NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Ottawa Skating and Curling Club.
Dissolution of Co-partnership—Bronsons & Weston.
Strayed Heifer—Edward O'Neal.
For Sale—J. J. Hannan.
American Invoices—Discounts—R. S. M. Bouchette.
Pressman Wanted—Apply at Times office.

THE POSTOFFICE—OTTAWA.

DELIVERING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

MAILS.	DELIV'ED.	CLOSED.
Eastern, Montreal, Quebec, &c	11.00 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.	1.00 p. m.
Western, Toronto, Hamilton,	11.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m. and 1.00 p. m.
UNITED STATES.	11.00 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.	7.30 a. m.
Aylmer, and offices above, on	8.00 a. m. and 3.30 p. m.	11.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m.
North side of the Ottawa, Arnprior, Sand Point, Renfrew, Pembroke, & Offices on S. side of the Ottawa,	6.00 p. m.	8.30 a. m.
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, &c.,	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Buckingham, L'Original, Grenville and Lower Ottawa, by Stage,	8.00 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Gatineau, Osgoode, & Line of Ottawa and Prescott Railway,	6.00 p. m.	7.30 a. m.
Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau,	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Templeton and East Templeton	12.30 p. m.	12.30 p. m.

BRITISH MAILS.

British Mails close per Canadian steamer from Portland every Thursday at 9 p. m.; per Cunard steamer every Saturday at 12:30 p. m. A supplementary mail per Canadian steamer will be closed at 12 noon every Friday.

Money orders on Money Order Offices in Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island can be obtained at this office. Also Postage and Bill Stamps.

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

☞ Office hours—8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 18, 1867.

The Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau arrived at his quarters, Toronto House, on Saturday evening. The Hon. Messrs. Campbell and Cockburn are expected to-day or to-morrow. The Executive Council will meet here on Wednesday, the 20th inst., as previously announced, but His Excellency Sir John Michel, will not be present as was formerly expected. He will not visit the capital at this time.

T. R. Ferguesson, Esq., M. P. P., and Warden of the county of Simcoe; John Hogg, Esq., Reeve of Collingwood, and George Davis, Esq., Reeve of Essa, arrived here on the noon train on Saturday from Montreal, whence they went as a deputation from the County Council of Simcoe, to have an interview with the Adjutant-General, in relation to the building of drill sheds in the county. It is the desire of the Council to have thirteen drill sheds erected within the county, and the object of the deputation was to secure such assistance from the government as would enable them to carry out the project. The matter is still under consideration. These gentlemen will leave this city to-day.

At the time of writing we are in possession of further news from Ireland, informing us that the government has denied the stories of the landing of "ship loads of Fenians at Valentia." We expected this denial. It is a pity that these enble despatches should have been found by experience to be worthy of the very smallest modicum of credence. It may be accepted as true that disturbances really have taken place in the County of Kerry, and that the telegraph wires were cut near Valentia, but the "800 Fenians under command of Col. O'Connor," who have taken to the mountains, will in all probability dwindle down to something in the neighborhood of a tithe of that number. It should not be forgotten how assiduously the despatch makers endeavored to persuade the people on this side of the Atlantic, that the Fenian rebellion had actually begun on a large scale in December, yet in point of fact though many arrests were made and other timely precautions taken by the Government, there was not anything transpired that could bear the name of a "rising" either great or small. At the present time it may be true that a few desperate characters, deceived by the promises of assistance from America, have risen against the constituted authorities, that "several establishments were sacked," and that the marauders to escape the swift hand of justice have betaken themselves to the mountains, but a very few days will restore order, if we are not entirely deceived as to the actual state of the country. Further news will be looked for with interest, but it need not be anticipated with alarm. The worst effect of these exaggerated despatches is to be found in the fresh stimulus they give to the Fenian organisation in the neighboring Republic, and in this sense they are a substantial grievance of which the people of Canada have a right to complain.

