NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Her Majesty's Theatre—Hanlon Brothers.
Promissory Note Lost—Leon Naddo.
Card—Mrs. Phoebe Hamilton.

THE

Ottawa Daily Times,

(Published every morning, Sundays excepted.)

George Cotton, Publisher and Proprietor.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY TIMES NOW enjoys the LARGEST CIRCULATION of any paper published in the Ottawa Valley—issuing of the Daily over 4,000! and Weekly over 4,000! making a total circulation in the week of over 8,000! thus outstripping all competitors, and affording the best medium for business men to advertise in.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in the Daily at the following rates:

Business Cards of from 3 to 6 lines, per annum—payable in advance only..... $6 00
Transient Advertisements, first insertion per line, ... 8c
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Yearly advertisers specially contracted with, and a liberal allowance made.

THE

Ottawa Weekly Times,

(Published every Friday morning.)

George Cotton, Publisher and Proprietor.

An addition of from 30 to 50 subscribers is added every week to the subscription list of the Weekly.

Advertising in Weekly, for first insertion, per line, ... 10c
All subsequent insertions, per line, ... 5c

The Daily Times is delivered every morning at Kempt'ville, Spencerville, and all Stations on the Ottawa and Prescott Railroad, at an early hour, and at Prescott by 7½ a. m. It can be had at Mr. Witherall's, at Kempt'ville, and at Prescott at H. M. Ormiston's News Depot. Down the river, per Steamer *Queen Victoria*, Capt. A. Bowie, it reaches Grenville and L'Original by noon, thus placing in the hands of those living at a distance of from 20 to 60 miles from the Capital, all the latest news of the day, at almost as early an hour as that of residents.

JOB PRINTING,

FROM THE

Smallest Card to a Mammoth Poster.

Furnished in the neatest style of the Art.

With not presses, and all the appliances of modern material, competition in this branch is defied.

All orders from the country specially and promptly attended to.

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

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, OCTOBER 19, 1866.

For Arrival and Departure of Mails see 1st Page.

THE Executive Council sat until six o'clock yesterday afternoon. There will be another meeting to-day.

All the Ministers who were here at the beginning of the week, are still in town, and will we understand remain until the settlement of the business at present before the Council.

It is to be hoped that the members of the administration will find time to avail themselves of the hospitality of the good people of Wentworth before the departure of the delegates for England. Public dinners are essentially British institutions; they are important channels for the airing of public questions, and while, on the one hand the utterances of ministers, though guarded in obedience to the rules of official etiquette, tend to inspire the people's confidence in their leaders, on the other, the leaders of the people are strengthened and encouraged in the performance of their duties. There are advantages both to ministers and to the public in these complex gatherings in which politics are combined with social enjoyment, and just on the eve of the departure of the delegation on a mission, the most important in its objects to the future of this country, it would be a pity that the pressure of public business should deprive ministers of the benefit of such a demonstration of the popular esteem as we are sure the people of Wentworth would give them at Dundas were they only allowed the opportunity.

Subsequent accounts by no means lessen the magnitude of the terrible catastrophe at Quebec on Sunday last. But above and beyond the immediate misery created among so many poor people, which we are happy to observe is being alleviated by the prompt generosity of the inhabitants of Quebec, stands out in all its naked deformity the culpable negligence of the Corporation of that city; which has, despite repeated and terrible warnings resisted every attempt to organise an efficient Fire Brigade, or provide for an adequate supply of water. The very origin of the fire was the result of official negligence in enforcing the law against open drinking houses at improper hours, and the progress of the flames was a terrible mockery on the scandalous administration of the Corporation. The Montreal *Gazette* in a recent issue gave Quebec a severe but well deserved rebuke on this subject, and we hope that public opinion from one end of the country to the other, will be evoked against the municipal management of the ancient capital, until a thorough and complete reform is effected. We have heard much of the low rate of taxation at Quebec, but $3,000,000 lost, twenty thousand people rendered homeless, and some twelve or fifteen human beings burnt to a cinder, in a single day, is a terrible penalty to pay for light taxation! No doubt the country at large will be appealed to, and we hope will contribute liberally to the relief of the sufferers; but the country has a right to get some security from Quebec that such a calamity will not again be permitted to occur. The following sad picture, the result of corporation mismanagement, we copy from a correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette*:

"In driving through the ruins we find herded there small groups of families searching amongst the *debris*, in sad silence and with tearless eyes, for some missing member of their once happy homes, who has probably perished. In one place, huddled together, were three or four women and children, in another there is a man; in another, a mother sat lonely on a corner stone, gazing sadly upon some ruins, and beside her was a faithful dog. Both seemed moved with the same sorrow. Close beside them were the lifeless remains of one of her children, burnt into a crisp. All that was mortal of it could have been held on a plate. From all I can learn, the loss of life is greater than is yet believed. I think it will not fall short of twelve or fifteen persons."

