NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Great Remnant Sale—Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Notice—O. Wardell & Co.

Pressman Wanted—Apply at "Times" Office.

Board Wanted—Address W.W.R. "Times" Office.

American Invoices—Discounts—R. S. M. Bouchette.

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 2,000 ! and Weekly over 4,000 ! making a total circulation in the week of over 18,000 ! 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

All subsequent insertions, per line, ... 2c

Yearly advertisers specially contracted with, and liberal allowance made.

THE

Ottawa Weekly Times,

(Published every Friday morning.)

George Cotton, Publisher and Proprietor.

An addition of from 33 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 Kemptville, Spencerville, and all Stations on the Ottawa and Prescott Railroad, at an early hour, and at Prescott by 10 a. m. It can be had at Mr. Witherall's, at Kemptville, 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 fast presses, and all the appliances of modern material, competition in this branch is defied.

All orders from the country specially and promptly attended to.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 11, 1867.

For Arrival and Departure of Mails see 1st page.

The *Trade Review* of the 8th instant, in speaking of Canada produce abroad, says it has often been remarked that Canadian produce has not been held in that repute abroad which it ought to have enjoyed. Our contemporary says that a well-informed writer states it to be the result of the tricks practised by American dealers, and says:—"If a "quantity of soft, oily pork reached Liverpool, it was ticketed 'Canadian.' Queer "lots of flour, unsound in quality and deficients in weight, were sure to be 'Canadian,' "and our butter has been quoted, for the "same reason, 'from Canadian to cart "grease.' The same with petroleum and "other products, so that to have a lot of "'Canadian' on hand, no matter of what "kind of produce, was as much as to adver"tise a discount in advance."

This bad reputation of Canadian produce formerly prevailed even in the neighboring provinces, but we learn from the *Review* that since shipments have been made direct from Canada it has happily disappeared, and our provincial friends have expressed "no little "astonishment at the excellence of Canadian "flour, which is openly stated by many to be "the best they have ever obtained." As Canadian produce reaches other markets direct from Canadian ports, instead of through American channels, we may hope for a like satisfactory result to follow, and we shall be rejoiced to hail it as another of the consequences of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the "starving out" process generally, which was to have driven us into annexation, but didn't.

It may hardly be worth while in anticipation of the early receipt of the text of the Imperial act of Confederation to discuss what modifications the Quebec scheme may, from the overruling influence of events, have undergone. But the comments of a portion of the press both in Eastern and Western Canada betray such a palpable disregard of the actual provisions of that scheme in some particulars, that a reminder regarding them will not be out of place.

The point of interest it need hardly be said, with our contemporaries alluded to, has special reference to the rights of minorities in both sections regarding the subject of education; and while in the East it is affirmed, point blank, that the scheme has been amended by providing a right of appeal from the Local to the Federal Parliament, in the West it is as stoutly affirmed that such a provision would be a gross violation of the compact entered into at Quebec in 1864, and since solemnly confirmed by the action of the Legislature, and the consent of the people. "If this right of appeal," we are told, "is "accorded to the minorities in the Local "Parliaments, then one of the greatest advantages anticipated from Confederation "will be defeated." Let us examine the Quebec Scheme and see the value of this *dictum*, which is probably from the pen of one of those who assisted at the deliberations of the Quebec Conference.

By the 51st resolution adopted at the Quebec Conference, it is provided that "any bill "passed by the general Parliament shall be "subject to disallowance by Her Majesty "within two years, as in the case of bills "passed by the Legislatures of the said Pro"vinces hitherto; and, in like manner, any "bill passed by a Local Legislature *shall "be subject to disallowance by the Governor-"General within one year after the passing "thereof.*" Here, then, is the right of veto—actually presuming the duty of supervision, without any reference to appeal. The Governor-General, acting by the advice of the Confederate cabinet, is invested with power to disallow any act of the Local Legislature; it must follow, therefore, as a necessary conclusion that the Confederate cabinet should pass in review all measures adopted by the Local Legislatures, in order that it may be in a position to advise, when necessary, the vetoing of an obnoxious bill. Nothing less than this can be reasonably presumed, unless the 51st resolution is a meaningless sham. It does not refer to any special case, but to all acts of the Local Legislatures, and its intention was evidently to prevent the conflict of authority, by placing the Federal government in a position of indisputable supremacy. This clearly establishes the legislative superiority of the general over the local governments in regard to education, as well as every other question.

