NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Notice—Mink Cap Lost.

Home Insurance Company—W. Wade, Agent.

Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Co.—John C. T. Cochrane, Agent.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.—John C. T. Cochrane, Agent.

Card—William Mosgrove.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership—Joseph Lawrence.

THE POST-OFFICE—OTTAWA.

DELIVERING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

MAILS.	DELIV'RD.	CLOSED.
Eastern, Montreal, Quebec, &c	11.40 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.	1.00 p. m.
Western, Toronto, Hamilton,	11.40 a. m.	7.20 a. m. and 1.00 p. m.
UNITED STATES.	11.40 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.	7.20 a. m.
Aylmer, and offices above, on	8.00 a. m. and	12.30 a. m. and
North side of the Ottawa,	11.35 a. m.	3.30 p. m.
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.	4.00 p. m.
Buckingham, L'Original, Grenville and Lower Ottawa, by Stage,	8.00 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
Kemptville, Osgoode, & Line of Ottawa and Prescott Railway,	6.00 p. m.	7.30 a. m.
Carleton, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau,	5.30 p. m.	3.00 p. m.
Templeton and East Templeton	12.30 a. 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 23, 1867.

The action of the Quebec Fire Relief Committee, in reserving $200,000 for building purposes, has not only excited the comments of the press in a manner not very flattering to the committee, but has actually stopped contributions in various parts of the country. The Kingston *News* says:

"In various parts of Western Canada, funds collected for the relief of the sufferers by the great fires have not been sent to Quebec, but returned to the subscribers, on account of a want of confidence in the committee which this appropriation amply justifies. In Kingston subscriptions have been collected, and those that were raised at first were sent on. Latterly, however, the most complete indifference has been manifested on account of the information which has been received from Quebec, and within the past week the funds on hand collected by one of the ward committees have been returned to the individual donors."

We cannot say that we feel rejoiced at the news regarding the name of the Confederation, or the new names imposed on Upper and Lower Canada. To designate the confederated provinces by the name of "Canada" will probably be held as a cause of offence by the people of the maritime provinces, and we still think that "British America" would have been a preferable title, while the restoration of the ancient name of "Quebec" to cover the whole of Lower Canada will lead to unnecessary confusion. There are already the City of Quebec, the County of Quebec and the District of Quebec; and these we think quite enough without adding also the Province of Quebec. Then as to the new name for Upper Canada, how on earth can we make an adjective out of it? "Quebecker" is bad enough and ugly enough in all conscience, but what will the world do when it has to talk of an Ontarian? Why, the word is a "perfect fright," and will be abominated by every one who has to submit to it. For the name of a lake "Ontario" sounds very prettily, and for the name of a county in Upper Canada no one would care much to object to its use. But we know not why the lake and the county should be confounded with the Province in the West, except to match the confusion in the East, where city, county, district, and province are all to be jumbled together. However, we presume it is too late now to mend the matter, and bad as it is, we are glad that no "fancy" names were coined either for the Confederation or for the two Provinces, which can no longer lay special claim to the name of Canada. Neither need we of the Eastern or the Western Province much complain of our new titles, for they are at least as expressive, and we should think as easily to be borne as those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. A little practice and familiarity will reconcile the people to their use.

It is also stated in the *Globe's* letter that New Brunswick is to receive somewhat larger grants from the Federal treasury than those provided for in the Quebec scheme. The concession of such a point has doubtless only been made by the Canadian delegates, after a full consideration of the claims of that province, and we cannot believe that serious objection can be urged by anyone in Canada to the departure from the Quebec scheme in this particular, while the statement regarding the School question, if it is to be relied upon, and we may say we have good reason to believe that it is correct, in so far as the conferring of equal privileges on the minorities of both sections, will at once put an end to the needless anxieties of many parties, both in the East and West.

In the reported change in the constitution of the Confederate Senate the influence of the Imperial Government will be readily recognised. The reservation to the Crown of the power to increase the number of Councillors or Senators, assimilates the Upper Chamber in its constitution to the English House of Lords, and we regard this departure from the Quebec scheme as a decided improvement. So also is the placing of the fisheries under the control of the Federal instead of the Local Legislatures a step in the right direction, as the interests involved are decidedly of a general, rather than a local character.