The publication of the anti-confederation brochure in England is not calculated to add much to Mr. Howe's reputation as a far seeing statesman. On the contrary the position he has assumed in discussing the future of British America leads to the conclusion that his desire to defeat Confederation has been prompted by aspirations anything but friendly to the perpetuation of British power upon this continent. On a former occasion we pointed out the evidently Republican current of his thoughts regarding the fate of the British possessions on the Pacific. Their destiny after "the general break up" for which Mr. Howe either wishes, or in which he believes, is to form one community with the American States on the same coast, and though he did not, in so many words, say that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with Maine and Massachusetts, would form a like community on the Atlantic, yet his language was such as to lead us to infer that such was the result he desired to see. That we did not misinterpret the scope of his argument, may be fairly inferred from the construction which the London *Star* puts upon it. In summarising Mr. Howe's reasons for opposing Confederation, the *Star* says:—

"The intimacy and inclination of the Maritime Provinces is not towards Canada, but towards Maine and Massachusetts, and though the men of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are proud of their independence, they would probably prefer annexation to the United States, if it could be peacably affected, to any Confederation scheme."

When the London *Star* reaches such a conclusion after perusing Mr. Howe's pamphlet, we think the union press of the Maritime Provinces is fully justified in charging the opponents of Confederation with annexation proclivities. But Mr. Howe has not had it all his own way in England. The presence of the Provincial Delegates in London led to the expectation that his argument would be promptly met, and Dr. Tupper has already entered on the discussion of the matter, as presented in the *Star*, for he could not get a copy of Mr. Howe's pamphlet, having been told by the publisher that "as yet it was only intended for private circulation!" Dr. Tupper's letter is a crushing exposure of Mr. Howe's pretension in palming himself off upon the English public as "a distinguished member of the Legislature of Nova Scotia," when, in fact, he is for the present a broken down and discarded political leader. Mr. Howe's position is thus graphically defined by the present leader of the Nova Scotia Legislature:

"Mr. Howe, as leader of the Government, sustained an overwhelming defeat at the last general election in that Province in 1863. But thirteen members out of a House of fifty-five were returned to support his Government. The constituency to whom he offered his services rejected him by a majority of over five hundred. And Mr. Howe has not since obtained a seat in the Legislature. The readers of the *Star* will be surprised to learn that Mr. Howe denies the right of the Legislature of the colony to change the constitution of the province with the concurrence of the Imperial Parliament, when they are told that the last act of his Government was to introduce a measure to disfranchise more than one quarter of the electors who had elected the Parliament in which he was then sitting. You will probably be equally astonished when you are informed that "serious as are the geographical difficulties of a confederation as put by Mr. Howe, and "certain to infuse new elements of discord into the already seething chaos of Canadian politics," as he now asserts, that gentleman, when leader of the Government of Nova Scotia in 1861, proposed to the Legislature a resolution, which was carried unanimously, declaring that "many advantages may be secured by such a union" of the British North American Provinces, and authorizing the appointment of delegates to promote that object."

In due course the English public will be made familiar with Mr. Howe's former labors on behalf of colonial union, referred to in the foregoing extract, and he will either be compelled to abandon the field in disgrace, or produce some better reasons than those he has yet given, why in his mature age he has abandoned "the dream of his boyhood," which he nursed so fondly but a few years ago.

With regard to the alleged preference of the people of the Maritime Provinces for peaceful annexation, Dr. Tupper says:

"Although I am quite ready to admit that a number of interested bankers and political agitators have excited a great deal of prejudice against the proposed Confederation, I am bold to assert that a more unfounded imputation upon the loyalty of the people of the maritime provinces of all classes could not be published than is contained in the paragraph just quoted. That there are individual traitors in the pay and interest of American annexationists, endeavoring to subvert British institutions in the maritime provinces, is quite possible; but that even an insignificant portion of any class of the people could be induced to prefer connection with the United States to a union of British America I most emphatically deny. The mischievous influence of such a misconception of the sentiments of British colonists at the present moment cannot be overrated. The annexationists in the United States who are endeavoring to accomplish the acquisition of British America by political means, are stimulated by such statements to persevere in the policy which has already caused the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, while to the same cause may be traced the mad designs of the Fenians upon the British Provinces. Can you then, sir, wonder that I should feel indignant at the publication of an unfounded imputation upon the loyalty of my countrymen, especially when it is calculated to encourage the ravages of invasion, and waste the blood and treasure both of British America and the parent State?