Now, with reference to the right of appeal in so far as minorities are concerned, the right of appeal *by petition* belongs to every man, woman and child living under the protection of the British Constitution. It is one of the rights which a British Parliament would never dream of questioning, and in so far as the minorities, either East or West, may deem their interests affected, they have always the exercise of this right open to them. Then again, the general parliament by the Quebec scheme is endowed with the functions of legislating "generally respecting all mat"ters of a general character, not specially, "and exclusively reserved for the Local Gov"ernments and Legislatures." Now, the rights and privileges of minorities in respect of education are not only not reserved for the Local Legislatures, but they are specially excluded from their interference. But it cannot rationally be supposed that these rights and privileges are placed beyond all legislative interference; such a supposition would be an arrant absurdity; and, therefore, since the Local Legislatures cannot reach them, and since all questions not specially reserved to the Local Legislatures are expressly assigned to the jurisdiction of the general parliament it necessarily follows that these rights and privileges are placed under the control of the federal government. No special provision for a right of appeal seems at all necessary under the circumstances. That right is certainly implied, if not expressed, in the Quebec resolutions, and whether any positive enactment may have been deemed necessary upon the point is a matter of comparative indifference. All the rights not conceded to the local governments are reserved to the general, and the power of dealing with the existing statutory enactments relating to the educational privileges of minorities East and West,—since it has been expressly declared beyond the control of the local parliaments, must, at least inferentially, belong to the Federal Legislature.

These considerations take the point out of the remarks of our contemporaries who have viewed this "right of appeal" as something entirely beyond the scope of the Quebec constitution. Whether it shall have been found to have been expressly provided for by the London conference, or whether it may have been left, as in the Quebec resolutions—a necessary deduction from express provisions, cannot materially affect the rights of the minorities, nor encroach upon the legislative powers of the majorities in each province, and the country may fairly await the arrival of the text of the bill, for enlightenment upon this as upon other points without alarm.

MR. KLAUCKE'S EMIGRATION SCHEME.

At a meeting of the Ottawa Board of Trade, held on the 6th inst., the subject of Mr. Klaucke's scheme for promoting the colonisation of British Columbia and Vancouver Island was taken into consideration, and the following resolutions with reference thereto were unanimously adopted. We are glad to notice that the members have taken a very favorable view of the project, as well as of the maintenance of the free port at Victoria, and they have also very opportunely directed attention to another measure having an important influence in the promotion of settlement, namely—the adoption of a homestead law. The following are the resolutions of the Board:

Moved by S. McGillivray, Esq., seconded by T. Patterson, Esq., and resolved that:

"This Board having received a communication from M. F. Klaucke, Esq., accompanied by a Prospectus of a Joint Stock Company to be formed under the name and style of 'The British North American Emigrant's Settlement Association,' and having taken the subject matter of the Prospectus into their careful consideration, are of the opinion that his scheme of Colonization, as applicable to the North-Western section of British America, is in most of its features highly feasible, and worthy of recommendation.

"By Mr. Klaucke's scheme, it is worthy of notice, that one of the great obstacles to the emigration of a good class of farmers from Europe would be overcome, namely, the necessity which at present exists with most of the small farmers, of selling off their property to cover the cost of their passage to a new country, on reaching which they find themselves without the necessary means to purchase, settle upon, or stock a farm.

"With reference to that part of the scheme relating to the purchase of ships, the Board are of opinion that if there was a certainty of return cargoes for vessels taking out emigrants for British Columbia, the company could readily charter them for the transport of emigrants, at a rate that would prove more advantageous to the interests of the company than the proprietorship of vessels. This, however, is a question which can only affect the shareholders, and cannot in any way interfere with Mr. Klaucke's general plan of colonization, and can safely be left to the discretion of the shareholders.

