of James Goodwin and others, for a platform on the East side of Dalhousie-st.

Moved by Ald. Guerard, seconded by Ald. Martineau, that the petition of James Goodwin and others, just read, be received and referred to the Board of Works.—Carried.

Ald. Martineau presented the petition of Madame Homier for remission of taxes.

Moved by Ald. Martineau, seconded by Ald. Guerard, that the petition of Widow Homier praying for the remission of taxes just read, be received and referred to the assessment committee.—Carried.

Ald. Bangs presented the petition of A. S. Woodburn for the grading of Elgin-st.

Moved by Ald. Bangs, seconded by Ald. Bate, that the petition of A. S. Woodburn and others be received and referred to the Board of Works.—Carried.

Ald. Martineau presented the petition of J. B. Cantin and others, for a sidewalk on Dalhousie-st.

Moved by Ald. Martineau, seconded by Ald. Friel, that the petition of J. B. Cantin just read, be received and referred to the Board of Works.—Carried.

Ald. Cunningham presented a number of accounts.

Moved by Ald. Cunningham, seconded by Ald. Bate, that the accounts of the assessors J. Thomas, B. Huckell, Robinson & Co., Andrew Wilson, and I. B. Taylor, be received, and referred to the Finance Committee.—Carried.

Ald. Martineau presented the account of the St. Patrick's Literary Association.

Moved by Ald. Martineau, seconded by Ald. Heney, that the account of the St. Patrick's Literary Association, and that of Dr. St. Jean, be referred to the Committee on Finance.—Carried.

Ald. Bangs presented the petition of James Matthews for a well, instead of that one about to be closed on Esther-st.

Moved by Ald. Bangs, seconded by Ald. Bate, that the petition of Jas. Matthews asking for a well in lieu of one now being closed up on Esther-st., by the corporation contractor, be received and referred to the Board of Works, with power to have a new well constructed in a suitable place in said locality, at a cost not exceeding $35, to be taken out of the appropriation of said street, and that the rule No. 1 be suspended for this purpose.—Carried.

His Worship the Mayor presented the account of John George Bell, and certificate of City Engineer.

Moved by Ald. Cunningham, seconded by Ald. Bate, that the account of John George Bell, and Engineer's certificate for drain on Elgin-st., be referred to the Finance Committee.—Carried.

Ald. Rochester presented a petition from Dr. Hill and others, for a side-walk along Ottawa-st.

Moved by Ald. Rochester, seconded by Ald. Langford, that the petition of Dr. Hill and others, be referred to the Board of Works, and Board of Health.—Carried.

Ald. Rochester presented Report No. 1 of the Board of Works.

To the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Ottawa:

The Board of Works beg to report and recommend that the petition of G. Bott be referred to the Council, not having power to grant the same.

That the petition of the Hon. A. Campbell be granted on the following conditions: That the land he requires be leased to him for the sum of one dollar a year, provided always that he consents to give up possession of said land without notice, whenever called upon by the council to do so.

In reference to all petitions for improvements, your Board respectfully submit that they cannot report fairly thereon, until the ward appropriations have been made.

In reference to the account of Andrew Heavey, for a platform constructed by him on Wilbrod-st., certified by the City Engineer, amounting to $78.37, your Board recommend that it be paid, and that a cheque be granted for the same, subject to the approval of the Finance Committee.

J. Rochester, Chairman.
J. P. Featherston.
Eugene Martineau.
C. W. Bangs.
Henry J. Friel.

Ottawa, June 3rd, 1867.

Moved by Ald. Rochester, seconded by Ald. Friel, that Report No. 1 of the Board of Works be received and adopted.—Carried.

Ald. Featherston presented the report of the Board of Health.

To the Corporation of the City of Ottawa:

The Board of Health beg to report that they have had under consideration the nuisances arising from the slaughter houses located within the vicinity of the city, and respectfully recommend that the By-law committee be directed to instruct the City Solicitor to prepare a By-law to prohibit the slaughtering of cattle within the limits of the city, or regulate the same.

