NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Thanks—P. A. Egleson & Son.
House to Let—James Wadsworth.
Court of Revision—John Fenton.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, MARCH 28, 1867.

We regret to learn that Col. DE SALABERRY, Deputy Adjutant-General of Militia for Lower Canada, an office which he has filled since 1848, died at his residence, Quebec, on Tuesday last the 26th inst.

We learn from *La Minerve* of yesterday that a despatch had been received from Halifax, announcing the arrival at that port of the Hon. Mr. HENRY the last of the Nova Scotia Delegates, and also the Hon. Mr. TILLEY of New Brunswick. All the Delegates from the Maritime Provinces have now returned. *La Minerve* also states that the bill guaranteeing the Intercolonial Railway loan, was to have been introduced at an early day and may probably now have passed. It mentions that the Hon. Mr. CARTIER had left London for Rome accompanied by Hon. Mr. CAUCHON, and that the three Upper Canada Ministers are already on their way home, but this last statement we have every reason to believe is incorrect, as the latest advices received here indicate that they will not leave London for a couple of weeks yet.

The *Globe* has another story about the Crown Lands Department, which, like a great many other of the *Globe's* grievances, is the joint production of the editor and "a correspondent." We have only to say in brief that it is not true that one of the Crown Lands agents has possessed himself of "a "thousand acres of mineral land at the price "of settlers' lands," nor at any other price whatever. It is time the *Globe* were shamed out of this infamous practice of circulating misstatements (*Anglice—lies*) upon the assurances or insinuations of anonymous correspondents. It puts other people, who would prefer employing their time at something else, to the trouble of making corrections, the benefit of which the *Globe* seldom gives its readers—or, if it does, they will be found, as in a recent instance, in the first column of the *fourth* page, instead of perceiving the editorial prominence with which these unfounded accusations are first circulated.

We are happy to learn that it is in contemplation to proclaim the Madoc region a Gold Mining District under the Act. The District will comprise all the portions of the several adjoining Counties in which symptoms of gold have been discovered, under the title of the "Quinte Mining District." Arrangements are being made for the organisation of a Mounted Police force for duty in the District during the ensuing season. These prompt measures are precisely in accordance with the course which we indicated as being the proper one, in reply to some remarks which recently appeared in the Kingston *News* with reference to the policy of the Department in regard of the Madoc gold region. No doubt an efficient force of police will be required to keep order in that section of country, as mines not unfrequently attract lawless characters; but we have reason to believe that the measures taken by the Government will be found ample for the maintenance of peace and will give general satisfaction.

We copy the following very flattering notice of the Colonial Delegates from the London (England) *Morning Star* of Monday, March the 11th. Our readers will not be surprised to notice that the commanding talents of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL WEST have attracted special admiration in England, nor to learn that he is to be recommended for some of the higher grades of the Order of the Bath; neither will they think it at all remarkable that his honorable colleague the ATTORNEY-GENERAL EAST should, also, have been singled out from among his *confreres* as worthy of a special tribute to his distinguished abilities. The *Star* says:—

"The delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia, "and New Brunswick, who have been in con"clave at the Westminster Palace Hotel for "the last three months, maturing the scheme "of confederation, have begun to disperse, "the bill ratifying their scheme being now "certain to receive the Queen's assent with"in a week or so. The Nova Scotian and "New Brunswick delegates sailed by the "mail steamer last week. Mr. Darcy "McGee has gone to Paris, where he repre"sents the Government of Ottawa at the Ex"hibition. Mr. J. A. Macdonald and Mr. "Cartier remain here to watch the progress "of the International Railroad Bill through "Parliament. The delegation in general has "left a most favorable impression of the "ability and purpose of the statesmen who "will have to take part in binding the new "State of British America, on all with "whom they have come in contact. Mr. "Macdonald, in particular, is a man "who will be notable in any Cabinet or "Parliament, uniting a tact, dexterity, "and polished manner of a European "diplomatist with the rapid judgment and "brawny vigour of the politician of the New "World. Mr. Cartier, long the leader of the "French Canadians, is, perhaps, the most "representative man of that section that "could be found or conceived. With all "the *élan* and epigrammatic brilliancy of "the old Gallic stock, he blends that peculiar astuteness which is as characteristic of "the Frenchman of the New World as it is "of the Scot. It is said to be the intention "of Lord Derby to recommend for one of the "higher grades of the Order of the Bath Mr. "Macdonald, on whom, as Chancellor of the "University of Oxford, his lordship conferred the degree of D. C. L. during Mr. Macdonald's last visit to England."

The *Canadian News* (London) of the 14th copies the above from the *Star*, and says: "We understand it is the intention of the "noble Earl to bestow a like honor on Mr. "CARTIER."