"While considering the question of the settlement of new countries, this Board are impressed with the belief, that the adoption of a homestead law, similar to that in force in some of the States of the neighboring Republic, would prove a stimulus to emigration and be of great ultimate advantage to the settler.

"The establishment of Victoria, Vancouver Island, as a free port, the importance of which this Board recognises, together with other projects for the development of the trade of the British American posts on the Pacific (in the words of the Ottawa *Times* of this date) cannot but be of the very greatest advantage to us as tending to hasten the establishment of communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans through British America, and providing thereby the chief thing wanting to promote the colonisation of the great North-west Territory, in the settlement of which Canada has as great an interest as in that of her own."

(Signed), JAMES SHEAD, *Chairman.*

E. P. RENON, *Secretary, pro tem.*

BOARD OF TRADE, Ottawa, February 6th, 1867.

—At a Catholic fair in Memphis, Tenn., a cane was offered for the most popular county official. It was voted to Sheriff Winters. The votes cost one dollar each, and 40,836 votes were cast. The cane originally cost $35.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

Per Cable and Montreal Line.

A Royal Marriage.

FLORENCE, Feb. 9.—Prince Humbert, the crown prince of Italy, and commander-in-chief of the Italian army, will soon marry an Archduchess of Austria.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

Per Montreal Line.

A Denial by Col. Roberts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The report of the Fenian arms being sold is authoritatively denied. The brotherhood, as represented by Col. Roberts, are purchasing arms, but are not selling any.

Southern Relief Commission.

The Southern Relief Commission collected $21,000.

Bayard Taylor sailed to-day for Europe.

Per Provincial Line.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM

To the Ottawa Times.

FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, Feb. 9, 1867.

One of the most infamous cases ever recorded came up for hearing at the Police Court to-day. A woman named Black was placed in the dock charged with inveigling girls into her house, and then having their ruin accomplished. The details are too painfully disgusting to admit of comment.

Elizabeth Marshall, keeper of a house of unenviable notoriety on University-street, was placed in the dock charged with inveigling a young girl named Mary J. Charter into infamy. Mary J. Charles, one of the girls who was inveigled by this woman, was brought forward as a witness by the authorities. It is stated that she was seduced into the house of Mrs. Black, McGill-street, and locked in a room with one Lewis, who seized and overpowered her. Shame kept her from reporting the matter, and also deterred her from going home. She had been educated in a convent, and appeared to be a very nice girl. Another young girl was induced into a house by Mrs. Marshall, on Boulton-street, and ruined in a similar way. The investigation is to be resumed on Monday.

At noon to-day, Kenneth McKenzie made application in the Court of Queen's Bench for new trials in the cases of Kennedy and McGrath, two Fenians convicted at the last assizes. The judges have taken the application into consideration, and will give judgment next week.

An accident is reported on the Grand Trunk, West of this city, but it is supposed to be slight. Facts not yet ascertained.

The Niagara Falls perjury case was brought to a close to-day. Judgment will be given on Tuesday.

It was thawing this morning, and is snowing heavily to-night.

The arbitration between Niagara and the county of Lincoln, for compensation for the removal of the county seat from Niagara to St. Catherines, has been brought to a close. Niagara is to get $80,000 damages.

A dispatch from St. Catherines says a heavy slide had taken place on the Welland Canal, at the Deep Cut, between Allanburg and Port Robinson. The bank for 300 feet gave way, partially filling up the canal. This bank is continually giving way.

"There must be great scoundrels in the ranks of the I. R. B."—*Irish People, Feb. 2.*

This is highly probable; the only wonder is that the discovery was not made sooner.—*True Witness.*

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.—The Quebec *Mercury* of the 6th says: "The cable despatch to the *Mercury*, from London last night, giving the Queen's Speech, began to come on at about one o'clock, and its transmission was completed by three o'clock this morning, the telegraph operators being kept up specially for its reception." It is certainly very enterprising of the *Mercury* to get a despatch "from London" but it is cruel that the telegraph operators should be specially "kept up" for it, when the same night have been more cheaply "cribbed" from the *Chronicle* of the same morning.