John P. Featherston, Chairman.
Chas. T. Bate.
J. Rochester.

Ottawa, June 3rd, 1867.

Moved by Ald. Featherston, seconded by Ald. Robinson, that the Report No. 4 of the Board of Health be received and adopted.—Carried.

Yeas—Langford, Rochester, Cunningham, Bate, Bangs, Robinson, Featherston, Abbott, Featherston, Abbott, Friel.

Nays—Goulden, Guerard, Heney, Martineau.

Ald. Cunningham presented the Report of the Chief of Police, shewing the number of gas lamps in the city to be 79, three public are not lighted.

Moved by Ald. Cunningham, seconded by Ald. Bate, that the special Report of the Chief of Police respecting gas lamps, be received and referred to the Finance Committee and Board of Works.—Carried.

Report No. 8, City Collector.—M. L. Fund, 5c., $13,263.54; School Rate, 2¼c., $5,257.14; City Rate, 11¼c., $30,685.58. By-law No. 172: Interest, $7,329.95; Sinking Fund, 1¼c. $3,986.98. By-law No. 180: 2 1-6c., $5,777. Arrears of Taxes, $918.92; Statute Labor, $274. Total, $64,943.11.

G. H. Preston,
City Collector.

Moved by Ald. Cunningham, seconded by Ald. Robinson,—That the Report No. 8 of the City Collector be received and entered on the minutes.—Carried.

Moved by Ald. Cunningham, seconded by Ald. Friel,—That the Court of Revision be authorized to retain the services of a legal adviser to watch the interests of the city, while the appeals from said Court to the Recorder, respecting the assessment of property, are being considered.—Carried.

Moved by Ald. Friel, seconded by Ald. Featherston, that the City Solicitor be requested to effect and prepare for publication, a complete revision of the city By-laws, and to add thereto such additional By-laws relating to fire, health and other matters as may be suggested by the By-law Committee.—Carried.

Moved by Ald. Friel, seconded by Ald. Martineau, that the City Engineer be directed to inspect and report upon the repairs necessary to the city sidewalks, (temporary repairs) specifying localities, quantity of plank material, &c., and probable cost of same. Said report to be placed by him before the Board of Works, and that same be reported upon without delay by the Board of Works with such recommendations as appear necessary.—Carried.

Moved by Ald. Cunningham, seconded by Ald. Bate, that the non publication within a reasonable time of the official Report of the proceedings of this council by the city printer is most unsatisfactory, and the clerk is hereby directed to notify the contractor for printing, that unless the duty is better performed new arrangements will be made.—Carried.

Moved by Ald. Rochester, seconded by Ald. Robinson, that the City Engineer be directed to report upon the Macadamized streets, and what repairs are necessary, in what localities and at what probable expense. The Board of Works to report upon the same.—Carried.

The council then adjourned.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Martial Law in Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., June 5.—Considerable depression prevails in this community, owing to the recent orders of Gen. Sickles interfering in municipal affairs. During the last two days city stocks have fallen from 10 to 15 per cent.

The Recent Removals in Louisiana.

New York, June 6.—The *Tribune* publishes an official despatch from Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Grant concerning his removal from office of Judge Abel of the Criminal Court of New Orleans; A. J. Herron, Attorney-General of Louisiana; and John F. Monroe, Mayor of New Orleans. He says: "As some enquiry has been made for the cause of removal, I would respectfully state that the Court over which Judge Abel presided is the only Criminal Court in the city, and for a period of at least nine months previous to July the 30th, he had been educating a large portion of the community to the perpetration of this outrage, by almost promising no prosecution in his Court against the offenders in case such an event occurred. The records of this Court will show that he fulfilled his promise, as not one of the guilty ones has been prosecuted. With reference to A. J. Herron, I considered it his duty to indict these men before the Criminal Court. This he failed to do, and went so far as to attempt to impose on the good sense of the whole nation by indicting the victims of the riot, instead of the rioters; in other words making the innocent guilty, and the guilty men innocent."

Homeopathic Establishment Broken Into.