The Halifax *Colonist* makes fun of Mr. Howe's position on the question of Colonial union, and claims that while he had any sap or vigor in him he was a strong and ceaseless advocate of the cause he now opposes. "If," says our contemporary, "it is a great argument to have the foremost statesman of British America on one side, it is scarcely less an argument to have had him on the other, "especially when it can be shewn that we "have had him the longest."

A CONVICT WEDDING.—A dispatch from Milwaukie, Wis., (3rd inst.,) says: Yesterday, John C. Craig and Jennie Patterson, a couple who were arrested for burglary some ten days ago, were arraigned before Judge Mallory. Their guilt was manifest and confessed, and they were accordingly sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in the State Prison. They were quite relieved at the light sentence imposed, and Craig remarked that when their time was out they would be married. It was suggested that the present would be as good a time as any to unite their destinies. The idea pleased both parties, and Justice Rattingan was therefore sent for, and tied them as fast as the law could bind them. They appeared happy, and embraced and kissed each other as affectionately as the happiest newly-wedded couple in the city. They then started, manacled together for a wedding tour to Waupun. They will be gone about eight months, when their friends in this city will have an opportunity to welcome them once more to their hearts and homes.

LOCAL NEWS.

DEDICATION.—The new church which has recently been erected at Nepean, being now completed, will be dedicated on Sunday next, by His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa. The sermon on the occasion will be preached by the Revd. S. Ryan, President of the Ottawa University.

INCENDIARISM IN QUEBEC.—We regret to notice that fiendish evil is predominating to an alarming extent in the ancient capital. The *Mercury* of the 16th says: "In view of three attempts to fire this ward last night, and of still more attempts being apprehended, the citizens are about organizing patrols for night duty. The other wards also intend to follow suit." It is to be hoped that if such is the case, the fiends may yet be detected, and receive as they will deserve, summary punishment; perchance a strong decoction of Judge Lynch might have a salutary effect.

THE O'NEIL TESTIMONIAL.—This movement which was set on foot some weeks ago would have been brought to a close before this, but for the unavoidable absence from the city of one of the leading gentlemen connected with the undertaking. The list of subscribers contains the names of many of our principal merchants, bankers and men of other professions. This is as it should b, and this substantial proof that his services in the interest of the public are appreciated, will encourage Detective O'Neil in his arduous labors. In a few days the subscription list will be closed.

POLICE COURT.—The case, Douglas *vs.* Doney, for using abusive and insulting language towards himself, and insulting his wife, was called on. The evidence at the previous hearing was corroborated, when his Worship called defendant up and expostulated with him on the gross impropriety of insulting an old soldier, who had voluntarily enrolled himself in the ranks of his country's defenders, and so conducted himself in the service as to have entitled himself to a pension; and further to use such language about his wife as no man of spirit could tolerate, was altogether a great offence, and he was determined to fine him $4 and costs.—Francis Dey, drunk and disorderly on the streets; prisoner declared that he had taken the pledge that morning, and would never drink another drop of liquor nor abuse any one else while he lives. Discharged.—Abigail Connel brought up for vagrancy; remanded till this morning in order to bring a witness whose testimony it is said, will have reference to a line laden with washed clothes to which the prisoner was in suspicious proximity.

THE HANLONS' AT THE THEATRE—BETWEEN SIX AND SEVEN HUNDRED PEOPLE UNABLE TO OBTAIN ADMISSION.—The Theatre was crowded last night, literally "from pit to dome," so full a house was perhaps never before seen in this city, and seldom have such unanimous outbursts of applause greeted a performance of any description. The lightning Zouave drill by Miss Carrie Austin, was greatly admired, and justly. "The three flying men of the air"—the Hanlon brothers—made people hold their breath in fear for, and wonder at the daring feats of the athletes. A gentleman accustomed to the feats of such performances as the various troupes of Arabs who astonished Europe and the States some years ago, being asked what he thought of the Hanlons' performances, replied, "I really can't tell what I thought, I was lost in wonder." The troupe of dogs and monkeys came in for their full share of "distinguished consideration." The sphynx was full of mystery to the uninitiated, and the comic intermede by the brothers was very gracefully done, and so was the "skatorial" display by Miss Moore, but amongst the most graceful were the varied scenes of the triple parterre by the Hanlons, and the shadow pantomime convulsed the house with laughter. Altogether this was such a treat as was never before witnessed by an Ottawa audience. We need not waste words in advising people to go to-night, because, as last night proves, they will go without it, but we would say to those who were disappointed last night, make sure to-night by being early.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Admiral Dahlgren, U. S. Navy, is on a visit in Montreal.

—The Western State fairs have been costly failures, cause Autumnal equinox.