—The Montreal *Gazette* says: "The Rev. Mr. Babin has instructed his counsel (Mr. Devlin) to bring actions for libel against all newspapers which commented adversely on his recent trial. The lawyers are likely to have their hands full, as nearly every paper in the Province is implicated."

Plant Apple Trees.

Dr. Paul Merrill, says a Maine paper, when a boy on his father's farm in Parsonfield, interested himself with planting apple seeds about the granite boulders scattered over the farm; and as the trees became of suitable size, he grafted them with choice fruits obtained of the neighbors and elsewhere. The past season the crop of fruit, free from all expense of harvesting and marketing, yielded $700. This is an item in the way of encouragement to young farmers, and farmers' boys, to do something every year in aid of the fruit crop, as the reward is sure to come with its welcome satisfaction.

—The newest skating novelty in Chicago is that of a Russian who skates on stilts.

—Prentice says that the chief object of a lady in using a fan is to give herself airs.

—The Montreal *Daily News* says that Job Babin, brother of the Rev. Mr. Babin, "is now a maniac in a Lunatic Asylum in the neighborhood of Chicago."

—Of all studies, study your own condition. Rev. H. V. Degen, Boston, Mass., writes: "That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced. I have the evidence of my own eyes." Sold by all druggists. Depot, 198 Greenwich St., N.Y.

—The following specimen of lucid English is the report of a committee of the Kentucky Legislature on the removal of the capital:—"Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that the seat of government be and is hereby removed from the city of Frankfort to some point hereafter to be designated."

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—A correspondent writes to the *Globe* as follows:—"It is not generally known to the unfortunate holders of Upper Canada Bank bills, that by taking them to the bank they can get a receipt for them, bearing interest at six per cent. on their full face value, signed by the assignees of the bank and equally valid as the bills are. The document is made transferable, and will be taken in payment of debts due to the bank, and so will be saleable at any time."

THE PRICES OF ADMISSION TO THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—The official details of the prices for admission have been published. The "Exposition Universelle" consists of the Palace itself, the garden, and the great annexe of the Islands of Billancourt and Seguin. Season tickets—ladies, $12; gentlemen, $20. For the opening day, $4. From the 1st to the 8th of each month, the daily admission will be $1; on other days, up to 12 o'clock, 20c.; after 12, 40c. Weekly tickets may also be had for $1 20. The exhibition will close on the 31st of October.

IMPORTANCE OF NEWSPAPERS.—De Tocqueville, in his work on America, gives this forcible sketch: "A newspaper can drop the same thought into a thousand minds at the same moment. A newspaper is an adviser who does not require to be sought, but who comes to you briefly every day of common equal, without distracting your private affairs. Newspapers, therefore, become more necessary in proportion as men become more equal and individuals more to be feared. To suppose that they only serve to protect freedom would be to diminish their importance; they maintain civilization."

LOCAL NEWS.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATE.—Ensign A. Cates has received a second-class certificate.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—Civil Service Rifle Regiment, Ottawa. To be Adjutant: Lieutenant John LeBreton Ross; to be Lieutenant (temporary): Ensign Henry R. Smith, M. S., vice Ross, appointed Adjutant.

LEGAL APPOINTMENT.—His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint John Coyne, of Brampton, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Notary Public for Upper Canada.

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

OTTAWA, Feb. 9th, 1867.

Greatest degree of cold registered during the previous night, 13 above zero.

9 a. m., 36 above zero.
Noon, 40 above zero.
6 p. m., 36 above zero.

ALMOST A FIRE.—On Friday afternoon about half-past four o'clock an accident occurred in the oil store of Mr. Leavens on Sussex-street, by which, while lighting a lamp, fire was communicated to some oil on the floor. Constable O'Keefe, who was on duty, rushed in and brought out some oil. Messrs. O'Neill and Favereau, who were passing, rendered assistance, and all hands plied their utmost exertions to extinguish the fire. With the aid of snow they were not long in accomplishing their object; and we are happy to add very little, if any, damage was done.