Old Niagara is again threatened with trouble. The County of Lincoln repudiates the award of the arbitrators appointed under the Act of last Session which was passed to settle the long pending county town dispute. Our readers may remember that a few days ago it was reported that the town had been awarded $8,000, as compensation for the removal of county seat to St. Catherines. Mr. Rykert the Warden of Lincoln consulted Mr. M.C. Cameron as to the propriety of contesting the award, and was advised that in Mr. Cameron's judgment, it had neither "law, equity nor natural justice to sustain it." It is a pity that a wealthy county like Lincoln should dispute about an amount which though, perhaps it is not bound to pay in strict accordance with the letter of the law, yet seems a not unreasonable compensation to Niagara for the loss sustained in the removal of the county seat. The municipality of Niagara built the Court-house for the sake, no doubt of the advantages to be derived from being the county town, and when public convenience, or the wishes of a majority of the ratepayers decided that it should be deprived of these advantages the question of compensation for the loss certainly arose as a matter of "natural justice." Had the county paid for these buildings, the case would have been entirely different, for then indeed, Niagara could have had no claim, but since it has been deprived of the only source, or one of the chief sources of the advantages it derived from the building, it is not unfair to ask the ratepayers by whose act it suffers the loss to make it some compensation. Mr. Cameron has been instructed to prepare the necessary documents to move the courts against carrying out the award, and so for the present the matter stands. The lawyers will probably have a good case out of it, however it may fare with the "old Borough."

We have not enquired into the authority of the rumor started recently that the gallant Hundredth are to be removed from Ottawa in the Spring. We have been inclined to discredit it, perhaps, because we do not desire that it should prove correct. It will prove, if true, a great disappointment to the good people of Ottawa, and we hope we may venture to say on behalf of the 100th, that both officers and men are pleased with their residence in the Capital, and have no present desire to change it. Of course we do not pretend to understand the reasons which have suggested to the military authorities the propriety of the contemplated removal, if it is contemplated; though the withdrawal of several regiments from the Province, which on the authority of a Montreal contemporary, we announced the other day, as likely to take place on the opening of navigation, may have had something to do with it. At all events, the people of Ottawa should not allow the step to be taken without addressing a respectful remonstrance to the proper quarter, which no doubt would command attention.

By and bye, we shall have the Governor General or Viceroy of British North America in our midst to open the first Parliament of the Confederacy, and who can more appropriately be found to do the military honors on that interesting occasion than our own Canadian regiment? That regiment may yet be the nucleus of the standing army which the Confederacy will, in the ordinary course of events, be called upon to maintain, and we certainly think, if any soldiers are to be left to guard the capital, as there should be, the 100th is of all regiments in the country the one which should be charged with the duty. We have every reason to believe that its stay here has been alike gratifying to the citizens and pleasant to the military, and we should exceedingly regret if the friendly intercourse already so cordially established is to be broken up with the beginning of summer. We hope the report to which we have alluded may prove to have been incorrect, but in the meantime it would not be amiss for the civic authorities to institute some inquiry in the matter with the view of ascertaining whether it may not yet be possible to retain the head quarters of the regiment in this city. Inquiry would at least have the advantage of determining the character of the rumour, and we are sure if it were proved to have been unfounded the result would be hailed with very general satisfaction.

Political matters are engaging attention in the West. It is reported that Mr. Giveria, the member for Lincoln, aspires to the representation of the city of Hamilton, where he now resides. Geo. K. Chisholm, Esq., of Oakville, has been nominated by the Conservatives of Halton. Mr. Crowell Wilson, it is said, declines re-election for one of the ridings of Middlesex. The *Globe* is actively engaged in stirring up the embers of old party strife, and several Reform journals reprobate its policy. The Hamilton *Times* is endeavoring to steer a middle course; it advocates the adherence to old party associations, but discourages opposition to the government.

LOCAL NEWS.

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

Ottawa, Feb. 16th, 1867.

Greatest degree of cold registered during the previous night, 4 above zero.

9 a. m., 17 above zero.
Noon, shade, 24 above zero.
6 p. m., 35 above zero.

More Runaways.—We are tired of recording these disgraceful occurrences. Several of them happened on Saturday last; one on Rideau-street resulted in a smash-up of a cutter, and a stampede of a large number of horses, most of which were fortunately tied. One of the latter, however, broke the strap by which he was fastened to a post, and but for one of the officers would probably have trampled a lady and her little boy to death.

The By-wash Again.—On Thursday night, a government official was fished out of the By-wash by Mr. Kinchelar. This officer of the corporation having been thoroughly aroused on the subject of this dangerous pass, resolved to keep his eye upon it, and was fortunately near when the unlucky gentleman fell from the unrailed bridge of three planks. It is said that two sisters fell off yesterday, and that one of them was badly hurt.

Police Court.—Ann Hickey was charged by Michael Fagan with abusing and using insulting language to his wife while ill in bed. The prisoner, who is a neighbor, is in the habit of drinking to excess whenever an opportunity offers to do so; and it was in one of her drunken fits that she entered the house of complainant on Thursday last, and committed the offence complained of. It appears that the most offensive language was used towards the sick woman; not content with this, the virago committed the further outrage upon decency and humanity by vociferously praying that Mrs. Fagan might never recover from her confinement. Fined $2 and costs, or go two days to jail. Having no money to pay the fine, she was taken by the police, after much stubborn resistance, to the residence of Mr. Higgins, where she will remain till Monday morning.