—It is stated that soap manufactured from coal oil is a better remover of dirt than that ordinarily used.

—Another and more successful trial of peat as fuel was made on the Grand Trunk Railway on Saturday.

—The *Official Review* states that ex-Governor Eyre is writing a history of the Jamaica insurrection.

—Twenty ammunition wagons, lately from England, have been placed on the Champ de Mars, Montreal.

—The Gretna Green blacksmith is some on weddings: he is reported to have married 757 couple last year.

—Upon the Italian frontier, to guard against cholera, travellers are taken into a room where they inhale sulphuric emanations.

—The population of Sandusky is nearly 15,000, showing an increase for the past six years of about 800 a year.

—A sale of blooded horses took place at New York on Wednesday, at which "Toronto Chief" brought $5,000.

—Mr. J. F. Maguire, M. P. for Cork, has arrived at Halifax. He purposes making the tour of the Lower Provinces, Canada, and the United States.

—Harry Grimshaw, the celebrated English jockey, was thrown out of his wagon at Newmarket and killed, on the morning of the 4th of October.

—General Sir John Michel and staff, took possession of the Donegana Hotel, Montreal, on Wednesday, which has been closed for some weeks past.

—The Montreal Telegraph Co. have extended their line to Owen Sound, which is now open for business. Offices have also been opened at Meaford and Clarksburg.

—A man named Donald Matheson, was run over on the Northern R. R., near Richmond Hill, on Tuesday. His body was torn to pieces. Another death from the evil of intemperance.

—Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, the famed music dealers of Toronto, have just issued a new piece entitled "The Welcome Galop," dedicated to the 13th Hussars.

—*Punch* tells of a city man who never got up till twelve at noon, because, he said, it was only fair, as day broke in the morning, to give it a chance of redeeming its position before beginning business with it.

—Much attention is being given in Georgia to the raising of tea. Samples of black tea of fine quality, of native growth, have been exhibited, and it is said the plant flourishes remarkably well on the coast.

—Great distress is reported among the Cornish miners, and they are leaving their homes by thousands. Many are emigrating to Australia and America, while others are seeking employment in the coal fields of South Wales and the North of England.

BOOK NOTICE.

MEHEMET, THE KURD, AND OTHER TALES FROM EASTERN SOURCES, BY CHARLES WELLS, London, (England), Bell and Baldy, 186 Fleet street, E. C. Price, 5s.

Mr. Wells is a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and an oriental scholar of great attainments, having gained the rank of Turkish Frizeman at King's College, a few years ago. The volume before us is a literary curiosity, being a collection of fresh and original tales—original to the English reader—from purely oriental sources, dished up with the native aroma unimpaired. Perhaps the best idea to the general reader may be given of the book when we say that its contents rival, in wild extravagance, the most improbable of "the thousand and one," in the *Arabian Nights*, and the stories are told in the simple and easy, flowing style of narrative which we are taught to believe is an essential characteristic of eastern romance. As a fresh contribution to English literature, from a rich source, which has been little drawn upon of late, Mr. Wells's book has created quite a sensation among the critics and patrons of literature, in England, and the week would, we are satisfied, meet with an equally warm reception in this country if some of our most enterprising bibliopoles would undertake to introduce it. "Mehemet" is the principal story in which is recited the marvellous career of a young shepherd, who by a series of adventures, impossible of conception to any but a purely oriental fancy, and that endowed with a surprisingly large share of creative power, achieves the highest honors, and becomes one of the greatest monarchs of his age. The other tales, "The Disputed Maiden," "The Prince Tailor," "The White with two Husbands," &c., &c., preserve to the fullest extent the richness in fantastic conception, and the simplicity of narration which run through the larger romance, and give indubitable evidence of their purely Eastern source. We need scarcely say that talismans and genii play their part in the very simple machinery by which the oriental romancer produces such tremendous results, and that merchants, princesses, &c., are killed off without compunction, in a most direct and *summary* way with neither complicated plot to accomplish the deed, nor elaborately wrought and sympathetic twaddle to record it. There is also a veritable Turkish Love-Letter, numerous translations of oriental poetry, and a selection of Turkish Proverbs, some of which are pithy and full of wisdom. As a pleasant variety to the matter ordinarily placed before the reading public, we are sure Mr. Wells's volume will be heartily welcomed, while its value to the student in having rare fresh treasures of oriental fancy, will give it a place on many a book-shelf where romances for their own sake are seldom found. We presume that parties desirous of procuring the work may do so by ordering through Messrs. Durie & Son.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Massacres in Montana and New Mexico—Murders on the Powder River Route—Inefficiency of the Authorities.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 16.