The *Globe* has taken great consolation to itself from the fact that the St. Thomas *Despatch*—a respectably conducted Conservative journal—has entered the lists in the advocacy of "party" Government, and has denounced what it calls the "truckling dishonest *no party* cry." So far as we have witnessed the controversy in the press we have been unable to distinguish anywhere an advocate of "no partyism," so that the thunders of the *Despatch* as well as of the *Globe* are expended on nothing when directed against the "no party" cry. Nobody disputes the existence of party—it is not worth anybody's while even to deny its necessity, because there it is before our eyes, and we could not extinguish it if we would. So far there is no dispute, in fact there can be none; and we desire to be put down as agreeing with the *Globe* and that "candid Conservative" who holds its certificate of character from the *Globe*—the St. Thomas *Despatch*—that a cry of "no party" is a humbug. We will even go further and say, that with human nature as it is in this country, or anywhere else for that matter, we believe there always will be parties, as there always have been, whether under the constitutional or any other system of government. If we knew how to put the party idea in stronger language we should willingly do so, if only for the sake of getting at a basis of common understanding with our *confreres*, whether Conservative or Radical, who preach the doctrine of reorganisation.

The question then is, not one of "no party," but of *new* parties—an idea essentially different and infinitely more progressive. Are the *Despatch* and the *Globe* prepared to deny what history has time and again proved that political parties change in their constituent elements in accordance with the changes of circumstances under which they are placed? Will they deny as a matter of *fact* that the Canadian Coalition of 1854 produced a very great change in parties, not alone in the *personnel* of their leadership, but in their policy, their means and even their mode of political warfare? Will they pretend that the Reform party as led by BALDWIN and HINCKS up to '54, was the same Reform party led by Mr. BROWN from '54 to '61? Mr. BALDWIN did not think so, neither did Mr. HINCKS nor, many others of the best men of that party whose testimony has been given on the subject. We say, therefore, the Coalition of 1854 made a change of parties and the Coalition of 1864 has done the same—this is a matter of fact, patent to the whole world and beyond the reach of argument. Even the *Globe* and all others, whether Conservatives or Reformers, who advocate "a return to old party lines" virtually confess the truth of this. If the "old party lines" had never been departed from, wherefore in the name of common sense comes the call to "return" to them? and if the old parties have been existing these last two years on the *old* conditions wherefore the invitation to "reorganise?" Either the appeal for organisation as made by Mr. BROWN is an appeal for politicians to place themselves as they were before the formation of the last Coalition, or it is utter nonsense. It it is for a return to the party organisation existing *before* the Coalition, then it is not against "no party," but against the existing Coalition party that the cry is raised. This is a very material point in the controversy—in fact it is the whole point involved, and the one which the *Globe*, for its own purposes, conveniently manages to ignore. We have not known this country a day nor an hour without party, nor do we ever remember any party that received such a lavish amount of praise from the Hon. GEORGE BROWN, and called forth so many expressions of his admiration as the Coalition party of '64, of which he once was an honored member. This is the party he now seeks to destroy by his organisation scheme, and it is upon this ground that we and others have joined issue with him.

But we are surprised at the *Globe's* verdancy in being caught by the logic of the *Despatch*. Our St. Thomas *confrere* appears to have been playing upon words in a way which ought not to have escaped the critical eye of the *Globe*. Says the *Despatch*, "it "does not follow that opposition (i. e. party "opposition) means censure of the present "administration; but on the contrary it "means on the part of Conservatives *a de*"*sire to retain the present administration*, "which we hold to be essentially Conserva"tive." What is the sense of this except that the *Despatch* on behalf of its party is satisfied with the existing Coalition? But to make its meaning plainer it says, "Reformers will most assuredly break up the existing Coalition if they can!" Now we have only one objection to the *Despatch's* position, and it is to the use made of the words "Conservatives" and "Reformers." By the former he evidently includes all the members of the Government and their supporters; by the latter—GEORGE BROWN and his followers. We object to this for two reasons—1st. The "Reform" members of the Cabinet and their supporters are the natural inheritors of the party name, and have done nothing to forfeit its use so long as they choose to claim it; 2nd. To allow Mr. BROWN and his followers the use of the title, as the *Despatch* does, is an injustice to those above mentioned, and a concession to which neither he nor they can lay any just claim. The *Despatch* is in fact abetting an imposition while it recognises Mr. BROWN and his party as "Reformers," and it is doing injustice to one half the Ministerial party in calling them Conservatives. With this explanation the remarks of the *Despatch* are equally sound and intelligible, and we make the *Globe* welcome to all the consolation it can draw from them.