Car and Cart-Stand.—Our attention has been frequently called to the cab-stand at George and Sussex-streets. Complaints are made by the merchants in the vicinity of the stand, and by respectable persons who are in the habit of passing by the place, that it is a nuisance. It is stated that the carters who congregate there frequently obstruct the crossing by a friendly set-to at boxing or wrestling, thereby forcing ladies and peaceable gentlemen to cross over to the other side of the street, to the great annoyance of the parties themselves, and to the injury of the business of storekeepers in the neighborhood. It is further urged in complaint that in the summer season it is injurious to health to have so many horses kept in that locality, where offensive matter cannot be drained away; and yet further, that the public well, which is the common property of all the citizens, is virtually monopolized by the carters, because in the first place respectable females are afraid to go to it, and secondly that as the well-bucket is used for the horses to drink from, whether they are diseased or not, and thereby the water of the well cannot be used for drinking purposes by the people for whose convenience the well was made, at the expense of the public. It is contended that the most suitable place for a cab-stand is near the By-wash, to which locality it could be removed without inconvenience to any one. If this subject were properly laid before the city council, there is no doubt but it would receive due attention, and the merchants and others who justly complain of the present arrangement be relieved of what they have long regarded as a nuisance.

Per Montreal Line.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

To the Ottawa Times.

FROM TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 16th, 1867.

Weather continues mild. Rained hard this morning.

Considerable alterations and repairs have been found necessary to render the Parliament Buildings fit for occupation by the Legislature of Upper Canada. The said work of refitting will be commenced very shortly.

Captain Charles Perry has been appointed agent here for the Intercolonial Steamship Company, the stock of which is being rapidly taken up.

It is reported that the gunboat *Heron* will have her winter quarters only in April.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feby. 16th.

Very little news of any kind stirring.

A meeting of the city council was held last evening. His Worship the Mayor thanked the council for assistance they had given him during the past year in the discharge of his duties, and congratulated them in the improved financial position of the city.

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

We give below the balance sheet of this society, as reported at the twelfth annual meeting, held in Toronto on the 13th inst. A perusal will show that its financial affairs are in a healthy condition:

BALANCE SHEET.

Assets.

Mortgages on Real Estate...	$1,393,515 92
Temporary Investments, Debentures, &c.....	53,954 93
Unpaid Instalments on Investing Shares.....	10,662 65
Office Furniture.....	976 00
Cash on hand.....	157 90
Cash in Bank of Toronto....	37,041 36
Cash in Bank of Montreal....	37,874 17
	$1,534,182 93

LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC.

Deposits and interest thereon	$316,987 93
Sundry Accounts.....	1,129 02
LIABILITIES TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.	
Stock.....	$909,710 00
Payments in advance and interest thereon.....	135,241 63
Permanent Stock Reserve...	47,428 68
Contingent Fund.....	38,615 23
Dividends unclaimed.....	1,619 72
13th Dividend declared.....	29,978 02
Profits on accumulating Shares.....	63,472 68
	$1,534,182 93

(Signed), J. Herbert Mason, Secretary and Treasurer.
(Signed), Henry Pellatt, G. Goldsmith, } Auditors.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Headquarters, Ottawa, Feb. 15, 1867.

No. 1. F. Lampson, Esq., is appointed Provincial Storekeeper at Quebec, vice Lamontagne, appointed Brigade Major.

Kingston Field Battery of Artillery—Capt. A. S. Kirkpatrick, M. S., is appointed temporary, and not acting till further orders, as was stated in the General Order No. 3 of the 1st instant.

7th Battalion of Infantry, London—This Battalion will be hereafter known and designated as the "London Light Infantry."

No. 4 Company—To be Ensign, acting till further orders, Francis McIntosh, gentleman, vice Southam, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

18th "Prescott" Battalion of Infantry—To be Lieut.-Colonel: Major William Higginson, vice the Honorable Jno. Hamilton, whose resignation is hereby accepted, he being allowed to retire retaining his rank as a special case in acknowledgment of his services to the Volunteer Force. To be Major: Captain Allan J. Grant, from No. 3 Company, vice Higginson, promoted. To be Adjutant (temporary): Lieutenant George N. Robertson, M. S., appointment to date from the 1st June, 1866.