The Leavenworth *Times* publishes the following statement of Chas. Miller, late city marshal, just returned from the Powder River country:

Every one who has passed over the Powder River route is convinced that the Laramie Peace Commissioners and Cols. Maynadier and Carrington are to blame for the loss of life, property, and suffering of those who have travelled that road. Almost every train that went that route would have gone by Salt Lake had they not been assured by the Government officials at Laramie that the Powder River route was safe, and that Col. Carrington had force sufficient to protect emigrants. The value of that assurance can be testified to by the bones that now lay bleaching on the road. The Indians turned upon us the very guns, powder and balls they received from the sutler at Fort Laramie in exchange for presents given by the Commissioners. Carrington can scarcely protect himself, much less the lives of travellers. Three times in 400 miles we had to beat off the Indians. Near the Yellow Stone we thought we were out of danger, and the waggons with the lightest loads struck out ahead. A band of Arrapahoes followed soon after, and discovering that the train had been divided, they attacked it, and killed and scalped three persons.

The Montana papers say that 300 Cheyenne Indians made an attack on the mines at Green River Digging, and killed 40 of a party about 70 strong. The remainder have abandoned that country, and scattered to the settlements; so, that small parties going down the Missouri in "mackinaws," from Fort Benton, have been murdered by the Indians, and that the Seneca Falls Company have been murdered and robbed on their way home in a small "mackinaw."

The Denver News says that the Tabeguaches have commenced active hostilities against the Mexican residents at Trinidad, and along the Purgatore. There is a report of a 12 hours fight. The Indians being determined upon a general massacre, the settlers in the region of the disturbance are said to be panic stricken, and, leaving their herds scattered and crops ungathered, are flocking to Pueblo and other places for protection. There has been great danger of an outbreak by the New-Mexican tribes. It may be stopped by the arrival of their annuity goods.

By arrivals direct from the plains I learn that Ward, sutler at Fort Laramie, has borrowed 75 kegs of powder from Col. Maynadier to give to the Sioux and Cheyennes. Colonel Carrington, at Fort Kearney, is openly charged with the furnishing of powder to the Cheyennes, and placing troops on picket with empty muskets and no ammunition, with instructions to salute Indians. It is said he has instructed freighters not to fire upon them, but to allow them to come into their camps. The Indians side into camps and massacre all they can, shooting teamsters and others. The sutlers at Fort Laramie have furnished the Indians with Hawkins rifles, and traded war implements to them for their annesty presents.

Col. Carrington has an interpreter married to a Cheyenne squaw, who keeps the Indians fully informed of the movements of troops. The Indians visit Fort Kearney with stolen Government horses and mules, which Carrington allows them to keep, and also orders out the band to play for them. I also hear he is posted as a coward by his troops, and will not afford protection to trains when needed. Indian squaws and traders are at all posts on the route, obtaining information for Indians. Gen. Sherman did not visit the Powder River posts. The treaty was not signed by the chiefs. They left when they ascertained that the Powder River road would not be abandoned. The Indians are very hostile, and are warring on all whites except those in posts, stealing Government stock under the guns of the forts, and are supplied with rations by the military commanders.

The Indians Concerned in the Massacres—The late Treaty—An Army Officer's Statement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.

It having been reported that the road to Montana was impassable, owing to the uprising of the Indians and the attacking of every emigrant train, the following facts are reported by an official lately in the Powder River country, and who has had considerable communication with all the tribes:

The tribes of the Upper Platte agency number in all about 10,382 persons, and up to the spring of 1865 had been the most hostile Indians on the plains. Emigrant trains were attacked only thirty miles from Fort Kearney, and but two hundred miles west of Omaha. The road to Montana was constantly besieged. The military expeditions that were sent out to punish these Indians effected very little good; but the winter of 1864 and 1865 having been one of unusual severity in that region, the Sioux, the more powerful of the tribes, reached Fort Laramie in February, and applied for food and clothing. An arrangement was made for a peace conference with all the tribes and the United States on the 1st of June, and all hostilities ceased along the Montana route. At that conference all the tribes and bands were represented, but a band of 300 Ogalallahs, styled "bad faces," headed by Red Cloud. These were desperate characters, who had broken some of the police arrangements of the tribes, and now refused to be governed by the will of the majority. The treaty that was there effected has been kept in good faith by seven-eighths of the Indians; but these "bad faces" have committed several outrages upon the newly opened Powder River route to Montana. If the tribes with whom amicable relations are now maintained can be subsisted or aided in obtaining the necessities of life so as not to necessitate their visiting the Powder River hunting grounds now infested by the "bad faces," it is believed that a general Indian war upon the plains may be averted. One hundred and eighty lodges of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are to come into Fort Laramie about the 1st of November to ratify the conclusion of their treaty, and every effort is being made by the Indian Department to have there at hand enough subsistence and clothing as will secure their hearty approval of the Government's intention, and place their tribes in a comfortable condition. The military force at Laramie is to be increased, and Gen. Terry is to be placed in immediate charge of this Montana route, and there need be little fears but that it will be kept well protected and safe for emigrants. Each tribe is settled upon a reservation, excepting those of the Upper Agency, known as the "Blanket Indians," who subsist chiefly by the chase. They have little knowledge or taste for agricultural pursuits. Some years since a band of the Brule made an attempt to raise corn, but the enterprise being discouraged by the great body of the band, was abandoned. These are now known as the "Corn Band." They look upon labor as degrading. The following is a list of the Indians of the Northern Agency:

Brule and Ogalallah Sioux	7,865
Cheyennes	1,800
Arapahoes	750
Pawnees	2,750
Winnebagoes	1,750
Omahas	997
Sac and Foxes	380
Ottoes and Missouris	511
Santee Sioux	1,350
Total	18,153

Indian Tribes on the Northern Border—Their Lodges, Character, Habits and Depredations—Official Statement of the Government Agent.

The following report from the Agent in charge of the Blackfeet Indians was received at the Indian Office, Oct. 5:

FORT BENTON, Montana Territory, Aug. 30, 1866.

Hon. D. N. Cooley, Commissioner Indian affairs, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR,—I am unable to give you any information respecting the Blackfeet tribe of my Indians—beyond the fact that they are still, as they have been for some time past, in the British possessions. They trade at Fort Edmonton. Their lodges are not precisely known, and what there are that generally come to the Agency for their annuities they receive the 3-224 part of all the goods sent.

The treaty of last year they do not consider as binding on them, for they were numerically poorly represented at that treaty by their chiefs and head men. They are at open war in company with the Bloods against the Whites. They killed in the Beave Raw Mountains last winter two white men named, Huniche and Legree, who were returning from the Gros Ventres Camp with their horses which the Gros Ventres had stolen from them. These Blackfeet Indians are very wild and it is at times difficult in sending messengers to their camp or seeing many of their tribe.

The Bloods are also of a very wild and seemingly ungovernable nature, with the exception of some forty lodges, who live with the lower Piegans. Father of all children is the Chief of their Lodges. These Indians are located near the headwaters of Milk River. They have, according to last year's distribution, 6-22 of the goods sent. This year, however, the goods designed for them are properly baled and marked, as well as the bales and boxes for the other tribes. The balance of the Blood Indians are with the upper Piegans in the British possessions.

The Lower Piegans have some 375 lodges. They are located on the Marcas River. They are quiet at the present time, although last winter they were rather inclined to trade with the traders without giving a fair exchange. I myself think they are disposed to be friendly and quiet. Big Lake is their head chief.

The upper Piegans emigrate extensively, living at times with the Lower Piegans and at others with the Bloods. It is the opinion of Mr. Upham that these Indians burned the Agency buildings at Sieno River Farm, on the 22nd of last April, from the description given of the Head Chief, who commanded a force of about 30 at the time of the burning.

There seems no doubt that they were led on by Bull's Head, one of the chiefs of the tribe. No measures have yet been taken to rebuild the agency houses or cultivate the farm, as it does not seem advisable until military troops are stationed near enough to protect those located upon it. The upper and lower Piegans are united under the head of Piegans in the distribution of annuities. The Gros Ventres Indians live with the Lower Crows on Milk River. They are very quiet and are the only tribe who have kept in good faith every requirement of last fall's treaty. These Indians have 300 lodges. Famasco is their head chief.

The Gros Ventres and Piegans are constantly at war with each other, and they each therefore have separate days assigned them in which to receive their annuities.

So soon as I arrange the distribution of my goods I trust to be able to give you a more satisfactory account of affairs.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Agent.

NEWS ITEMS.

—A gentleman named Worthington has purchased the *Saturday Reader*.

—The following insurance offices, who had risks on property in Quebec, which was destroyed by the recent fire, have since closed:—Liverpool, London and Globe, Lancashire, London and Lancashire, North British, Queen, Western (of London), Royal.

—A man, stopping his paper, wrote to the editor: "I think folks ottent to spend their munny for papers; my dad didn't, and everybody says he was the intelligyntist man in the country, and had the smartest family of boys that ever dugged taters."

—The farming and fishing intelligence from Newfoundland is far from cheering. The rot has almost wholly destroyed the potato crop, while the shore fishery has not been remunerative. Accounts from Labrador report encouraging prospects in the cod and herring fishery.