Mr. BROWN has no right to the title of "Reformer" as a party title—he forfeited that when he left the Coalition. He joined it in 1864, at the request of the Reform party formally made in caucus of its representatives, thereby assuming a trust on its behalf which he failed to perform. He left the Government without the consent of his party, thereby voluntarily cutting himself off from its ranks. From that day he became an Anti-Coalitionist, but as a party man he ceased to be a Reformer. As such the party treated him, for the vacancy created by his desertion was filled up by another, and by this very fact his place as a leader was acknowledged to have been forfeited. Mr. BROWN is now trying to get Reformers to do what they would not before—to follow him out of the Coalition as they followed him into it, and to do this he perpetrates the absurdity of seeking a return to the old party *status*, though the circumstances which established that *status* have been happily removed. Mr. BROWN's policy is, therefore, not only not "Reform," it is essentially reactionary and retrogressive; he is seeking to destroy the existing party arrangements, by a return to the condition of affairs which they supplanted; but he cannot frighten the country into the perpetration of such an absurdity, by ringing the changes on the "no party" cry—a cry which he himself has put into other peoples' mouths.

We have received by the last mail a printed statement of the subscriptions received by the London Relief Committee in aid of the sufferers by the Quebec fire. The total amounted to £23,806 13s. 11d. sterling; the printing, advertising and petty expenses to £299 17s. 10d.; authorised to be drawn by the Mayor of Quebec £21,000 0s. 0d., leaving on the 11th March a balance of £930 18s. 1d. then to be remitted to the Mayor of Quebec. This subscription list is a noble monument to the generosity of the capital of the British Empire.

The export duty put upon "pine or spruce saw logs and shingle bolts," by the tariff of last Session of Parliament is interpreted as not including "masts, spars, bridge timber or square timber" exported; nor to round timber commonly called "pail wood," when of less dimensions than 16 inches diameter; "pail wood" of larger dimensions is deemed to be liable to duty as shingle bolts.

The Madoc *Mercury* in an article on political affairs in Hastings, urges strongly the running of M. P. HAYES, Esq., the Agent of the Royal Canadian Bank in this City, as representative of North Hastings in the House of Assembly of Ontario. Mr. HAYES' long residence in that section as Crown Lands Agent, renders him thoroughly familiar with the wants and requirements of that new locality, and the *Mercury* thus enlarges on the reasons which should induce the electors to run Mr. HAYES, should he consent to accept the candidature: "There, (in the Local Parliament) much that they have at stake will in future be decided; for the local Parliament will in a short time have sole control of the Crown Lands. The future of this section—gold or no gold—will depend greatly upon the judicious management of our Wild Lands. We want to improve and simplify our lumbering system, by which the Province loses annually a large source of revenue. We want speculators to be prevented from buying large tracts of land on time or in any other way; and as no doubt we shall eventually have railway communication with the front, we want to encourage settlement by a judicious expenditure upon our roads of part of the money the local government will raise from the sale of our lands. And as, in addition, all questions of local interest will have to be settled in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, we want, most of all, a man of talent and ability to represent us there. We shall need not only a man of sound common sense and liberal ideas, but one who further possesses the philosophical turn of mind and the command of words to present them in a clear and convincing light. Equally essential is it that, if possible, we should secure the services of a man whose personal influence and manners would conciliate rather than excite opposition. For ourselves, we have made up our mind, that if M. P. HAYES, Esq., our late Crown Land Agent, could be persuaded to come forward as a candidate for North Hastings, he is the very man we want. Will any one deny that he possesses all the qualifications we have above indicated as desirable? He resided long enough among us to gain full knowledge of our local wants; and although he no longer resides here, he is still far more of a local man than any of the aspirants for Parliamentary honors who live in Belleville. Can we not all, then, on the simple ground of his personal fitness and popularity, join in a requisition to him to consent to become our representative in the Legislative Assembly? From this village, at any rate, to whose onward progress he gave so great an impulse, we anticipate but one response."

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Man and His Wife Drowned.

On Tuesday last a man with his wife and child was crossing the St. Lawrence from Cornwall to St. Regis in a cutter, and guided by an Indian. Having got so far across the man thought he had no further need of the Indian's services and so dismissed him. The Indian had not gone far on his way home when he looked back, and seeing nothing of the cutter or its occupants immediately retraced his steps, and following the track for some distance he discovered a hole in the ice with the child lying by the side of it. The man and woman with the horse and cutter had been carried away by the swift current beneath; and the poor mother on realising the fearful plunge they were about to make had doubtless thrown the infant on the ice in the hope that its life would thereby be saved, which providentially happened by the return of the Indian. We did not learn the names of the parties who thus suddenly met such a terrible death.

"THE DWELLERS IN THE CHIGNON."

Vindication of the "Little Strangers."

To the Editor of the Ottawa Times:

SIR,—As a great deal has been said and done lately by the scientific men of this city and other places, respecting *chignons* being infested by Gregarines, Protozoa & Co., and as I have been engaged in the manufacture of Hair Work for the last fifteen years, as well as being intimately acquainted with the hair importers in the United States and most of the European cities, I thought it would be as well to say a few words defending the importers against the attacks that are so frequently made against them.