No. 1 Company, "Hawkesbury Mills."—To be Lieutenant (temporary): Ensign Charles Tweed Higginson, vice Robertson appointed Adjutant.

No. 3 Company, L'Orignal—To be Captain: Lieutenant John Millar, vice Grant, promoted. To be Lieutenant: Ensign Alex. McNaughton, vice Millar, promoted. To be Ensign (temporary): Sergeant John D. Pattee, M. S., vice McNaughton, promoted.

Provisional Battalion, Ottawa—The Wakefield Infantry Company to be No. 4 Company of this battalion, vice the Aylmer Company, disbanded.

The Civil Service Rifle Regiment—To be Ensign, acting till further orders: George Henry Lane, gentleman, vice Smith, promoted.

—The Victoria Cross has just been conferred for the first time upon a negro,—a private in the 4th West India Regiment.

—The *Statesman* says that the boys of one of the Lexington, Ky., schools carry pistols on their persons.

—An elderly gentleman, a little lame, was assisted into his sleigh in Boston a day or two ago by a couple of young men who, under cover of this seeming kindness, relieved him of $1,500.

—The death of Leonard Godfry de Tourrancour, ex-M. P. P., for the county of Yamask, and a member of one of the oldest French families in the country, is announced in the St. Hyacinthe papers.

—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer gently stimulates, fastens, purifies, smooths, glosses, thickens, feeds, preserves, and in every possible way improves the hair. Sold by all druggists.

—A late number of the London *Grocer* says: "The Americans and Canadians are emulating our most successful dairymen and really choice American and Canadian cheese may now be obtained from those English importers who have made themselves well acquainted with the best sources of supply."

—An English patent has been taken out by which picture frames, book-backs, card-paper, mouldings, and decorations for furniture, brick for building purposes, fronts for stores and dwellings, and all other purposes in which bone, India-rubber, and gutta-percha are component parts, can be manufactured from peat.

—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* states that the First National Bank of that city has, in a period of four years, accumulated a surplus greater than its original capital, and, without impairing this surplus, it paid its proprietors a dividend for the past year of fifty per cent.

—The Australian sovereign is occasionally seen in this country, and is sometimes taken without question, but more frequently refused as being an uncurrent coin. It is of the same value as the English coin of the same denomination, and is, by virtue of a royal proclamation, issued in Feb. 1855, a legal tender in the United Kingdom for twenty shillings.—*Trade Review.*

Advertise.—A celebrated wholesale merchant in London, (Eng.) has presented the proprietors of the *Telegraph* with a printing press which cost $25,000, as a token of appreciation. In doing so he accompanied the gift by a letter which said: "In your paper, by judicious advertising, I first built the foundation of a fortune—and in your paper, by judicious advertising I have amassed the fortune which enables me to offer this testimony of regard and good will.

Tom Thumb Equipped.—We read there has been a race between the New York showmen to obtain possession of one George Washington Nutt, who is said to be several inches shorter than General Tom Thumb, and that P. T. Barnum has succeeded in getting him for three years for $30,000, board and expenses. Is it not a great thing to be a small man! and is it not equally as great to have a medicine that can be depended upon for curing colds, rheumatism, burns, bruises, summer complaints, cholic, &c.; if so get at once a supply of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," at the nearest medicine dealer for 25 cts.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

(Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.)

Latest Fenian News from Ireland.

London, Feb. 16.—Noon.—The telegraph wires in the insurrectionary districts of Ireland has been cut in all directions, and the meagre news received from that quarter is suppressed by the authorities for prudential reasons.

A Squad of Fenians in Tight Quarters.

A large Fenian party has been surrounded by National troops in Boomer's Wood. Their chances for escape look exceeding small.

Col. O'Connor and his Eight Hundreds.

The band of 800 which retreated to the hills near Killarney is still at large. The uprising is thus far confined to Kerry and Cork counties, and it is not believed the trouble will spread further.

Napoleon's Army Organization.

Paris, Feb. 15.—The army organization plan of Napoleon's is rapidly breeding distrust.

Florence, Feb. 15.—The ministry question is partly settled. Ricassoli is to remain home minister.

No change in Matters in Crete.

London, Feb. 15.—Despatches from Athens state that affairs in Crete are unchanged.

Alexander on Eastern Affairs.

The Czar of Russia has written a note in which he objects to the rising of the Servians against Turkey.

Confirmation of the Uprising.

The Government stated to Parliament today that Col. Horseford's forces were altogether too small to follow the armed band of Fenians into Boomer's Wood, but the Colonel already had hopes of surrounding the insurgents and preventing their escape. The authorities in Ireland have assured the British Government that the present rising is totally stopped.