The changes indicated as having been made on the Quebec scheme are not such as to provoke the opposition of the friends of Confederation in this country, and one of them at least, that relating to the constitution of the Upper House, will take away one objection, for it no longer exposes the Legislature to the danger of a deadlock. We think that even apart from this consideration there might arise occasions when it would seem proper to call men to the Upper House, whose services to the country entitled them to a substantial reward, and in this respect the abolition of the limit as to number is a wise provision though like most others it is liable to abuse. But in framing a constitution for the country the greatest care should be exercised to provide that the instrument, whatever else it may possess, should at all events be sufficiently elastic and so balanced as to prevent deadlocks between the several branches of the Legislature. The defect of the Quebec scheme in this respect was noticed and commented on at the time of its promulgation, and Mr. CARDWELL explained the views of the Imperial Government with reference thereto, in the sense in which the scheme now appears to have been amended, so that this change may no doubt be credited to the English Government rather than to the Delegates.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

(Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.)

Austria and the Eastern Question.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—Baron Von Beust, Minister of State of the Austrian Empire, says that Austria is in favor of the evacuation of Servia by the Turkish forces. So far as Cretan affairs are concerned, the Baron says it is the policy of the Government to avoid the question entirely.

The Health of Bismarck.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Count Von Bismarck is much better to-day. It is now thought he will recover.

A New Greek Loan.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—It is proposed to put a Greek loan on the market here.

A Blue Book to be Issued.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The English government promises to issue a blue book, giving a complete account of the postal service between Great Britain and the United States.

Insurrection in the Austrian Provinces.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Intelligence has been received from Vienna that serious apprehensions are entertained there of a rising of the peasantry in the Austrian Provinces of the Danube, and a large number of arrests have been made by the government authorities.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Eve.—Consols for money closed at 90¾; Erie 37¼; Ill. C. 77½; U. S. 5-20's 73¼.

The Ship "Southampton."

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—The ship *Southampton*, which went ashore recently on the Irish coast has been got off and towed into Belfast.

Arrival of the "Java."

The steamer *Java* from Liverpool, 9th, and Queenstown, 10th, has arrived. News anticipated.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

Per Montreal Line.

Washington's Birthday in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Business is generally suspended to-day. The banks and public offices and the Board of Trade were closed.

A $30,000 Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—McCann's grocery store on Broadway, and two small stores adjoining were burned this morning. Loss $30,000.

Per Montreal Line.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

To the Ottawa Times.

FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, Feb. 22, 1867.

A correspondence from London appears in the *Globe* of this morning. It says it has been decided to give the name of "Canada" to the whole of the new Confederation. Lower Canada is to be called "Quebec," and Upper Canada "Ontario." The Maritime Provinces will retain their present names. The bill embraces the general features of the Quebec scheme, but New Brunswick will receive rather larger grants from the Federal treasury, and it will be in the power of the Crown to increase the number of Legislative Councillors, so as to prevent dead-locks. The fisheries and penitentiaries are transferred from control of Local to Federal Legislatures, and the Separate Schools of Lower Canada are to have the same rights as may be granted to those of Upper Canada.

For the present the Upper House of the Confederate Parliament shall be organized thus: Upper Canada 24 members; Lower Canada 24; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 24. Lower House—Upper Canada 82; Lower Canada 65; Nova Scotia 19; New Brunswick 15.

The ball given by the officers of the Hussars at the Music Hall last evening, was a splendid affair. The hall and entrance were magnificently decorated. A very large number of guests were present, including many officers from a distance.

The receipts of the Great Western Railway show a very considerable increase for the month of January, over the same month last year.

An accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway near Mallorytown last evening. The engine, tender and two cars ran off the track. Two men were badly hurt and several others slightly injured.

From Brazil.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Advices from Rio Janeiro state that a disturbance occurred between emigrants in Brazil from the United States. A party of Northerners is said to have attacked and attempted to burn a saw mill belonging to Southerners.

The rising of 3,000 Indians is reported in Amazonia. Many persons were killed and several of the nearest settlements destroyed.

The bombardment of Carapaity, Paraguay, by the Brazilian fleet is confirmed.

The Paraguayan fortifications are armed with heavy cannon.

Two thousand needle-guns, issued to a part of Brazilian troops, proved very efficient to skirmishers.