BULL-BEEF.—Alex McCallum, a farmer, was charged at the Police Court on Saturday, p.m., with offering for sale in the public market, three quarters of lean bull-beef, which was not fit to be eaten. The defendant said the beast was not seventeen months old—he admitted that it was not very fat and that its appearance had been injured by the rain. Mr. Sparrow was called for the defence, and said he should not like to offer such meat for sale, but thought he had seen some as lean on the market. He thought it might not injure a person to eat it. John Richardson said he helped Mr. McCallum to cut down the beast the previous night and brought it to market for him. He had taken three meals of it and hoped he might never have worse. The defendant was fined five shillings and costs, and the meat was confiscated.

POLICE COURT.

Catherine Whelan was charged with being drunk and disorderly on the public streets. Found by Constable O'Keefe lying on the sidewalk. Committed to the care of Mr. Higgins, who is to keep her at hard labor for three weeks.

Theodore Baker was brought up for keeping a disorderly house. By the evidence it appeared that the neighbors had complained about the nuisance frequently, and latterly these complaints had reached the police, and prosecution had been determined on, in order to abate it. The defendant is a butcher out of work. O'Keefe, who visited the house and made the arrest, said he found soldiers there, one of whom was sitting closer to prisoner's wife than husbands in general would be disposed to tolerate, in fact that the soldier's arms were where they should not have been. And this fact, with the general appearance of things, was taken up by the constable as an argument in favor of the general impression amongst the neighbors that it was not a proper house. It was shown also by another witness that the house bore a bad character, and that great noises and disturbances sometimes occurred to the great annoyance, and scandal of the neighborhood. Constable Ritchie corroborated the previous evidence; and his worship imposed a fine of five dollars and costs, or in default to go to jail. Having no money the other alternative was accepted.

Frangois Xavier Laroche and his wife Catherine Laroche were charged with the larceny of $150 from Adolphe St. Pierre, tavern-keeper, on Murray-street, who, being sworn, said both prisoners had worked for him for about a month, at the end of which time, that is, three weeks ago, they were married, and had since boarded with him. He paid the female prisoner $2.50 for the month's work; to the male prisoner he gave $2.50 for the first week, then $2.00, and afterwards only his board. The money was kept in a box in his bed-room; thinks the prisoners knew where the money was kept, because they must have seen him go to the room when he wanted some; saw the female prisoner in his room three days ago. The box was not broken open, but unlocked with a key; looked in the box about three weeks ago, and missed some money, but could not tell how much.

To the male prisoner—You gave back a purse and $29.50 to Mr. Favereau when arrested, and said you got it from your wife, who told you she got it from Quebec.

The female prisoner being asked if she had any questions to ask of witness, said witness had given her $4.00 for a Christmas box and that he had given her $70.00. She declared her husband to be entirely innocent, and that he knew nothing of her having taken the money.

Charles Piche sworn, testified to having seen the male prisoner with bills; had seen him with three $20 bills, some 10's, and others of smaller denominations.

Tertullian Lemay sworn.—Boards with Mr. St. Pierre; conversed with the prisoners yesterday; the woman confessed to having taken the money; witness asked her how much, but she said she could not tell; he then asked her what she had done with it, when she said she had bought a wedding ring for $1.50; paid marriage fee, $15; and had purchased a dress, bureau, scarf, &c.; the male prisoner said he got the money from his wife, and that she said she got it from Quebec.

Paul Favereau proved the arrest and giving up of the money and purse by the male prisoner voluntarily, and his stating that he had spent about $20 of the money. The purse also contained a certificate of a registered money letter.

The evidence being read to the prisoners they were asked if they had anything to say to the charge. The female repeated her former statement as to the entire innocence of her husband.

They were then committed for trial.