Napoleon's Speech before the Corps Legislatif.

Paris, Feb. 14.—The Emperor Napoleon in his speech before the Corps Legislatif on the assembling of that body said: "Serious events have happened in Europe, almost fulfilling the great Napoleon's idea to unite all the great homogeneous nation hitherto separated, and which is the only possible balance of power in Europe. German and Italian events have paved the way to it. Their success cannot disturb France. I stood aloof and hoped that the peace which Prussia and Italy made, without dismembering Austria, would lead to happy results. France was just and neutral. In another part of the globe we have been obliged to employ foreigners to redress legitimate grievances, and we have endeavored to raise an ancient Empire. The happy results at first obtained were compromised by an inauspicious consequence of circumstances. The guiding idea of the Mexican expedition was to elevate and regenerate a nation, and implant among them ideas of order and progress; to open vast outlets to our commerce, and leave the recognition of services rendered to civilization to make our path. Such was my desire and yours, but as soon as the extent of our sacrifices appeared to me to exceed those interests which had called us across the ocean, I instantly determined upon the recall of our army corps, so that the Government of the United States might fully comprehend that there was no want of conciliation on our part for the continuation of those relations which for the welfare of both countries it was desirable should remain friendly.

The Emperor then proceeded to say that the great powers ought to act in concert to satisfy the Christians, protect the rights of the people, and to prevent complications. The Rome treaty of September has been executed, whereby the government of the Pope has been placed in a new phaze, and he is sustained by his own strength, and the veneration of the great powers, for the head of the church. Europe will sustain his temporal power against demagogues. Our relations with England are intimate, and both the powers agree on all great questions. The perpetuation of Austria is necessary to the balance of power. The Emperor says he is certain that the peace of the world is not be disturbed. It is secure at present, and I am confident as regards the future. I have fulfilled your wishes in regard to the development of our institutions upon a liberal scale. France will use her new rights wisely. She is respected abroad, but the conditions of war being changed, she must increase her defences. The army bill has been so drawn as to lighten the burden in times of peace and to increase the resources in times of war. Our neighbors assume far heavier burdens. Let us ever keep our flag high, as the best means of preserving peace. The prosperity of France advances—the indirect revenue has increased fifty millions of francs, and we shall soon be able to satisfy all interests, reduce the land tax, and make public improvements, whereby the working class are to be benefitted, and liberty, solid, lasting and glorious, perpetuated. I trust in my people, my right, and my conscience.

Ship Abandoned.

London, Feb. 16—Noon.—Intelligence has been received that the ship *Wave*, from Rio Janeiro, bound to New York, was abandoned at sea. No date or further particulars furnished.

Latest from Ireland.

London, Feb 16.—Ireland is entirely quiet. Chief Organizer Stephens is reported there, but the danger seems past. Boomers' wood where the closely pursued Fenians took refuge, has been scoured by British troops, and the insurrectionary bands dispersed.

More Troops and Ships for the Irish Coast.

The government will, however, immediately send more troops and ships to Ireland.

The Great Powers on the Cretan Affairs.

The French blue book shows that the great powers did no more than tell the Porte to conciliate the Cretans and Servians. The House of Commons applaud this course.

French and American Relations.

Paris, Feb. 16.—The French Blue Book says that the government of France sincerely applauds the activity of the United States in repairing the evils of the civil war; and says there is now no subject of dissension between France and America, but everything leads to the assimilation of their policies.

The Prussian Elections—Popularity of Bismarck.

Berlin, Feb. 16.—At the present elections in Prussia the Liberals were triumphant. No less than ten districts returned Count Von Bismarck as their representative.

Terrible Earthquake and Loss of Life.

London, Feb. 16—Eve.—A terrible earthquake has occurred in the Island of Cephalonia, on the Western coast of Greece. Every town on the island is in ruins. The loss of human life and property was very great. The King of Greece has gone there.

War Measures Adopted in Ireland.

The county of Kerry has been proclaimed in a state of siege.

Shooting of the Coast Guard.

The Coast Guard policeman who was shot was not killed, but wounded. A large sum of money has been offered by the Government for the arrest of the assailant.

Col. O'Connor alias James Stephens.

It is now said that Colonel O'Connor is no other person than Stephens himself. Twenty Americans are reported as acting with the Fenians.

The Czar offers Protection to the Christians in Turkey.

St. Petersburgh, Feb. 16.—The Czar of Russia will protect the Christians if Turkey refuses to treat them with equality.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

Per Montreal Line.