The revolution in Mendosa continued and the authorities are not able to put it down yet. Gen. Asboth, United States Minister to Buenos Ayres, says his mediation on the Argentine confederation will be offered when considered opportune.

ANOTHER FENIAN CIRCULAR.

Self-styled, General John H. Gleeson, D. C. E. I. R, &c., &c., has, with that profound modesty, for which the leaders of Fenianism have been justly famed, especially when monetary matters come in vogue, issued a circular in which he says:

"The friends of Ireland are cautioned against parties representing themselves as being authorized to collect moneys for the cause of Irish independence, as it has been represented to the Deputy Chief Executive of the Irish Republic that some persons have applied for the same without any authority."

We think that the General has outgeneraled himself this time, for poor honest, hard toiling Patrick and Biddy, have already paid too dear for their whistle, and have had their eyes so widely opened on this score, that even the last wool puller, with all the "cute" antecedents before him, will not be sharp enough to pull the wool over their eyes any longer—even when attempted for the furtherance of the cause of poor down-trodden, bleeding Ireland."

—A suspicious looking letter from Europe, addressed to a person with a Jewish name, fell into the hands of a Surveyor of New York, yesterday, who sent for the party for whom it was intended, and obliged him to open it in his presence. On breaking the seal a small piece of cork was discovered, in the centre of which were diamonds of the value of $3000. They were confiscated.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE MINSTRELS LAST NIGHT.—Whitmore and Clark's troupe played to a large audience last night, when their witticisms, conundrums, songs and instrumental music, drew forth great and frequent applause. They have been very successful here, and no doubt will be largely patronised at Prescott, where they perform to-night.

AUCTION SALE OF CITY LOTS.—We call attention to the advertisement in the TIMES, announcing that Mr. McLean has received instructions to sell certain city lots, the property of N. Sparks, Esq., at the Russell House to-day at twelve o'clock, noon. The lots for sale are said to be very pleasantly situated. The localities and numbers will be found in the advertisement, and the plans at the office of Mr. Sparks.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.—In this morning's issue will be found the advertisement of the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, in which the advantages of insuring in that institution are set forth. John C. T. Cochrane is agent for this city. Mr. Cochrane is also agent for the London and Lancashire Insurance Company, the capital of which is £5,000,000 sterling. See advertisement.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RIFLE REGIMENT.—This corps is to parade this afternoon at 2 o'clock for its first inspection by the Adjutant-General of Militia, after which it will march out. Colonel Campbell, commanding the 100th Regiment, has kindly permitted the fine band of that regiment to play for it on the occasion. It is to be hoped that this corps will, before long, have a band of its own, as such a *crack* corps should have.

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

OTTAWA, Feb. 22nd, 1867.

Greatest degree of cold registered during the previous night, 8 above zero

9 a. m., 24 above zero.
Noon, shade, 29 above zero.
Noon, sun, 35 above zero.
6 p. m., 19 above zero.

MORE MINSTRELS COMING—WITH A PANORAMA.—In our advertising columns will be found the advertisement of Skiff & Gaylord's minstrels and grand musical panorama of Sherman's march to the sea, of the events connected with which campaign it professes to be a truthful representation. It is stated that the press and the public have pronounced it to be the most amusing and instructive series of paintings ever exhibited. This exhibition is limited to two nights, namely, Friday and Saturday, March the 1st and 2nd.

POLICE COURT.—Michael McEwen, the boy who was arrested on Thursday morning, in the act of picking a lady's pocket in the market-place, was brought up and pleaded guilty. He elected to be tried summarily, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labor.—John McGary, charged with stealing three dollars from the store of Mr. Gardiner, at the Glasgow Bakery, York-street, was remanded till this morning.—There was another case of some interest which was not gone into for reasons known only to the authorities, and which will be adjudicated upon in a day or two.

A CANE FOR THE FIRST CONFEDERATE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR OTTAWA.—At the fancy fair in aid of the funds of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, to commence on Monday morning, a beautiful cane will be raffled for. The condition being that the winner shall have the honor of presenting it to the first representative of the capital in the Confederate Parliament. This raffle will no doubt prove a good speculation, and the lady with whom the idea originated deserves, (we speak with a certain proper mental reservation,) to be the wife of a member of parliament, or even of a diplomatist.

ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK.—We are informed that on Thursday afternoon, about three o'clock, as the train coming East, while passing the curve between Mallorytown and Landsdown, four cars, including the baggage car, were thrown down an embankment, and the engine thrown across the track, by which some six or seven passengers, with the baggage-master, were severely, if not seriously injured. An engine and cars were sent to the spot, and all the passengers taken on their way. We have not learned the names of the injured persons. One of them, we hear, is Mr. Thomas Boyd, of Oxford, and another is a man returning from the States to this city, where he formerly resided.

THE CHAMPION SKATER.—Mr. Alexander Martin has returned from his skating tour in the States, and brings with him a memento in the shape of a gold medal, presented to him by the Chicago skating club. The face of the medal bears a wreath of frost-work enclosing a miniature gaiter with a skate on. The medal has a clasp and buckle, set with top pearls. Around it, in blue enamel, are the words "champion athlete skater." It also bears the inscription—"Presented to Alexander Martin by the Chicago Skating Club, as the champion athlete skater, 1867." Mr. Martin, we understand, has engagements for next winter assuring him several thousand dollars. It is probable that he will give an exhibition before leaving to fulfil other engagements.

THE GANG OF JUVENILE THIEVES.—It will be remembered by those who read our account of this gang in Thursday's TIMES that one of the boys was arrested, (the one sentenced yesterday to two months at hard labor) and two sent away to Montreal whence they came, and that the fourth, and supposed to be the last of them, continued at large. This is the boy who gave his name as John McGary, and was remanded till this morning by the Police Magistrate, for theft. The officers of justice were on his track all of Thursday without capturing him. On Thursday evening, just after dark, a well and comfortably dressed boy entered the Glasgow Bakery, on York-street, and went into the coffee-room, where, after drinking a cup of tea and eating a pie, he requested to have another, stating that he would go to a store in the neighborhood for his companion. While Mr. Gardiner's daughter had gone into a back room for the tea, her young customer stepped behind the counter, took the small basket in which the cash was kept, and disappeared with its contents, about $3. This circumstance was communicated to Constable Ritchie, who, from other circumstances which had transpired during the day, concluded that it was the intention of the youth to leave the city by the morning train. He therefore waited at the station and found his game in the cars ready to leave. He was taken in custody to Mr. Gardiner's, and was identified as the dishonest customer of the previous evening. Thence he was conveyed to the police court, and remanded till this morning.

—Learn the luxury of doing good. Rev. E. Evans, Delhi, Ohio, writes:—"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. They have changed my hair to its natural color, and stopped its falling off." Could anything more be said in favor of any article? Sold by all druggists. Depot, 193 Greenwich Street New York.

LONDON MISERY.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, January 26.]

A correspondent supplies us with the following description of the state of things at the East End of London:

For two days I have traversed the Isle of Dogs, and have made it my business to inquire into the misery which prevails there. I am informed, without permitting myself to believe it, that 20,000 skilled workmen and laborers were employed a little while since in the various shipbuilding yards, while it is now doubtful whether 4,000 find the means of earning their daily bread there.

I saw the island under the guidance of Dr. Sargent, one of the good Samaritans of the "St. Luke's Relief Fund," a gentleman who is intimately and painfully acquainted with the destitution and misery caused by the almost utter stagnation of labor. Before visiting the sufferers at their homes, the doctor suggested that I should go and look at one of the largest establishments on the island, and he forthwith took me to the Millwall Iron Works. There I was introduced to the resident manager, whom I found seated in a wilderness of an office, making an effort to alleviate the distress about him. *Crowds of furnishing laborers, with their wives and children, surrounded the entrance gates, anxiously expectant of the basin of soup*—prepared, possibly, in some rusting old ship's sideiron; and on the stairs and along the passages we passed patient groups waiting for the small relief that might be afforded them. These works were formerly alive with the labor of from 4,000 to 7,000 men; now it is like the frame without the picture. We crunch over a waste of frozen snow, and find ourselves, as it were, in a forest of dead pines. They are the scaffoldings that surround each empty dock, where there was life and noise enough at one time, while now we hear nothing but the sound of our own voices. In the huge sheds and shops miles of shaft have ceased to revolve; a perfect network of machinery is frozen into inactivity. This is a picture of but one yard out of many on the island, and those firms that are still at work are struggling along short-handed.