New York, June 6.—Humphrey's Homeopathic Establishment in Broadway, was entered by burglars last night, the safe blown open and robbed of a large amount of money.

New York Money Market.

New York, June 6.—Stocks heavy. Money 7 per cent; Gold, 136½; Sterling 60-days, 110. Stock market at 2nd Board stronger, with an advance. The *Post* says money is fairly active at 6 to 7 for call loans. Prime discounts, 7, to 7½. Market quiet. Railway market dull, but generally firm. Governments firm on the new 5-20's, but otherwise the gold bonds were a fraction lower.

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

(Compiled expressly for the Times.)

Times Office, Ottawa, June 6, 1867.

The markets have undergone some considerable changes during the present week, Tuesday's being the best supplied since the snow left. On that day Hay which had been commanding $20 to $22 fell to $18, and from that to $13. On Wednesday with but a moderate supply no more than $16 was realized, and during the day the prices ranged between that and $12. Of Pork there was a very small supply, and the highest price paid we believe was $6.

We are informed that of this article there is a good deal in the country, and prices are not expected to advance.

Flour—Extra	10 00	@	10 50
No. 1	9 50	@	0 00
No. 2	7 00	@	7 30
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	0 00	@	5 15
" Spring "	0 00	@	4 40
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	6 25	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	5 00	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	0 50	@	0 00
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 50	@	0 00
Buckwheat	6 25	@	0 00
Wheat—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	1 80	@	1 95
Spring " "	1 70	@	1 85
Corn—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 60	@	0 70
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 75	@	0 85
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 53	@	0 60
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 00	@	1 50
Pork—Mess—per barrel	20 00	@	20 60
Prime Mess per do.	15 00	@	00 00
Hog per 100 lbs.	0 00	@	6 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 13
Beef	0 00	@	0 00
Mutton—per lb by the qr.	0 00	@	0 00
Lamb—per qr.	0 07½	@	0 08½
Geese—Each	0 40	@	0 45
Turkeys—Each	1 00	@	1 50
Fowl—Per pair	0 50	@	0 70
Butter—Choice Table	0 17	@	0 19
No. 1 Firkin	0 14	@	0 15
No. 2 do	0 00	@	0 00
Eggs	0 00	@	0 10
Apples—per brl.	0 00	@	0 00
Vegetables, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@	0 45
Hay—Per ton	12 00	@	16 00
Wood—Per cord	3 50	@	3 50
Green do.	2 50	@	2 75

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from nervous debility, premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
42, Cedar-st., N.Y.
428-1a-19y

Mitchell's Dandruff Embrocation!
—AND—
HIGHLY APPROVED HAIR DRESSING.

This preparation for the Hair has received from numerous gentlemen and ladies of this city very flattering recommendations. They testify that DANDRUFF and SCURF have been removed with but few applications; that it imparts to the hair that *softness and brilliancy*, and to the skin that *coolness and flexibility* not experienced in the use of any other dressing. It prevents the hair from falling, gives it a richness of color, and removes all obstructions to its growth. It should be on every lady's and gentleman's toilet both as a *dressing* and *renovator*.

To be had of the following Chemists and Druggists of this city: Messrs. Jos. Skinner, Henry F. McCarthy, Jas. Brown, John Roberts and George Mortimer. Also, of the Proprietor
W. H. MITCHELL,
Hair Dresser, Wellington St.,
Opposite Montreal Bank, Upper Town.
Ottawa, Jan. 1, 1867.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of nervous weakness, early decay, diseases of the urinary and seminal organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *free of charge*.

Please enclose an envelope, addressed to yourself.
Address,
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
New York City.
September 2 257-y

Mothers Read This!—Holloway's Worm Lozenges are a certain and safe remedy for Worms in Children and Adults.—As it is a well-known and melancholy fact that one great cause of death among children is from Worms alone, it cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of parents the necessity of closely watching their children. By so doing; and understanding the symptoms and true cause of the disease, thousands of children might be saved from early graves. Symptoms of Worms.—The following are a few of the very numerous symptoms and diseases which are caused by Worms: deranged appetite, emaciated extremities, offensive breath, frequent picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, hardness of the belly, with frequent slimy stools, and sometimes convulsive fits; itching of the arms, pain in the head and stomach, unquiet sleep, faintings, tremblings, coughs, indigestion low spirits, frightful dreams, and a gradual wasting away of flesh.