I can assure you that no hair work is ever manufactured out of human hair until it has been subjected to a boiling solution of alkali, and afterwards baked in an oven—therefore it is impossible that insects of either the Protozoa or Ectozoa species could exist in the hair even in their embryo state. As regards the insects to be seen at Mr. Hearn's, I have examined them myself, and have arrived at the conclusion that the *chignon* upon which they were found, has been deposited in some place where insects of the like abound, consequently they would nestle and congregate in vast quantities.

I think it would be nothing but fair play if a number of the fair sex would get possession of a gentleman's wig, and lay it aside in some damp corner for a couple of weeks. I have no doubt it would afford them some amusement with the microscope to discover to what tribe the inhabitants of said wig belonged.

Will you please insert the above in your valuable paper and oblige,

Yours &c.,
J. CURTISS.

Ottawa, March 27, 1867.

[If *chignons* do not go out of fashion soon, we see nothing for it but to make it a fashionable game to hunt for *anoplura* with the microscope! Ladies wishing to become *experts* should apply at once to the Curator of the Ottawa Natural History Society for instructions. Fashionable circles are *alive* on the question of colonising the *pediculi* family, and we think it very desirable that the microscope should accompany the *chignon*.—PRINTER'S D—L.]

Fatal Railroad Accident.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The express mail train on the Erie railway which left Buffalo at 2:20 p.m., yesterday, when near Westhope this a.m., about two o'clock, ran on a piece of road which was under repairs and several of the cars were badly smashed. The engineer, Mr. Elwood, was killed and the fireman scalded. None of the passengers were killed, though several were considerably bruised.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.)

FROM EUROPE.

London Money Market.

LONDON, March 27.—Consols closed at 91¼ for money; U. S. 5-20s 74; Ill. C. 78¼; Erie 38¼.

The New German Constitution.

BERLIN, March 27.—The North German Parliament has accepted a constitution, the points of which are mainly in accordance with the plan proposed by Count Von Bismarck.

A Royal Visitor.

LONDON, March 27—Eve.—A despatch from the East states that the Servian Prince is about to depart from Belgrade for Constantinople, on a visit to the Sultan.

All Quiet on the Island of Candia.

Accounts received from Athens report that there has been no fighting on the Island of Candia for two months past.

Marine.

GALWAY, Ireland, March 27.—The steamship *Pennsylvania*, from New York for Liverpool, arrived here this afternoon under sail with her screw broken and out of coal.

QUEENSTOWN, March 27.—The steamship *City of Boston*, which left New York on the 16th instant, touched here this evening, and sailed again for Liverpool.

Second Reading of the Reform Bill.

LONDON, March 27.—In the House of Commons last evening the Reform Bill was passed to the second reading without a dissenting voice. The debate on the question has been fixed for April 6th; April 4th has been designated as the day of debate on the budget.

Arrival Out of the Steamship Louisiana.

QUEENSTOWN, March 27—Noon.—The steamship *Louisiana*, from New York 8th, has arrived here *en route* to Liverpool.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

A New Interoceanic Railroad.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Costa Rica Interoceanic Railroad Co., have contracted with Col. Edward McGovern of Pennsylvania, to superintend the survey of the route conceded to them by the Costa Rica Government. The new enterprise looks to the construction of a new railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, having excellent harbors at the termination and passing through a healthy, productive and populated section.

Fidelity of the Police in Ireland.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The *Herald's* Dublin correspondent says: Considerable anxiety was felt at the commencement of the outbreak lest Fenianism should cause a desertion from the police and military force. This has not been the case—no single instance of sympathy with insurgents has been observed. The authorities are loud in their praise of the fidelity and valor shown by both branches of the service.

The Policy of the South.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Richmond *Times* confirms the statement of the Richmond despatches, and says Robert E. Lee has thrown the ponderous influence of his great name in favor of a speedy, energetic and thorough preparation for the duties imposed upon us by the inexorable facts of our present situation. He does not believe that our honor will be compromised by our citizens taking every step which may be necessary for the preservation of the supremacy of the white race in Virginia, and as a convention cannot be avoided, we owe it to our wives and children to see that it is not controlled by the worst instead of the best elements of our population.

"Extreme Solicitude!"

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In the House today Mr. Banks reported a joint resolution declaring that the people of the U. States cannot regard the proposed confederation of provinces on the northern frontier of this country without extreme solicitude; that a confederation of States on the continent extending from ocean to ocean, established without consulting the people of the provinces, and founded on the monarchical principle, cannot be considered otherwise than as in contradiction of the traditions and constantly declared principles of the Government, endangering the most important interests, and tending to increase and perpetuate the embarrassments already existing between the two Governments. After some discussion between Messrs. Banks, Brooks, Wood, and Chandler, the joint resolution was passed without division. Mr. Banks, also from the same committee, reported a resolution declaring that this House extend its sympathy to the people of Ireland and Canada in all just efforts to maintain the independence of States, to elevate the population and to extend the principle of liberty.

FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 27, 1867.

Mr. McMichen, Stipendiary Magistrate at Clifton, has issued a circular that a party of police will be stationed there, to prevent imposition and ill-treatment of strangers. The police will when requested witness agreements between visitors and guides, hackmen, &c., and furnish any information, without charge.

The gunboat *Heron* is being prepared for sea, and will shortly leave for a cruise on the lake.

A portion of the Hussars are to be removed to Brantford.

The volunteer corps in this city, have received orders to drill twice a week. An allowance of 50cts. per drill will be paid to each man.

FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 27, 1867.

It is reported on what appears to be good authority, that the Hon. Messrs. Cartier and Macdonald were created Baronets, and K.C.B.s on the 19th inst.

Hon. Mr. Galt arrived at Sherbrooke yesterday, and met with quite an ovation.

Hon. Mr. Langevin has arrived at Quebec. The people of Griffintown are preparing for another flood.

There was a grand scene in the City Council last night, shewing the necessity of a radical change in its composition. One member charged another with having received a large bribe to vote for giving a heavy contract to a certain joint stock company. The member admitted having been offered the bribe, but stated that he had not accepted it. He, however, acknowledged he had subsequently voted for the contract. Great confusion followed, but ultimately a committee was appointed to investigate the matter.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Exposure During the Recent Irish Campaign.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The *Herald's* Queenstown, Ireland, correspondence says, quite a number of British infantry soldiers have been invalided by the duties of the campaign, and many cavalry horses have died from fatigue and exposure to the extremely cold weather. A fight occurred between the British forces near Cork—Fenianism being the exciting cause. The men of the 72nd Regiment of infantry (Scotch) sided with the Irish, when many members of an English Lancer Regiment were severely handled. The people of Cork cheered the Scotch soldiers next day.

Carrying Out of the Military Reconstruction Bill.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The *Herald's* telegram says: General Sheridan's order assuming command of the fifth military district, comprising Louisiana and Texas, has been published. He declares the Governments of those States to be provisional only, and proposes to make no removals from office unless the present incumbents impede the carrying out of the provisions of the law.

The Adjournment of Congress.

The *Times'* telegram says: The two Houses of Congress having failed to agree upon a day of adjournment, it becomes the duty of the President under the constitution to order an adjournment, fixing the day himself.

The U. S. Revenue.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The *Tribune's* Washington telegram contains official statistics, which show that the total receipts of the Government for the year 1866 were, $523,977,189, nearly $50,000,000 more than those of any other year; $300,000,000 were raised by Internal taxation, and $180,000,000 from imports. The total expenditures in the year were $329,085,215, and while part of the balance has been used in payment of the debt much is reserved as a basis of specie payment.

Arrival of the Steamship China.

BOSTON, March 27.—The steamship *China* from Liverpool, *via* Halifax, arrived here at 8:30 this a.m. The cable has anticipated the main features of the news by the *China*.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

[Translation.]

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR,—As I am a French Canadian, and do not read the English journals, I have only learned by chance that the Mayor of this city has issued a proclamation, requiring that all the courts, back yards, &c., of the city, be cleared out before the month of April.

Now, as the French Canadians have a journal of their own in the capital, called *Le Canada*, I think the least that the municipal council could do, would be to publish in that journal as well as in the English journals, all advertisements and proclamations which interest the public generally, and it is to be hoped that the French Canadian members of the city council will feel it to be their duty to attend to this matter and demand that justice be done to their fellow citizens of French origin.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your ob'dt. servant,
UN CANADIEN.

Ottawa, March 27th, 1867.

[Our correspondent evidently takes a correct view of the matter. Few corporations in Canada confine their announcements to one paper, where all are printed in the same language, and in the case of Ottawa, we think it proper in every respect that the French residents should have the opportunity of reading corporation notices in their own tongue.—ED. TIMES.]

LOCAL NEWS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Mr. Crane, of Sparks-street House Depot, has just received a fresh supply of XXX oysters, at such rates as enable him to make a reduction in the price—38 cents per can being the figure now asked.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, APRIL, 1867.—Mr. Crane, of the News Depot, Sparks-street, has received Harper for April, and though we have not had time to examine its contents, we presume it is up to the mark. Mr. Crane is always supplied with the latest periodicals and newspapers, Canadian and American.

