NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Skating Rink—Ticket-of-Leave Man.
Ottawa and Montreal Macadamized Road Co.
Lace Shawls and Muslin Dresses—Magee & Russell.
Adirondac Grape Vines—John Godso.

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 11.30 a. m.	11.30 a. m. and 5.30 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.
Kemptville, Osgoode, & Line of Ottawa and Prescott Railway,	6.00 p. m.	7.20 a. m.
Nelson, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau,	5.30 p. m.	8.00 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, JUNE 1, 1867.

☞ *For Property Notices—for Sale or to Let—see First Page.*

The Hon. T. D. McGee left yesterday for Montreal, where he will remain during next week.

We understand that it is under consideration to have the first of July observed as a day of general rejoicing, in honor of the proclamation of the new Dominion.

The Hon. Messrs. Howland, Campbell, Langevin and Cockburn, leave to-day for their respective homes. It is understood that the Hon. John A. Macdonald is also going West during the early part of next week.

The *Free Press* asks "what would be "thought of the man who objected to keep "his own birthday because his mother had "one?" and, doubtless, believes he has given us a "poser" to our dissent from the proposition for the annual celebration of "Confederation day." But to make the illustration applicable, he should first prove that the "mother" really had a birthday to celebrate; and the "mother" in this case being not the Queen, but the British nation, our clever witted *confrere* would have some difficulty in determining its date. The appeal to the paternal, or as the *Free Press* will have it, maternal, example is altogether against him, but we do not wish to push the point, for, as we said before, if the hearts of the people are set upon this vanity, let them be gratified.

Political discussion in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is not embarrassed by the misapplication of party terms, or frittered away in speculations on the desirability or otherwise of party reorganization. The issue there is well defined, the line of demarcation sharply drawn. The contending parties are simply unionists and anti-unionists, and they are fighting very warmly on both sides. Mr. Howe gave great consolation to a certain gentleman in the West, who desires to court his alliance by his declaration that now that the union had been effected, it was the duty of the people to make the best of it; but as Mr. Howe's plan of making the best of it is to punish every friend of Confederation by defeat at the polls, and to send representatives to Ottawa, who will "beard the Canadians to their teeth, and "exact justice from their fears," it will readily be conceded that his claims to consideration from the people of Ontario, are very small indeed. The Canadians mean to act justly by the Maritime Provinces, but it is utter folly to suppose that they could be bullied into deeds of generosity. The Nova Scotians are doubtless too good judges of human nature to believe that a small body of factious representatives, with words of insult and reproach for three-fourths of their colleagues constantly on their lips, would receive the degree of consideration or exercise the amount of influence equal to the same number in friendly accord with the people and representatives of the other Provinces. Mr. Howe's leading idea is to punish the "traitors" of Nova Scotia, then to get up a select party of political scolds and send them to Ottawa to insult and abuse the union men of Ontario and Quebec. His henchman, Mr. Annand, being on a recent occasion brought to task for the abusive epithets he applied to the members of the present Canadian Government, justified himself on the ground that the Hon. George Brown had called them "corruptionists": thus we see that already the malcontents are finding means to make use of each other's weapons for the purpose of destroying the peace of the union, or if that were possible, "killing it in its cradle." No doubt when Mr. Howe's forces are mustered at the capital they will fortify themselves for the duty of "bearding the Canadians" by reading up the *Globe*. Therein they will find the choicest epithets known to the adepts in the use of political billingsgate, and they will be qualified to rehash the mortal grievances of "fifteen years of toil and obloquy." How delightful it would be to peruse the debates of a Canadian House of Commons, wherein the members from each Province should present a budget of sectional and party grievances of the past! How consonant with the idea of forming a great nation, how favorable to the promotion of harmony and good feeling! Verily the agitators, whether in the East or in the West, or in the "pivot" Province of the new Dominion, display but a sorry stock of sound sense in attempting to persuade the people that their policy is calculated to promote the interests of the country at large, or of any portion of it. We see, with pleasure, by our exchanges from the Maritime Provinces, that the Union party is vigorous and confident; the Union papers having the advantage of position, discuss the question at issue with calmness and dignity, while the organs of the disaffected, give evident proofs of the hopelessness of the struggle in which they are engaged by losing their tempers and substituting abuse for argument.