The N. Y. Fenians Alive.

New York, Feb. 16.—All the Fenian circles in this district held meetings to-night for the purpose of taking measures to aid their brothers, who are in Ireland now in arms against the Saxon. A public demonstration and parade will probably take place next week in this city for the same purpose.

That Flag Sees Daylight Again.

The green flag which once floated over the Moffat Mansion was triumphantly displayed out of the central window of headquarters today in honor of the news.

—A correspondent writing from Chicago says:—I continue to find Canadians in every part of the city, and in every employment. The railways are liberally supplied with clerks, freight agents and conductors from the Great Western and Grand Trunk lines, and many of the large property-holders here are Canadians, who came here years since, and by enterprise and sagacity have made large fortunes.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

What is Progressive Agriculture?

[From the New York Observer.]

Under its influence, spring tasty and convenient dwellings, adorned with shrubs and flowers, and beautiful within with the smiles of happy wives, tidy children in the lap of thoughtful age—broad hearts and acts, as well as words of welcome. Progressive agriculture builds barns, and puts gutters on them; builds stables for cattle, and raises roots to feed them. It grafts wild apple trees by the meadow with pippins or greenings; it sets out new orchards and takes care of the old ones; it drains low lands, cuts down bushes, buys a mower, house tools and wagons; keeps good fences, and practices selling. It makes hens lay, chickens live, and prevents swine from rooting up meadows. Progressive agriculture keeps on hand plenty of dry fuel, and brings in the oven wood for the women. It plows deeply, sows plentifully, harrows evenly, and prays for the blessings of Heaven.

International Agricultural Show.

A great international show of live stock, agricultural implements, and general farming operations, will be held at Paris, from April to November, during this year, in connection with the Universal Exhibition, and under the auspices of the Imperial Commission. As heretofore the exhibition buildings nor the park and grounds, large as they are, afford sufficient opportunities to allow of a creditable display, or for the experiments as to the actual working merits of implements, the island of Billancourt-on-the-Seine, within a very short distance of the great exhibition, has been chosen by the Imperial Commission as the scene of operations. An extent of fifty-four acres of excellent soil affords an admirable field for carrying on all that is required on a small scale.

Whitewashing Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

The practice of coating the bark of fruit and ornamental trees with whitewash is one that cannot be too severely deprecated. The obstruction of the perspiratory organs and orifices, whether effected by the application of whitewash or any other adhesive material, always acts as a fruitful source of disease, and in time proves fatal to the tree. When the bark becomes rough or incrusted with moss, it should be cleaned by scraping and washing down thoroughly with a solution of potash or soda in water, affording smoothness to the surface without obstructing the pores.

The Teeth of a Horse.

[From the Rural Gentleman.]

At five years of age the horse has forty teeth—twenty-four molar or jaw teeth, twelve incisor or front teeth, and four tusks or canine teeth, between the molars and incisors, but usually wanting in the mare.

At birth, only the two nippers or middle incisors appear.

At one year old, the incisors are all visible on the first of milk set.

Before three years the permanent nippers have come through.

At four years old, the permanent dividers next to the nippers are out.

At five the mouth is perfect, the second set of teeth having been completed.

At six, the hollow under the nippers called the mark, has disappeared from the nippers, and diminished in the dividers.

At seven the mark has disappeared from the dividers, and the next teeth, or corners, are level, though showing the mark.

At eight the mark has gone from the corners, and the horse is said to be aged. After this time, indeed, good authorities say after five years, the age of a horse can only be conjectured. But the teeth gradually change their form, the incisors becoming round, oval, and then triangular. Dealers sometimes bishop the teeth of old horses; that is, scoop them out to imitate the mark; but this can be known by the absence of the white edge of enamel, which always surrounds the real mark, by the shape of the teeth and other marks of age about the animal.

Salt and Ashes for Horses.

Those keeping horses should, twice a week, throw in a handful to each of salt and ashes. Mix them by putting in three parts of salt to one of wood ashes. Horses relish this, and it will keep their hair soft and fine. It will prevent bots, collic, &c. A little ground sulphur mixed with salt and ashes, and given once in two or three weeks, is also beneficial. All domestic animals will be thus benefitted.

Food for Swine—Fermentation.

(From the Rural New Yorker.)