PERSONAL.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of London and Liverpool papers of the 14th inst., from Mr THOS. HUNTON of this city, who has just returned from making his Spring purchases in Europe. Mr. HUNTON was a passenger by the S.S. *Nestorian*, which sailed from Liverpool on Friday the 15th, and he arrived here yesterday (27th) at noon.

CHAUDIERE GOLD MINES.—Another large nugget, weighing 4 lbs. 2 ozs. 10 dwts. 22 grs, and of the estimated value of about $900 was taken out on the 21st instant of a pit on the left bank of the Gilbert river, on 16 in the DeLery concession of the Seignlory of Rigaud Vaudreuil. Though heavier and consequently more valuable than the nugget previously found, it does not appear so large, being thicker and more oval or egg shape.

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

OTTAWA, March 27, 1867.

Greatest degree of cold registered during the previous night, 18 above zero.
9 a.m. 28 above zero.
Noon, shade, 35 above zero.
6 p.m. 32 above zero.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, MARCH, 1867.—New York, Leonard Scott Publishing Company, Ottawa, J. Durie & Son. The contents of the present number are—The Army, Part 2; Ferrier; Hymns of the Populace; The History of Scotland; The Innermost Room; Co-operative Societies; Cornelius O'Dowd; Brownlows, Part 3; The Ministerial Resolutions. A cursory glance at the number before us, warrants us in saying that the present number is more than usually interesting.

A DAUGHTER ROBS HER FATHER.—Yesterday, a man in Lower Town, who could not read well enough to decipher the denomination of some bank bills in his possession, called in a constable to take his daughter in charge for robbing him of two dollars in silver. The money had been deposited in a box with three bills, a $10 and two $5's. The notes, the old man said, had not been touched, his trouble was about the $2 in silver. On investigation by the constable, it was found that instead of a ten and two fives, the bills produced were *three ones*. This announcement was a severe blow to the poor father. The daughter was requested to confess and tell what she had done with the treasure, this she did, and gave quite a fancy inventory of goods purchased with it. To do justice to the girl's judgment, however, it should be mentioned that she purchased several articles very much needed both by herself and sister, who shared the spoils without the odium attached to stealing. The man was informed that if he wished to have the girl punished he must lodge the necessary information. This he has not yet done, and it is believed that no steps jail-ward will be taken.

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday we witnessed one of the ugliest runaways on Dalhousie-street near the railway, which has ever come under our notice. A boy was driving a one-horse sleigh very quietly along the street, when on a sudden the driver gave the horse a severe thwack with a pretty large stick, and, no sooner said than done, the horse reared, struck out with his hind feet, and the boy who had been standing on the sleigh fell prostrate on his back; the reins were jerked out of his hands and the horse plunged from one side of the street to the other as it he had not quite made up his mind what course to pursue. The boy, who had not been kicked as we thought he had, tried to recover the lines, which, however, were under the horse's feet. The animal was now perfectly unmanageable and the boy's shouts and curses served only to exasperate him: he started off across the sidewalk, plunged down into an open lot, and sink into the snow where he fell, but continued to struggle violently until he was exhausted. The young driver, who had managed to continue on the sleigh, was fortunately uninjured, and with some assistance succeeded in leading his horse out to the street and jogged off as quietly as at first.

TWO QUESTIONS EASILY ANSWERED.—Why should men wear beards? Because they are a great projection to the throat and lungs, and add much to their personal appearance. Why should we use "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers?" Because when used for coughs, colds, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, &c., they act like a charm. Ministers and lawyers use them, physicians recommend them, and singers and public speakers say they are the very best medicine in existence for the cure of such complaints. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

DIDN'T KNOW HIM.—We have heard of a man who owned a horse which has been for a long time afflicted with a chronic cough, and was otherwise in a poor condition; he at length resolved to sell him, and did so for a very trifling sum. Some five or six weeks afterwards, he met the person to whom he had sold him driving a beautiful horse, full of life, and concluded he had either exchanged him for this or purchased another; but judge of his surprise on learning that the horse was the same he had previously owned and considered of so little value. On enquiry as to what had effected so great a change, he was told that "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine," had done it. This preparation has effected some remarkable cures. Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.*, is on each package. *Northrop & Lyman*, Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all medicine dealers.

No. 5.

THE B. N. A. PROVINCES AND CONFEDERATION.

To the Editor of the Ottawa Times:

SIR,—At the time when my second letter (which related to the capabilities and resources of the North-western Territory) was written, I had not had an opportunity of perusing the reports of Mr. Jas. W. Taylor of St. Paul, Minnesota, who was appointed by the United States Government in 1861, as a special agent, to report on the commercial relations "between the United States and the Districts of Central British America, extending from Canada to the Rocky Mountains." His reports have recently come into my hands, and they afford such valuable information as to the fertility and productive capabilities of the territory in question, that I am tempted to revert to the subject, in order to avail myself of the testimony they supply as to the correctness of the accounts furnished by British explorers. Bearing in mind the fact, that the entire trade of the North-west has now for some years been carried on through St. Paul, Minnesota, it is evident that Mr. Taylor had opportunities for practical information and enquiry that give additional weight to his statements.