HIDE-BOUND HORSES.—A horse is said to be hide-bound when his skin will not slip under the pressure of the hand, but sticks as if it was glued, which condition is always dependent on a deranged state of the stomach digestive organs—by correcting which, and giving to them a healthy tone and condition, the disease or complaint will disappear. Experience has proved that the means best adapted to this end is "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine." It has been used in numerous cases with complete success, generally effecting a cure in a few days. It is the best condition medicine known, and may be given with perfect safety at all times, and does not require that the horse be kept from work. Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hard & Co.* is on each package. *Northrop & Lyman*, Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all medicine dealers.

A TREMENDOUS EARTHQUAKE.

The Oregon *Sentinel* publishes the following letter from Fort Klamath, dated January 8th, giving the particulars of a fearful earthquake, in that locality:—We have singular, if not serious, news to send by the express just leaving. This morning, at daylight, we were startled from sleep by a precipitate shock of an earthquake, immediately followed by a noise as of a distant thunder. But in a little while quiet reigned; every one was conversing and laughing heartily over the singular phenomenon, but our countenances soon underwent a serious change, for it began to grow dark; the whole heavens were full of a very black smoke or cloud; the air had a sulphurous smell, and ashes of a brownish color fell as fast as I ever saw it snow. We had to use candles in the mess-room. The most of us went into breakfast, but had only got fairly into our seats when, horror upon horror! the earth seemed rolling like waves upon the ocean. Every one was thrown to the floor, and only regained their feet to be placed again in the same situation. With the rattling of dishes, crashing of window glass, crackling of timbers of the building, and the screams of frightened boys, you could not imagine a more perfect chaos. Some of us gained the door, and such a sight as met our gaze! The tall pines around the fort seemed lashing themselves into fury. The wagons in front of the stable were engaged in pitched battle; horses and cattle lying crouched upon the ground, uttering most pitiful moans; dogs howling, and the unearthly yells of the Klamath Indians encamped near the fort, completed the scene. We imagined we were amidst the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds. The sutler's store was thrown about twenty feet from its former position. There were no lives lost, and no serious accidents to any one; there were quite a number with bruised shins and skinned noses. No serious damage to any of the buildings, all being log and frame houses; but I do not think there is a whole pane of glass left at the post. There are many speculations as to the cause of this most singular freak of nature, but most of us are of the opinion that a volcano has broken loose near the Klamath marsh, as a continuous dark volume of smoke is seen ascending in that direction. Some of the soldiers have volunteered to go up and find out if we have a monster vomiting fire near us or not. There was about half an hour between the first and second shocks. The first was only just perceptible; the second lasted, as near as can be judged from various opinions, from two to three minutes.

THE PRICE PAID FOR PROTECTION.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* says: "The domestic manufacturers have had the market exclusively to themselves, and as there has been no over-production, they have made the prices to suit their own pockets. We did not complain of the exclusion of foreign printing paper, for we are protectionists. Nor are we weak enough to complain of the greed of the domestic paper-makers. We expect the producers of any articles to take the highest price the market will give them. But we look forward to the time as not far distant when over-production shall yield its natural results, and the paper-makers be forced, in lessened rates, to make indemnity for present exactions. The coal trade now furnishes an illustration in point. But for this consideration we should reject protection and declare for free trade."

If protection ends by reducing the price of protected commodities, how can it prove beneficial to the labor and capital employed in their production, which have been induced by protection to desert more profitable industries which need no protection, and therefore do not transform useful producers into worse than useless Government officials? Who, then, is benefitted by the burdens imposed on the entire community of consumers by protection, if the prices of the protected commodities are reduced instead of being enhanced thereby? Every industry in the country is injured and enfeebled by protection, which enhances the cost of production of everything, whether protected or unprotected—impedes the beneficial exchanges of commodities and products—produces scarcity where otherwise there would be abundance—turns useful producers into worse than useless Government officials, and by the patronage this creates, it corrupts our politicians and vitiates our political institutions. Should not these undoubted facts lead to the condemnation of protection and custom-houses by every true American, and by every friend of humanity?—*N. Y. Commercial.*

—The London correspondent of the Halifax *Unionist* states that the railway from Truro to Moncton is to be put under contract immediately the spring opens, or so soon as surveyors can be procured. St. John (N. B.) will then be placed in direct railway communication with Halifax, and an important link of the Intercolonial Railway will have been constructed.