And now let me tell you what I saw in the homes of those who once peopled these yards. Of the feeble women, with woe-begone children in their arms, who move slowly through the streets, the bleak easterly wind rustling the few thin garments left to them—of the hard gaze of want which belongs to half the people we met—I shall attempt no description. In short, there is scarcely a house in any street that will not furnish details of starvation and misery. I visited scores of these abodes, and the instances I have quoted are taken, with little effort at selection, from my notes. The simple fact is that this wretched little Isle of Dogs has thousands of creatures dependent upon public charity. The cry among the workmen is, "Why don't the government give us some ships to employ the yards now at a standstill?" I know nothing about that matter, but I do know that every man of us with a pound to spare ought to spend it in the alleviation of the miseries rampant now in the far east of London.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

A Horrible Instance Occurring in Indiana—Human Inflammability from Prolonged Drunkenness.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

We are indebted to Dr. M. L. Whiteside, dentist, of this city, for the particulars of a most singular and appalling catastrophe that occurred yesterday morning in the town of Columbus, about forty miles south of this city, on the Madison railroad. About eight o'clock the attention of some citizens on the street was attracted to the liquor shop of a German by the name of Andrew Nolte, by a slight smoke issuing from it. He had long been known to be a very intemperate man and recently, it was supposed in consequence of his wife leaving him and applying for a divorce on account of his confirmed drunkenness, more constantly and beastly drunk than usual. On entering, they found him lying dead behind his counter upon a board which was used to keep his feet off the wet floor, with his head near a whisky barrel. His clothes were still burning. His lips had been burned away, leaving a ghastly hole, in which his tongue was seen burned to a crisp, as was the inside of his mouth and his throat. His nose was also burned as if by fire coming out of his nostrils. The remainder of the body was scorched where the burning clothes had touched, but showed no other indication of fire. The hands were drawn up to the mouth as it to close it, or shut off some dreaded thing from it. There was no fire in the room that Dr. Whiteside could see, and certainly none near the horrible corpse.

A revolver was found beside it, but all the charges were in it, and no marks of injuries, except from the fire, were discovered, so that the death could not have been caused by suicide. But if it had been, the lips burned entirely off, and the crisped tongue, throat and nose, would have been still more inexplicable, as the fire was manifestly of very recent occurrence—the clothes still burning—and it could not have been applied after death by some other person, without detection, or some mark or other that would indicate where the fire came from, and how it was used. But it it could have been thus applied, it is impossible to believe that it was, for there could be no motive to burn a dead man, especially about the nose and mouth. The same fact of the singular character and locality of the burning, involving only the air passages, precludes all the idea of a death by violence. No murderer or robber would try to kill a man by setting him on fire, or if he should, he would not, and could not, put fire to his mouth and nose only. No hypothesis of murder seems to be tenable, and that of suicide is even more absurd. We must therefore conclude that the death was caused by *spontaneous combustion*, or by the burning of inflammable gases, generated in the whiskey-rotted carcass, and escaping by the lungs and air passages. This might have been caused by an attempt to light a cigar with a match or other flame. There are several authenticated cases of spontaneous combustion on record, as our physicians know. Dickens has cited a few in justification of the incident which forms so frightful a scene of his "Bleak House"—but we question if a more clearly marked case than this at Columbus has ever occurred.

Daring Escape of Eight Negroes from the Portsmouth Jail.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 19.—Eight negroes escaped from the Portsmouth, Va., jail on Saturday. Their plan of operations was very ingenious. With an old hinge, discovered beneath their cell floor, they pryed the iron casing from the cell door, then waiting until a train of cars was passing by, so as to drown any noise they might make, they burst the door through and darted away.

The officers started in pursuit, and as they were approaching a small negro settlement beyond the city, were fired upon by some of the people, who, it was thought, were harboring the fugitives. No traces, however, of the latter could be discovered. Three of the prisoners had been sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. The others were confined awaiting trial for larceny.

It is said there are over 3,000 bales of cotton awaiting transportation in Atlanta, Ga., intended to be forwarded by the air-line to Norfolk, for shipment to New York.

THE PARIS GOODS RAILWAY.—*Galignani* says "The railway around Paris, on the left bank of the Seine, is completed. Several experimental trains have traversed it. This portion connects the goods stations of all the great lines out of Paris without any break. The part just completed is about eight miles in length, extending from Auteuil to Ivry. There are stations at Quugirard, Montrouge, La Glacière and the Madison Blanche. Amongst the most remarkable works is the viaduct across the Siene, between the Point du Jour and the Quai de Gravel. The whole will be opened for public traffic in a few days."