—In Chicago, last week, Madame Macarte, connected with Palmer's circus, attempted to ride a young horse about the ring for the first time. As soon as she rose to her feet the animal became unmanageable, and threw her with such violence as to dislocate her shoulder, and it is feared she has received severe internal injuries.

—The London Oil Company, after spending $5,400 without reaching oil, are in a quandary whether to sink more money in a deeper well, or to get back what they can from the sale of their machinery, &c. Several other companies, which have commenced to bore for oil in unpromising localities, are in a similar position.

—Ratify promises by performances. Rev. J. H. Cornell, N. Y. city, says in a letter: "I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black." Sold by all druggists. Depot, 198 Greenwich St., N. Y.

—The Quebec *Chronicle* says that Mr. McDonald, purser of the steamship *Belgian*, has made a remarkably quick trip from this port to England and back—having left here in the steamer *Peruvian*, remained two days in Liverpool, and returned in the *Belgian*; the trip to and fro, including the two days stoppage in Liverpool, being accomplished in 19 days, the fastest time, we believe, on record.

—The Hon. A. H. Stuart, of Virginia, predicts the following terrible condition of the United States:—"Society will be uprooted, and the worst elements brought to the surface; all the securities for life, liberty and property will be overthrown, and a ferocious spirit of Jacobinism, which has no parallel since the days of the French revolution, will be triumphant throughout the country."

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Mail Train leaves Ottawa at	7.00 a.m.
Accommodation Train leaves at	1.45. p.m.
Arriving Morning Mail	10.5, a.m.
Mail, Evening	5.00, p.m.

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

N. B.—These Trains run on Montreal Time.

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

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

TELEGRAPHIC.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

(Per Montreal Line.)

Fearful Explosion in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—A terrific boiler explosion occurred at 10 o'clock this morning in the turning shop of Vonbrocks, totally demolishing the building. Twenty-two persons are known to be buried under the ruins. Six bodies were taken out this morning.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—The cause of the explosion to-day was the weakness of the boiler. The coroner will investigate the whole matter to-morrow. After the explosion the ruins took fire. Two two story dwellings adjoining were consumed. All this time the scene was appalling. The appeals for aid of the helpless creatures in the ruins, and the frantic cries of the wives, children and relatives, were heart rending. Men are at work removing the rubbish, but no more bodies are found. The pecuniary loss is not yet known.

Fast Time in Connecticut.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The *Herald's* Meridian, Conn., special says that the fastest time ever made in Connecticut was made here to-day, by "Leviathan," trotting the mile in 2:26, under saddle, and carrying twenty-pounds over weight.

Emigration to the United States.

Five thousand and ninety-one emigrants landed at this port last week, making 194,992 from January 1st to the present time, against 49,257 in the corresponding period last year.

Heavy Loss by Fire in New York.

The loss by fires in Washington and West streets, on Tuesday night, amounts to $272,000.

New Freight Depot for the Hudson R. R.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has bought the St. John's Park for the Hudson River Railroad, for $1,000,000 cash. A freight house and depot is to be erected on the site.

Five Days without Food or Water.

The second engineer of the ill-fated *Evening Star*, who arrived by the steamship *Quaker City*, from Charleston, is crippled by privations he underwent. The two women who escaped with him remain in Charleston in a deplorable condition. They were five days in an open boat without food or water, and without a shred of clothing to protect them from the storm.

Horse Racing in New York.

The race yesterday, at Fashion Course, between "Ella Sherwood" to waggon, and "Bull Run" to harness, for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, "Bull Run" won in four heats: Time, 2:32¼, 2:37¼, 2:36¼, and 2:34¼.

The "Alabama" Claims.

The *Times* Washington telegram says that great impatience is manifested in some quarters, as to the alleged tardiness and inactivity of the State Department in the treatment of the Mexican question, and the demand for the adjustment of the *Alabama* claims. There is good authority for saying that in a few days an official showing of the policy of the Government in disposition of these matters, will be promulgated. Affairs are assuming a definite shape, and the controversy with the British Government, relative to the *Alabama* claims, will be urged to a speedy conclusion.

Fenian Bombast.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 18.—At a large meeting of Senators and Centres of the Fenian brotherhood last night, it is stated on reliable information that a resolution was adopted to the effect that if the Canadian authorities passed any death punishment on the Fenian prisoners now in their hands, the most severe retaliatory measures will be immediately adopted.

Billiards.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—A game of billiards of 1,500 points was played last night between Edward Wilmarth and William A. Tobin; the latter won, taking the purse, gold cue, and championship of Massachusetts.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Gold opened at 148½ and closed at 148¾.

The *Post's* money article says, loan market easy at 4 and 5 per cent; some large amounts have been borrowed at 4 per cent on Government securities; Discount demand light; Stock market opened firm and became strong, and closed with an unsettled feeling.