INTERESTING TO VOLUNTEERS.—An important article in the outfit of a soldier is a good medicine in a convenient form, and the 'Canadian Pain Destroyer' is just the article; it cures wounds, bruises, and frost-bites, and is the best medicine that can be used for diarrhoea, and summer complaints generally, and is a sure cure for rheumatism, and that class of complaints brought on by exposure or fatigue. Price 25 cts. per bottle, to be had of all medicine dealers.

NEW ENGLISH BOOKS DURING 1866.—According to the London *Bookseller*, 4,204 new books and new editions appeared in England last year. They are classified as follows: Religious books and pamphlets, 849; biographical and historical, 194; medical and surgical, 160; poetry and drama, 232; novels, 390; minor fiction and children's books, 544; travels, topography and geography, 195; annuals and serials, 225; agriculture, horticulture, &c., 64; English philology and education, 196; European and classical philology and translation, 161; law, 84; naval, military and engineering, 39; science, natural history, &c., 147; trade and commerce, 79; politics and questions of the day, 167; illustrated works, 85; art, architecture, &c., 34; miscellaneous, not classified, 359. Total, 4,204.

CALIFORNIA CLIMATE.—Here we are, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, in the midst of what is conventionally called "winter," with roses blooming in the open air, strawberries ripening as in summer, orange trees in blossom where there are any orange trees at all, bouquets of open-air violets selling at a bit on the streets, second crop of apples that have just ripened exhibited in market, and grapes that have never suffered from contact with sawdust still plump, plentiful and cheap at all the fruit stands. Gardening to supply the city with early vegetables has actively commenced around the bay, and young radishes and green peas can even now be bought at luxurious prices. Winter! The word should be abolished from our vocabulary as a superfluity.

—Is health worth having? If it is protect it—it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate, and more particularly at this season of the year, people are very apt to take cold and suffer from sore throat, coughs, spitting of blood and pulmonary complaints generally, which if not checked immediately lead to serious consequences. The question arises, what is the quickest and most effectual remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been before the public for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores generally throughout the Province, at 25cts. per box.

—Thaddeus Stevens is thus pen-pictured by the Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*: "I had a good look at him, as he sat on one of the front seats, with his leg thrown over the desk before him. His face does not indicate his demoniac passions, except his unnatural pallor. His brow is high and well developed, in the region of the perceptive faculties. His high cheeks, aquiline nose, and square chin, indicate decision and force of character. His mouth is his weakest feature, denoting, as it does, sensuality in a high degree. The upper jaw bones appear to have been mashed in by violent blows, and hence the impression of deformity which his face imparts to the casual observer. His limbs are emaciated, and his left foot distorted. He is said to be seventy-five years old, but his brown wig makes him look much younger than that. He laughs often, and, judging from his constant spitting, is never without a chew of tobacco in his mouth. Such is the American Robespierre, whose unhappy destiny it is to reproduce in this country the sanguinary horrors of the French revolution, unless he is checkmated by a beneficent Providence acting through an awakened and aroused people."

TELEGRAPHIC

(Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.)

An Appeal from the Pope.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—It is stated that the Pope will soon make an appeal to the Catholic powers to sustain him.

The Turks to Evacuate Servia.

An understanding has been arrived at, by which the Turkish forces are to evacuate Servia.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

(Per Montreal Line.)

A Donation by Geo. Peabody.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Geo. Peabody has addressed a letter to Robert C. Winthorp, Hamilton Fish, Bishop McIlvaine, Gen. Grant and others, tendering as a gift the sum of one million dollars, to be held in trust, and the interest thereof to be applied for the promotion of the intellectual, moral or industrial education of young men among the destitute people of the South-Western States, without other distinction than their needs and opportunities of usefulness. He also gives permission to use from the principal, within the next two years, not exceeding forty per cent. He also gives planters' bank bonds of the State of Mississippi, with interest, to eleven hundred thousand dollars, on which no interest has been paid since 1840, but the validity of which is unquestioned.