—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.

THREE PEOPLE LIVE ON MICE FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

[From the Peterborough Examiner.]

A melancholy tale is related to us by Mr. P. H. Clark, who has been back to Haliburton, of the sad end of an old hunter, who lived in the township of McLintock, about 50 miles from Haliburton and 120 miles from Peterborough. The man's name was Isaac Hunter, and he also lived by hunting. It appears from what information Mr. Clark received that Hunter lived about eight miles from any settler; it being his usual custom to move back as settlers moved in. Mr. Hunter, his wife and two children, lived together, but not being very thrifty, he had neglected to lay by provisions against the winter, not even wood, but in a woody country this appears a little thing. About the 16th of January last, they all betook themselves to the same bed, to keep from freezing, and remained there eleven days without fire. Their food then gave way, when they were forced to take the hair off some deer skins, and then they ate the skins and then they ate the cords out of a pair of snow shoes. At this stage the old man died, and the others were so far spent that the corpse lay in the bed with them for three days, they not being able to remove it. They at last made an effort and got it into a corner of the shanty, where some mice came and nibbled the face and eyes. The survivors endeavored to frighten them off, but they would not go away. One of the survivors at length succeeded in killing the mice, and on these mice they lived until, in the good order of Providence, they were discovered by two brothers named Cole, of Thorborn, who by chance passed that way. One of these men stopped with the unfortunate survivors while the other went to the nearest settlement and brought food, and by kind and careful treatment had them restored to sufficient strength to be removed to a more comfortable place. One of those Coles was Mr. Clark's informant, who asserted that they were perfect skeletons when found. This is a sad tale of backwoods life. But it must be remembered that Hunter had it in his power to procure firewood enough to keep the place warm, and we are also informed that he might have had a nice crop of potatoes and corn, as he had a small "clearing" but he neglected this, as also to lay by some venison, and the result of his carelessness our readers have above.

HOW PAT "CAME IT" OVER THE DOCTOR.

The Providence *Press* relates the following: A few days since a neat little trick was played by Pat of the Celtic persuasion, upon a doctor in this city. He lived in one of the suburban towns and probably thought his ruse would succeed better in the city than at his home. He had a felon and suffered excruciating pain; two or three doctors saw it and advised that the sore be opened, but the sufferer held off; nor would he be persuaded by the neighbors, who advised the same. He bore the pain, but finally came to this city, where he called upon a skilful doctor to show his finger. He did so, and received at sight the same advice. He demurred, and protested that he did not want it done. The doctor had Pat's hand, supposing that the fellow was only a little shy of the knife, put it in and made the incision. Pat, whose head was turned, looked round and with a face worthy of all over with lines of disappointment, said, "Ah, doctor, have ye cut it? Devil of a bit did I want that did; I only wanted ye to look at it." "Well," said the doctor, "I am sorry, and as you did not want it done, I shall not charge you anything." The observer might have seen a meaning twinkle in Pat's eye as he heard that, and a slight working of the muscles at the corners of the mouth, the subdued indications of a smile, that he had been successful, and had had an operation free. Preliminary to this, however, was a swoon, into which he went as he saw the bloody ooze which followed the lancet, from which he was brought by a dose of whisky, a fluid which slipped over his tongue as though it was a well-worn path. Pat had accomplished his object—had an operation free of cost, and a "wee drap" thrown in gratis. It may be well to say, to point the joke, that Pat is well to do in the world, with a root to shelter his head, and a good pile of fuze, which he has succeeded in accumulating.

OUR IRON PRODUCT.

[From the Detroit Tribune.]