A Fiendish Act.

MEADVILLE, PA., Oct. 18.—In the railroad accident near this place, the conductor, engineer, and fireman were injured, and C. E. Mathews, of Elmira was killed. The accident was caused by some person removing a rail from the track. The company offers $2,000 reward for the apprehension of the guilty party.

TORONTO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—This association held its annual meeting on Thursday evening. Dividends were declared of ten per cent. to shareholders, and five per cent. to non-shareholders, on the amount of goods purchased.

POTATOES EXTRAORDINARY.—Thomas Gordon, of Meadowvale, harvested 13½ bushels of potatoes from a piece of ground 12 yards long, and 7 in width, or at the rate of about 775 bushels per acre. They were of "Jackson's" variety,—a long, red potato, resembling the old merino.—*Brampton Times.*

PAPER MILLS.—In the United States there are 750 paper mills in active operation. They produce 270,000,000 pounds of paper, which at an average of ten cents per pound, would be worth $27,000,000. As it requires about a pound and a half of rags to make one pound of paper, there are consumed by these mills 400,000,000 pounds in a single year. If we estimate the rags to cost four cents per pound, there would be a profit of $11,000,000 in this branch of manufacturing.

AN EDITOR IN HEAVEN.—Under this caption an exchange gives a long obituary notice of a deceased brother editor, from which we have room only to extract the following paragraph: Should we not then rejoice that our late friend of scissors and quills is in heaven? In that paradise the cry of "more copy" will never fall upon his disturbed ears. There his enjoyments will no more be interrupted by the growls of unreasonable subscribers, or the duns of the paper maker. There he will enjoy entire freedom from the detractions and misrepresentations of political opponents and the caresses of ambitious political aspirants. In that blest abode he is no more to be troubled with illegible manuscript or abominable poetry. No rival editors will there steal his thunder or his items, and typographical errors shall know him no more forever.

DEPTHS OF THE SEA.—The soundings effected with reference to the new trans-Atlantic Cable have enabled comparisons to be made of the different depths of the sea. Generally speaking, they are not of any great depth in the neighbourhood of currents; thus, the Baltic, between Germany and Sweden, is only 120 feet deep; and the Adriatic, between Venice and Trieste, 130 feet. The greatest depth of the channel between France and England does not exceed 300 feet; while to the South-west of Ireland where the sea is open, the depth is more than 2,000 feet. The seas to the south of Europe are much deeper than those of the interior. In the narrowest part of the straits of Gibraltar the depth is only 1,000 feet; while a little more to the East it is 3,000 feet. On the coast of Spain the depth is nearly 6,000 feet. At 250 miles South of Nantucket (south of Cape Cod) no bottom was found at 7,900 feet. The greatest depths of all are to be met with in the Southern Ocean. To the west of the Cape of Good Hope 16,000 feet have been measured; and to the west of St. Helena, 37,000. Dr. Young estimates the average depth of the Atlantic at 25,000 feet, and of the Pacific at 20,000 feet.

HOP GROWING ALONG THE BAY OF QUINTE.—Hops are now growing in large quantities at several places along the Bay of Quinte. As many as four hundred bales have been brought here by steamer, en route chiefly for Montreal, a few bales having been sent to Cape Vincent. Nearly as many bales have also been taken to Belleville. The most extensive growers are Messrs. Peck and Howell, Dunning and Fox, and Mr. Boulter, of Demorestville; and Messrs. Hubbs and Talcott, in the neighborhood of Picton, near Bloomfield. Besides these there are numerous other small hop growers along the line of route. All the hops which have been brought down by the steamer *Bay of Quinte* were put aboard at Northport and Picton. The crop this year is particularly large, and of good quality.—*Kingston News.*

MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY IN WINTER.—Fowls, like most if not all animals, yield returns according to the manner they are kept, though we will admit that a warm house and plenty of corn will not always secure a grateful return. It then becomes us to inquire what will. If we study the habits of fowls, we need not be long in coming to conclusions. Like the human family, they like condiments with their food, and they like also a large, cheerful home or house. Give them a window or two, so that they can peer out at the snow and ice, enjoying their warm home more fully, and that the trusty patriarch may give timely notice of the approach of day, and that each hen may know her own nest, for which light is necessary. Like the human family, their health is greatly promoted by change in their food, and this ensures a greater supply of eggs. For pepper and salt give them lime, charcoal, gravel, &c. Boiled potatoes, buckwheat cakes, bone, and refuse meat, either boiled or raw, will not be refused. If their food is warm, it will tend to their laying. The ladies of a family can easily find amusement, if they wish, by fe