One of the most successful managers of swine with whom we were acquainted in years gone by, was a farmer residing in Northington, Massachusetts. He was a live farmer before agricultural journals came into vogue, and was especially attentive to the swine family. He made more pork yearly than any of his neighbors, though not a few exceeded him in the number of acres of cultivated land. His hogs were pastured in the apple orchard till the fruit became sufficiently mature for cider-making, receiving their daily allowance of skimmed milk and such slops as a farmer's kitchen usually supplies. When the apples began to ripen the hogs were removed to a smaller enclosure, one end of which was furnished with a comfortable hog-house, with the necessary appliances for expeditious and easy feeding. The principal ingredient of their food was corn, ground up, cob and all, the meal mixed with pumpkins and cooked in a potash kettle set up especially for the purpose. This composition was allowed to attain a slight degree of fermentation, when it was liberally fed out to the expectant porkers. In this hog congress there was no squealing for more. Each had enough at stated intervals; had clean bedding for their hours of sleep and rumination. They grew corpulent with noticeable rapidity, and were famed for being the best hog family in all that region.

Miscellaneous.

It is customary for western farmers to sell their corn in the ear, allowing seventy pounds of corn for a bushel. The *Prairie Farmer* says this is being too liberal on the part of the farmer, as seventy pounds of old corn in the ear will make nearly sixty-six pounds of shelled corn—a surplus more than sufficient to cover the cost of shelling.

The *N. E. Farmer* says: "It should ever be a rule with the farmer to winter no more stock than he can winter well. A single sheep or cow, properly cared for, and provided with a sufficiency of wholesome and nutritious food, water and comfortable shelter, will be of more value to the owner than two poorly kept. It is a singular error in domestic policy, to appropriate to two or more animals the food necessary for one."

A. M. Purdy, a noted small-fruit grower at South Bend, Ind., writes to the *Country Gentleman* that "bitter experience" has taught him that strawberry vines are more hardy and sure of crop when grown in hills than when grown in beds or masses. His reason for it is that the plant makes a stronger top and root, and is therefore less liable to be thrown out by frost or otherwise injured by changes of winter.

—Brignoli, Parepa, Carl Rosa, and several other well known artists may shortly be expected on a visit to Canada on a professional tour to the West.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing coughs, colds, and all bronchial affections, and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over one hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25cts. per box.

Everybody Says So.—That is all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they only are fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for Coughs, Colds, Thick Wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a Condition Medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. 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.

TELEGRAPHIC

Per Cable and Montreal Line.

Official Accounts of the Fenian Riots.

London, Feb. 14.—The government denies the wide spread stories of the landing of ship loads of Fenians at Valentia and in the Shannon. That there has been a serious revolt at and near Killarney is admitted. The telegraph wires near Valentia were cut and destroyed for a long distance, and in all directions riot and pillage were the order of the day. Several establishments were sacked. A coast guard policeman was killed.

A Band of 800 Fenians.

London, Feb. 15.—Morning.—About 800 Fenians, under command of Col. O'Connor, have retreated to the hills lying about Killarney, County Kerry.

Troops Posted in Cork County.

The British Government have posted troops under command of Col. Horseford, at Marllott Junction, in Cork County, commanding the hill district.

Great Excitement Prevailing.

The excitement in the neighborhood is intense, and many people living in those counties are leaving

Arrest of an American Captain.

An ex-captain of the United States volunteer army, has been arrested at Killarney on suspicion of being a Fenian leader.

Marines Ordered Out.

A large number of marines from Plymouth have received orders to depart for the insurrectionary districts of Ireland at once.

Sanitary Reports from Havana.

New York, Feb. 16.—Havana advices of the 9th state that the small-pox continued on the decline in Matanzas. The health of Havana was good.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

(Per Montreal Line.)

Latest Mexican News.

New Orleans, Feb. 16.—Advices from Mexico to the 12th has been received. The capture of Juarez is not credited. A despatch from Dateton states that Miramon, at Zacahecates, on the 29th of January, had gained a victory over the Liberals, and caused the flight of Juarez and his ministers.

The Attack on the City of Mexico.

The *Times* city of Mexico letter, of January 28th, says: General Diaz, with 15,000 men, was near that city, and an attack was momentarily expected. The commandant feels certain that he can hold the city three months against a force of 50,000 men.

Destruction of the Railroad Bridge at Kankakee.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—The Chicago and St. Louis bridge over the Kankakee river, at Wilmington, which was washed away yesterday morning, was one thousand feet long, and the largest between here and St. Louis. Three hundred laborers are at work, and it is expected the damage will be repaired. The rain continues, but we hear of no further damage to the roads.

Rumor Concerning Greeley.

New York, Feb. 15.—The *Post's* Washington special says: It is reported that Horace Greeley will be offered the Postmaster-Generalship.