With the opening of the Sault Canal in 1845 dates the commencement of systematic mining among the immense mountains of ore in our Upper Peninsula. In that year 1,446 tons of ore were shipped to the Eastern market, the Jackson mine commencing the "opening," which still yields with uninterrupted productiveness. In 1859 the gross tons of ore shipped from Marquette were swollen to 31,185 and in that year the Marion furnace commenced the manufacture of charcoal pig-iron, and turned out 1,627 tons of this commodity. The district became popular, new mines and new furnaces were established, and the development of the latent resources of the region continued to make rapid progress. In 1860 the furnaces turned out 5,660 tons of pig iron, while the mine yielded additionally 116,918 gross tons of ore. In 1864 the Marquette mines yielded one-eighth of all the iron consumed in the United States, the ore shipments reaching the unsurpassed aggregate of 235,123 gross tons, while the furnace yield amounted to 13,832 tons of pig. During 1865 financial depression and labor disturbances prevented a very large increase, but the figures of 1866, which have just been published, show that the mines yielded 286,872 gross tons of ore, while the furnaces turned out 18,337 tons of pig metal. The richness of the "workings" evidently continues unabated.

Arrival of the "City of Washington."

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The steamer *City of Washington* has arrived. News anticipated.

Markets Closed.

Gold, stock, and produce exchanges are closed to-day.

Wreck of the Barque "White Squall."

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—The barque *White Squall* from Singapore for Boston, previously reported ashore on Cape Cod, went entirely to pieces last night, strewing the beach with the fragments of the vessel and its East India cargo.

Freshets in Indiana.

VINCENNES, IND., Feb. 22.—The Wabash river is higher than ever known before. It is reported that the streams are running over the prairies at all points on the Illinois side, picking up corn and other freight. The water is ten miles wide. The tops of the houses are barely visible. All the fences are gone. The amount of damage will be very large.

From Panama.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Advices from Panama 20th state that an attempt at revolution had taken place in Canca, in which several insurgents were killed, and that ended the affair.

Interview between Surratt and his Sister.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Miss Annie Surratt visited the jail last evening, and had an interview with her brother in the presence of one of the counsel for the accused, and one of the jail guards. The interview lasted over an hour and related principally to private personal matters; no allusion, whatever, was made to the exciting affair of the spring of 1865.

TOM THUMB ECLIPSED.—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.

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 *Herd & Co.* is on each package. *Northrop & Lyman*, Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all medicine dealers.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

How Surratt Passes his Time.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—John Surratt is confined during the night in a cell opening in a corridor about 25 feet long, in which during a good portion of the day he paces back and forth. He seems to be in excellent health, sleeps well and eats heartily, but speaks little, and only in regard to his personal wants. The door at each end of the corridor is planked up, and consequently he cannot see or have any intercourse with any of the other prisoners. He is very closely watched by guards, and while in the corridor there is a guard with him. It is stated that Messrs. Bradley and Merrick have been retained as his counsel, and yesterday Mr. Bradley, Jr., had an interview of some length with him. His sister, Annie Surratt, was last fall the governess in the family of Captain Grinn, in Prince Georges county, but for several weeks past she has been in the city.

Treasury Notes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—This morning the subtreasury received orders from Washington to sell no more of the new sixty-fives, owing to the issue of a large amount of 7-30s awaiting conversion.

Fenian Conventions.

Roberts believes that the reports of the rising in Ireland are untrue. He believes it would end in the extermination of the people, and thinks that those who in America encourage the men in Ireland to rise at present, while they have no earthly means to help them, are guilty of a great crime; and while thus believing, he says that should they rise, he is willing to give them all the aid in his power, though he may not be convinced that it will reach them. President Roberts has called a convention of the brotherhood of New York State for the 26th of March, to meet in Utica, also one of the brotherhood of Illinois to meet on the 27th of March in Chicago. The Fenians of Pennsylvania will hold a convention early in April, and State conventions of the brotherhood will soon follow in all other States.

Rising of the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—The river is still rising. The houses along the levee are invaded by the water to the depth of eight or ten feet. The tracks of all the railroads are under water near the city. The cellars in the lower part of the city are nearly all flooded. Reports from above show that the river is still rising, and the prospect is gloomy.

Martial Law in the City of Mexico.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The *Herald's* city of Mexico correspondent says: On the evacuation of the capital by the French, Marquez declared martial law. The United States consul inquired of him if some of the provisions of his proclamation, which were more than usually stringent, applied to American citizens, but received no answer.

Another Raid on the Gamblers.

Forty more gamblers playing keno were arrested last night in a house in west Houston-street.

The Judiciary Committee and Surratt.

The *Times'* special says: The Judiciary Committee will visit Surratt in jail, and take such testimony as he will give regarding the complicity of Jeff. Davis, with the assassinations. If he gives any testimony it will be voluntary, as they cannot force him to testify. Surratt's counsel have advised him to give no testimony on that or any other subject.