A Heavy Robbery.

DUNCANNON, PA., Feb. 8.—The Duncannon Iron Co.'s safe was robbed last night of thirteen thousand dollars in greenbacks and two thousand five hundred dollars in Pennsylvania ten-per cent. coupon bonds.

Suicide of a Murderer.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Jas. Ryan was arrested last evening for the murder of his step father, Mr. Denham, and lodged in jail. This morning he was found dead, having strangled himself with his suspenders.

A $40,000 Fire.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The steam flour mill of Holliday & Co., was burned this morning; loss $40,000.

A $50,000 Fire.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—A destructive fire this evening occurred at No. 9, Commerce-street, occupied by Ross & Co., as a liquor establishment; loss $50,000.

Marine Disaster.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The ship *John Bright* has arrived here; she reports having spoke on January 31st the ship *Resolute*, which had taken off 175 passengers from the ship *Bavaria* bound from Havre to this port dismantled. The captain and crew remained on board the *Bavaria*.

Sentence of a Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Alexander H. Willoy, convicted of the murder of Alice McElwer, is to be executed on the 15th March.

THE CENTAL SYSTEM.—At a meeting held yesterday, at the Corn Exchange, to consider the propriety of adopting the cental system in the buying and selling of grain, the following resolutions were adopted on motion of Mr. Estalle, seconded by Mr. Ovide Dufresne:—

1st. That this association approve of the cental system as a mode of computing the quantity of all cereals, as well as the products thereof.

2nd. That it is desirable to secure the co-operation of the Boards of Trade of the British provinces, as well as of the dealers in these goods.

3rd. That the Secretary be instructed to open correspondence with the Board of Trade and such other persons as he may deem proper, in order to promote the object.—*Montreal Witness.*

COMMERCIAL

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Return of traffic for week ending January 26th, 1867:

Passengers,	27,991
Express Freight, Mails and Sundries,	5,500
Freight and Live Stock,	66,137
Total,	$99,628
Corresponding week of 1866,	115,415
Decrease,	15,787

JOSEPH HICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 24 — 237-y

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.

Who is Mrs. Winslow?—As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a life-time spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little ones, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers—*try it now.*—*Ladies' Visitor*, New York City.

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a bottle. 291-d

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 he 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

GREAT REMNANT SALE.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR THEIR STOCK OF REMNANTS PREVIOUS TO STOCK-TAKING HAVE RE-MARKED THEIR REMNANTS IN SOME CASES DOWN TO COST, AND IN OTHERS BELOW COST, AND WILL OFFER THE WHOLE

On Monday, the 11th day of February,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS:

THEY COMPRISE REMNANTS OF

Cloths, Tweeds, Coatings, Mantle Cloths, French Merinoes, Cobourgs, Winceys, Alpaccas, Poplins, Delaines, Prints, Cottons, Shirtings, Flannels, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Carpettings, Oil Cloths,

AND OTHER GOODS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

☞ All Goods marked in plain figures. No second price.

Wholesale & Retail.] [20 Sparks Street

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA, February 11. 355y

Flesh-Devouring Maladies.—Of these cancer is one of the most horrible. As soon as there is the slightest reason to suspect its presence, resort to **Bristol's Sarsaparilla.** Whether the external appearances that excite suspicion are cancer or not, they assuredly betoken the presence of unhealthy matter in the blood; and this unequalled depurative will eradicate them, by eradicating their causes in the circulation. Every tumorous, cancerous, and ulcerous malady, and every scrofulous, erysipeletic, scorbutic, and leprous eruption, can be controlled by this wonderful detergent. It may be called almost a certain remedy, which is more than can be said of any other known medical agent. By using **Bristol's Vegetable Pills** at same time with the **Sarsaparilla**, a cure will be much hastened. 345a

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BOARD