Effect of the News from Ireland.

New York, Feb. 16.—The news from Ireland has caused much excitement in Fenian circles in this city and Brooklyn. Meetings are being held constantly, and public demonstrations are to be appointed.

Negotiations at Washington.

The *World's* special says: It is learned from the Republican Congressmen, who hold a conference last night with the President, that the latter seems inclined to favor the Blair amendment as a compromise between the Executive and Congress on the reconstruction question, but with the modification that it shall demand impartial suffrage from the South in place of universal suffrage.

Arrival of Surratt's Identifier.

Henry St. Maurice, the witness by whose evidence the identity of Surratt was determined, on, arrived here yesterday, and went to Washington by the evening train.

The Trenholm Cotton Claims.

New York, Feb. 16.—The grounds on which the U. S. bases its demand in the Chancery Court of Great Britain, for the restoration of the cotton held by Trenholm & Pristean, the rebel agents in England, are in effect that our confiscation laws apply to all rebel property, no matter whether removed from the country or not, that by the laws of nations rebels cannot transfer any of the property belonging to the legitimate sovereign; that even if such power existed the complete suppression of the rebellion, and the annulling by the Rebel States of their pretended Confederacy restores to the U. S., as the only possible owner, all property in dispute.

Heavy Defalcation.

New York, Feb. 16.—Edward Wylan, the defaulting clerk of the repair shop of the New York & Erie Railway Co., states that his defalcation will be found to amount to more than $55,000; he was a tool of a ring formed by the employees of the company.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE.

A letter from an officer in Dakotah gives the following details of the wholesale slaughter of Colonel Fetterman's command, near Fort Kearney:

Fort Reno, Dakotah Territory, January 6th, 1867.

Herewith I give you additional and accurate information of the terrible calamity to the 18th United States Infantry on the 21st day of December, 1866, at or near Fort Phillip Kearney, in Dakotah Territory. On that ill-fated day the Indians made an attack on the wood train of the aforesaid post. Col. H. B. Carrington, the commandant, sent out reinforcements to assist the guard of the wood train. The Indians numbered fifty, the reinforcing party numbering eighty-one men, including officers and citizens. As soon as the Indians perceived that our men were in close quarters they began to retreat. Our men followed them. The Indians entered a ravine, our men still following. The Indians had two thousand warriors concealed in the ravine; the troops were permitted to enter the narrow defile until they were carefully and hopelessly surrounded. Then commenced one of the most terrible hand to hand fights ever recorded in the history of Indian warfare. Our eighty-one whites repulsed two thousand Indians in three successive charges; but the fourth charge was too much for them. Owing to the overwhelming numbers and disadvantageous ground, our men could sustain themselves no longer. They were killed and scalped to a man. Not one was left to tell the tale of blood. The post was too weak to send assistance to those poor fellows. They were horribly mutilated. There was but one eye-witness to this fight, Dr. Hines, he being at a distance from those men engaged. He states that our men fought desperately. The Indians kept a hundred of their men busy carrying off their dead and wounded. It is the supposition that the loss of the Indians amounted to four hundred killed and wounded. This fact, however, is not easily ascertained, as they carry off their dead and wounded on purpose to keep them from being seen or the number known.

—The Italian Government has just abolished the death-penalty from its code, and Belgium, it is said, is about to follow its example.

—It is proposed to organize a service of steam gondolas on the canals of Venice. The lovers of the picturesque think this a desecration, and the gondoliers are equally indignant from less disinterested motives.

—The London Registrar-General says the change in temperature during the late "cold snap" killed about 455 people in London. Few froze to death, but a great many died from inability to resist the effects of exposure.

—The Halifax *Recorder* states that the Hon. Joseph Howe has been requested by the British Government to state formally his objections to the Confederation project, with the promise that they would receive the most earnest consideration of Her Majesty's advisers.

STATEMENT

Of the Provincial Notes in circulation, Wednesday, February 6th, 1867, and of the specie held against them at Montreal and Toronto, according to the returns of the Commissioners under the Provincial Note Act:

Provincial Notes in circulation—		
Payable at Montreal	$2,316,659 00	
Payable at Toronto	$980,941 00	$3,295,700 00
Specie held—		
At Montreal	$511,000 00	
At Toronto	$243,333 33	$754,333 33
Debentures held by the Receiver-General under the Provisional Note Act		3,000,000 00

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

Audit Office, Ottawa, February 15, 1867.

NEW POST-OFFICES.

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST-OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1ST FEBRUARY, 1867.

| NAME OF OFFICE. |