A New Phase of the Impeachment Matter.

The *Tribune's* special says: Those who think the impeachment matter will die in committee, will be startled when the committee reports. Parties are in Washington to testify to the reservation of plantations seized as abandoned property, to pardoned rebels by President Johnson, at a time when the crops belonged to the lessee, thus ignoring contracts and inflicting great losses upon Union men.

Abuse of the Pardoning Power.

The special committee to investigate the matter of the discharge of four citizens of Georgia, after conviction of the murder of three Union soldiers, have found that the conviction was a just one, and condemn their discharge after conviction. The President commuted the sentence, which was that they should be hanged, to imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas. They were transferred to Fort Delaware.

Sufferings of Americans in Rio Janeiro.

Advices from Rio Janeiro state that large numbers of Americans lately emigrated there, are forced to beg their living, as they can get no employment.

Large Arrival of Treasure.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The steamer *Rising Star* with California dates of the 30th ultimo, has arrived, bringing $961,187 in treasure.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Noon.—Consols 90¾; Erie 37¼; Ill. C. 77½; 5-20's 73¼.

Billiard Championship.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—The sixth regular contest for the billiard championship of Massachusetts took place last night; W. A. Tobin, champion, and H. E. Daniels were the contestants. The game was 1500 points up, American carom. The game was won by Tobin, average 10. Highest run, 159 points, made by Daniels.

DIVINE SERVICES IN THE CITY CHURCHES ON SUNDAY.

Christ Church (Episcopal)—Sparks Street.
Rev J S LAUDER, Rev NESBIT, Curate.
Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening at 7.

Chapel of Ease—Sussex Street.
Rev J S LAUDER, Rev NESBIT, Curate.
Morning Service at 11; Evening at 7.
School House, New Edinburgh, 3½ p m. Assistant Rev T D Phillipps, M A.

St Alban's Parish—Daly Street—All Services Free.
Rev DR JONES.
Court House, Daly Street. Hours of service 10:30 a m, and 7 p m. Sunday School 2:30. Holy Communion on First and Third Sundays of month at morning service. Daily Prayer at ½ p m at the Chapel Room.
Military Service at the Court House 9 a m, Rev T D Phillipps, M A, Chaplain.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Le Breton's Flats.
Rev E S HOWARD.
Services commence at 10½ a m; and 6½ p m. Sabbath School at 2 p m.

Congregational Church—Albert Street.
Rev JOSEPH ELLIOT.
Morning service commences at 11 o'clock, and evening services at 6½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock p m.

Baptist Church—Queen Street.
Rev D MCPHAIL, Pastor.
Services at 11 o'clock, am, and 6½ p.m. Sabbath School at 9½ in the morning.

Free Church (Presbyterian)—Daly Street.
Rev. T. WARDROPE.
Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening at 6½.
Rev. Mr. MOORE.
Services will be held in the Church, Banks Street, at 11 a.m., and 6½ p.m.

Kirk of Scotland—Wellington Street.
Rev. DR. SPENCE.
Rev. Mr. MCLARDY, Assistant
Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening at 6½.

Wesleyan Methodist Church—Metcalfe Street.
Rev. J. DOUSE, Minister.
Morning Service at 10½ o'clock; Evening at 6½. Sabbath School at 2 p.m.

Meth. Episc. Church—Cor. York and Dalhousie Sts.
Rev. S. G. STONE.
Morning Service at 10½ o'clock; Evening at 6½. Sabbath School at 2 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church, (Roman Catholic.)
Rev. Mr. MCGRATH, P. P.
Hours of service—Sundays and Holidays:—Morning, at 8 and 10 a.m. Evening, at 7 p.m.

Cathedral Notre Dame.
Rev. D. DANDURAND, Vicar-General.
Hours of service, 4, 8 and 10 a m, and 7 p. m., from Easter until St. Michael's Day; 6, 8 and 10 a. m., and 6 p.m. from St. Michael's until Easter.

St. Joseph's Church.
Rev. J. F. GUILIARD, P. P.
Hours of Service, Sundays and Holidays, Mass at 8 and 10 a.m., from Easter until the Feast of St. Michael. Vespers at 7 p.m.; from St. Michael to Easter, 6 p.m.; week days, 7½ p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

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