Referring to the extent of the territory within the above mentioned limits, he estimates that there is "an inhabitable area of 300,000 square miles," or taking in the country lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific, including Vancouver Island, 506,200, "an area that would constitute *twelve States of the size of Ohio*." "All of British America without these divisions (he adds) is surrendered to the sterility of an Arctic climate; but the absence of agriculture may be compensated by mineral resources."

"With a carefully prepared sketch of the different districts which comprise this area, collated from official documentary sources, he gives also much valuable information in regard to climate, geological formation, soil, productiveness, &c.,—information gathered from every available source, and illustrated by meteorological and other comparative data. Vancouver Island is shewn to have the littoral climate of Ireland, while the southern districts of British Columbia are not unlike England, and the analogy between the Atlantic coast of Europe and the Pacific coast of North America will hold from Sonora to Sitka, the climate of Sitka (in Russian America) being similar to that of Glasgow. The territory east of the Rocky Mountains, comprising Central British America, is contrasted with a similar area of European Russia. "Draw a line from St. Petersburgh, " (says Mr. Taylor) " 20 degrees east, and another 10 degrees south; extending them into the form of a parallelogram, and a region is described whose area corresponds with that between Lakes Superior and Winnepeg on one side, and the Rocky Mountains on the west, and extending from latitude 44° to 54°." No two sections of the respective continents more closely resemble each other than do those above delineated.

The temperate region of Russia (included within the above limits) has a mean annual temperature of from 40° to 50°, and embraces the finest and most populous portion of the empire, though even there the thermometer has a very wide range, the summer heat, which suffices to grow melons, &c., in the open fields, being often succeeded by very rigorous winters: apples, pears, and plums, are successfully cultivated, up to the 53rd parallel; and still further south, peaches, apricots, &c., flourish: the northern limit of rye is 65°, of barley 67°, and of oats even further north. Wheat is cultivated in Norway as far north as Drontheim, in latitude 64°; in Sweden, to latitude 62°: in Western Russia, to the environs of St. Petersburgh, latitude 60°, 15'; while in central Russia the limit of cultivation appears to coincide with the parallel of 58° or 59°. It is well understood that the growth of the cerealia, and of the most useful vegetables, depends chiefly on the intensity and duration of the summer heats, and is comparatively little influenced by the severity of the winter cold. The north shore of Lake Huron has the mean summer heat of Bordeaux, in Southern France; and Cumberland House, on the Saskatchewan, exceeds in this respect Brussels or Paris; while the prairies south of 55° enjoy milder winters than the more eastern districts. Taking all these well ascertained facts into consideration, Mr. Taylor expresses his conviction that potatoes and the hardier garden vegetables, oats, rye, and barley, can be profitably cultivated as far north as 54° in the Saskatchewan district,—that wheat and various kinds of fruits, are safe as far as 52°, and maize to latitude 50°; while the country between 44° and 51° is as nearly as possible the counterpart of the temperate zone of European Russia, and capable, with a proper system of canalage and railway communication, of sustaining a denser population. The united testimony of various explorers, British and American, who have traversed these regions in the spirit of scientific inquiry, missionary zeal, or adventurous enterprise,—tends to shew their general productiveness, as proved by actual observation, and the abundance of game of all kinds to which they afford shelter and sustenance.

The Red River valley lies on the edge of the Fertile Belt, in close proximity to the Arctic declivity of Hudson's Bay, and is by far the oldest part of the whole basin of the Winnepeg; its climate is characterised by greater extremes of temperature than any other part of the continent. Its annual mean temperature is 34° 38',—that of Montreal being 42° 3', and Ozenburg (Russia) 35°, 6': the excessive cold in winter tends greatly to reduce this mean, as regards the Red River valley, where the mean for the three winter months is 6° 85', against 16° 3' in Montreal. The summer mean, on the other hand, is 67° 76', and exceeds that of Toronto, which is only 63° 98': it exceeds, indeed, the summer mean of Canada West, northern Illinois, western Wisconsin, and northern New York, and therefore affords an ample supply of summer heat for ripening the fruits of the earth. A practical proof of the productiveness of this region is furnished by Mr. Taylor, in the following comparison of the yield of wheat in the Red River valley, with that of the best wheat districts of the United States:

Red River produces 40 bushels to the acre.			
Minnesota	20	"	"
Wisconsin	14	"	"
Pennsylvania	15	"	"
Massachusetts	16	"	"

This may be accounted for on the principle laid down by Forrey, that cultivated plants are found to yield the greatest product near the Northernmost limits of their possible growth. Blodgett refers to this principle as especially applicable to wheat; Central Russia, the Baltic districts, the British Islands, the Canadas, and the Northern parts of New York and Pennsylvania, and the upper belt of the North-western States lying upon the cold borders of the wheat range, are the seats of its maximum production. "Probably (he says) the plains of the Saskatchewan and the Pacific coast, near Puget's sound, will furnish similar districts. This *a priori* inference is fully borne out by facts, which prove, moreover, that the basin of the Winnepeg is the seat of the greatest average wheat product on this continent, and probably in the world."