They are palatable and self-administered to the child—drive out the worms thoroughly without pain and completely cleanse the stomach—thereby doing away with the necessity of administering Castor Oil or other unpleasant cathartics—as in the use of other Worms.

Each box contains the fac-simile signature of Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., who are the sole proprietors.

N. B. Ask for *Holloway's Worm Lozenges*, and take no other. Sold by all the druggists in Ottawa, and medicine dealers everywhere. 350y

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 4th inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. MacFarlane of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., at the Chapel of Ease, by the Rev. J. S. Lauder, M.A., Rector of Christ Church, Color-Serjeant John Conrad Karr, 100th P. W. R. Canadian Regt., to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Elsworth, of this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Auction Notice.

Sale of Building Lots outside of the Corporation, South of the Richmond Road, near the Rochester Property.

Mr. Rowe has been favored with instructions from MR. McLAUGHLIN, Richmond Road, to offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Market, Lower Town, on Friday, June 21, 1867, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m.; Lots 23 and 237, fronting on Rochester-street, being a portion of the old Rochester property. Also, Lots 238, 239, 240, 241 and 242, fronting on Balsam-street, 249 and 250 fronting on Pine-street. These lots are well adapted for building lots, being high and of a good soil. They are lying south of the Richmond Road, and adjoining the lots owned by the Hon. J. Skead, A. J. Russell and David Moore, Esqrs. The terms of payment are ¼ of the purchase money down, the balance in 2 equal annual instalments paying 6 per cent interest; 5 per cent of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the remaining 20 per cent will be required when the conveyancing is made. The title is undisputed. For plans or any information apply to the Auctioneer.

N.B.—Will be offered at the same time and place lot number 41, south side of Albert-street, Centre Town, immediately below the Queen's Printing Office. Also Lot No. East side of Gloucester-street, Ordinance, being a double lot or nearly so. Terms of payment for these lots will be one-third down, the rest in annual instalments paying 7 per cent interest.

AMOS ROWE,
Auctioneer.
454y

1867. GRAND 1867.

Caledonian Gathering.

THE FIFTH

ANNUAL PIC-NIC!

Under the Auspices of the

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, OF OTTAWA,

Will take place on

Thursday, the 13th June, A.D., 1867,

AT THE

Bellevue Gardens, Hull.

Upwards of $100 in money and valuable Cups and Medals will be given in prizes for the National Sports of Scotland. Diplomas awarded to successful competitors.

Dr. J. A. Grant, Colonel Campbell, Allan Gilmour, Esq., and E. McGillivray, Esq., are contributors to some of the most valuable prizes; the Scotch merchants of the city also contribute a valuable prize.

An Excellent Brass and Quadrille Band

Will be in attendance. Dancing commences at 3 p. m. Swings, accommodation for Dancing and other amusements will be provided.

Refreshments at reasonable rates can be obtained on the Grounds.

Gardens open at 9 a.m. Games commence at 11 a. m.

Ferry Boats will ply at all hours between the foot of the Locks, the Queen's Wharf, and the Gardens.

Tickets 25 cents each. To be had at the usual places and from members of the Committee.

By order.
J. P. ROBERTSON,
Hon. Secretary.
Ottawa, June 6, 1867. 453td

Notice

Is hereby given that the Recorder will sit for the purpose of hearing matters of Appeal from the Court of Revision for the City of Ottawa, at the City Hall, in said city, on Friday, the fourteenth day of June, 1867, at the hour of four o'clock, in the afternoon.

WILLIAM P. LETT,
C. R. C.

Office of the Clerk of the Recorder's Court, City of Ottawa, June 5th, 1867. 453td