Barley is a favorable alternate of wheat at Red River, and yields enormous returns, with a weight, per bushel, of 48 to 55 lbs. Oats thrive well. Potatoes are particularly distinguished for their excellent quality and large yield. "The grasses (says Forrey) are proverbially in perfection only in Northern and cool regions. It is in the North alone that we raise animals from meadows, and are enabled to keep them fat and in good condition with grain." While Taylor adds, that "in none of the prairie districts of North America are the native grasses so abundant and nutritious as in these Northern valleys."

The whole of the foregoing is collated from the valuable reports of Mr. Taylor to the Treasury Department at Washington; these reports are eminently practical in their character, and pervaded by a friendly spirit, and a due recognition of international rights. The writer points out the great obstacles in the way of communicating with this region from other parts of British America, that have compelled its trade to seek an outlet by way of St. Paul, Minnesota. "By the Minnesota route (he says) *soon to consist of Railway to the Red River, and steamers by Lake Winnepeg and the Saskatchewan to the Rocky Mountains*, a great natural highway exists, so advantageous in all respects as to suggest an apprehension among English writers that the destiny of the Selkirk and Saskatchewan district is indissoluble from the Mississippi States." Nevertheless there is not a word said about "manifest destiny," but on the contrary, in the true spirit of international comity, the writer strongly recommends the Congress of the United States and the Parliament of Great Britain to unite in a liberal subsidy for the transmission of a weekly mail from the limits of navigation on the Mississippi and the British coast of Lake Superior, by an international route, to the centres of the gold districts of British Columbia and Washington Territory.

While we in Canada, and our fellow-subjects in Great Britain have been practically ignorant of the true value of this vast central territory, it is significant and suggestive that its value should be so much better understood by a foreign and rival government, that is doubtless prepared to bid high for the prize we hold in such light estimation. I trust we may open our eyes to the situation ere it be too late. The passage of the "North America Confederation Bill" through the Imperial Parliament, with a provision for including within its scope the whole of the Western Provinces, and the recent action on the part of the inhabitants of British Columbia and Vancouver, in favor of a speedy union with the Canadian Provinces, afford an opportunity for the development of the intermediate territory that must not be neglected, if we would save it for the British Crown. If it be once lost to us, the integrity of British America is destroyed, as a union with the Pacific Colonies would then become impossible, and we must remain in a condition of isolation, to become, sooner or later, an easy prey to our acquisitive neighbors. I trust that the Canadian press will take up the matter, and urge upon our statesmen the importance of completing our communications with the Red River settlement without further delay, as a first step towards opening up the great highway, by land and water to the Pacific Colonies, that is essential for the consolidation of British American interests, both political and commercial

A BRITISH CANADIAN.

THE TREATMENT OF TREE SEEDS

(From the American Agriculturist.)

Our people are at last waking up to the importance of trees, whether for fuel, timber, or shelter; indeed, so many have been the inquiries in regard to the subject, that we have offered a large premium (Oct. No.) to bring out the greatest amount of experience relating to it. The subject is already beginning to have a literature, as we last month noticed the *Forest Tree Culturist* of Mr. Fuller. Upon looking over our correspondence we find a great many queries as to the proper method of treating particular tree seeds, and we can best answer these queries in a lump. These seeds may be divided into two classes, one including those that must be sown as soon as ripe, and the other those that with proper care may be kept until the following spring. Of those that are to be sown as soon as ripe, the Elm and the Red and White (or Silver) Maples ripen their seed in the spring. As we have shown in a former number, the failure with these seeds is due to want of knowledge of the fact that they ripen in June, and that they must be sown at that time. If kept until the following spring, these seeds lose their vitality and fail, but if sown as soon as mature, they make strong young plants the first year. Other seeds needing immediate sowing ripen in autumn, and these are to be treated as nearly as possible as nature treats them. If late in autumn, we look beneath the fallen leaves of an oak tree, a plenty of acorns will be found from which the radicle has protruded, showing that germination has already commenced. This will give the hint as to the proper treatment of acorns, which are to be planted shallow and the bed protected with a good covering of leaves, or other mulch. Chestnuts, Horse Chestnuts, and Buckeyes, Tulip Tree, Hickories and Walnuts are treated in the same way. Hickories and Walnuts are said to do well