The Reform journals of the West are speaking very boldly, some of them even disrespectfully, of the man who claims to be the sole keeper of the Reform conscience. The St. Catharines *Journal*, the Hamilton *Times*, the Guelph *Advertiser*, and the London *Free Press*, papers circulating in the midst of populous and intelligent communities, and enjoying a respectable local influence over a district that will send to Parliament more than a third of the entire representation of Ontario, have taken direct issue with the *Globe*, either on one or several questions of great political significance. This of itself is a fact of great importance as evidencing the tendency of the popular mind to rid itself of the party dictatorship which Mr. Brown at one time monopolised. *Facilis descensus Averni*—it is easy to go to the dogs—has been amply illustrated by Mr. Brown, and as he nears the end of his journey he advances with accelerated speed. The longest stride he has yet achieved was the discovery that Mr. McGee advocated a "standing army," and he went at it with such blind fury and utter recklessness of the plain meaning of words, that he has since been compelled, by the pressure of outside opinion, to confess that "perhaps" he had made a mistake. This is another important fact, for, we believe, it is the first recorded instance of Mr. Brown's admitting the barest possibility of his having been wrong. In this, too, we see that when the dictator cannot bend the public mind to his own will, he can afford to meet it half way and bend, with an ungracious growl, to it. We notice this equivocal admission with great pleasure, and since it has been followed by days of comparative calm on the surface of the heretofore deeply agitated sea of *Globular* politics, we accept it as an omen that Mr. Brown will recede yet further from the extreme position which he has of late assumed. It cannot yet be forgotten how much Mr. Brown admired his "patriotism," and his "self-sacrifice" in accepting office; in fact we never knew him to have been on better terms with himself than he was during the first year and a half that followed the formation of the Coalition; and it is quite possible that he may begin again to make "sacrifices" for his country, and get upon his old platform "above the pitiful trammels of party!" In the meantime it may interest our readers to know what the Guelph *Advertiser* has to say concerning the *Globe's* last assault upon Mr. McGee:

"This letter has furnished the *Globe* a text for two thundering editorials, evidently penned by "Great George" himself, and a more striking confirmation of the opinions expressed by us and sundry of our contemporaries as to the mischiefs to be apprehended from a premature kindling up of party spirit, could hardly be desired or supplied. The *Globe* is frantic with delight at having something to pounce down upon, and proceeds to tear its victim limb from limb, with a ferocity never excelled in the worst days of political party feeling. We must mistake the sentiments of the great Reform party, if the savage onslaught made on Mr. McGee is not regarded with disapprobation and regret. Disappointed ambition and personal spleen vent themselves but too plainly, and a similar *animus* has only to become general among our leading politicians to transform a peaceful country into a huge beargarden."

Again, the Guelph Reform journal says:

"It is evident that the articles in question must have been produced by their author while in a state of fever, for it is impossible that certain statements could have been coolly considered and well weighed. The first sentence is a palpable misrepresentation of facts, and must strike every reader as such, who reflects for a single moment. 'Mr. D'Arcy McGee has fired the first shot of the political campaign.' What has the *Globe* been doing for weeks past but incessantly cannonading with shot and shell? and yet with a most inexplicable obliviousness of what he has been about, Mr. Brown gravely tells us that Mr. D'Arcy McGee fired the first shot.'"

Our contemporary concludes thus:

"It is needless to observe that we entirely agree with the hon. gentleman's (Mr. McGee) remarks about reviving party lines and party cries. As public questions arise under the new order of things, there will be differences of opinion of course, and people will crystallize into parties. But to pursue the line of policy adopted by the *Globe* is to act in a way which has only to become general to 'kill the Union in its very cradle,' as Mr. McGee forcibly remarks. We want more than geographical or nominal union, we want union of hearts, interests, and efforts, and assuredly this can never be brought about by such derisive and strife-provoking tirades as those on which we have been animadverting. We have spoken freely and boldly, not fearing the wrath of the *Globe*, and we believe that on mature reflection, the sober, common-sense of the country will array itself on our side, and eschew that rabid ultraism which we have again and again taken occasion to condemn."

The Guelph *Mercury*, another Reform journal, also dissents mildly from the *Globe's* extraordinary interpretation. It says:

"We cannot see anything wrong in his views with regard to the arming of the people. His language on that point is vague and ambiguous, but it does not warrant the *Globe* in going the length that he favors the establishment of a standing army. We take it rather to mean that a small volunteer force, often scattered in companies far apart through the country, is inadequate to our protection, and that in view of our increased responsibility and the danger to which, as a semi-independent power, we may be subjected, it is necessary that the whole people should be taught the use of arms, so that every one, if requisite, could be made of service in defending the country. His remarks on the education and unification of the people under the new system, are correct in the main."

A correspondent says: A farmer named Gleeson, residing about three miles from Buckingham, L. C., has discovered a mine of copper on his farm. The ore is very rich, and if the metal exists in sufficient quantities it is one of the most valuable discoveries yet made in this section of the country. A very rich mine of plumbago has also been found on Dr. Fergusson's farm near the Village, and about a mile from the Ottawa River.

The Hamilton *Times* interprets Mr. McGee's remarks on the question of defence in a manner the "exact opposite" of the ridiculously false construction put upon them by the *Globe*. A portion of the *Times'* remarks will be found elsewhere.

We copy from the Edinburgh *Scotsman* an interesting letter addressed to that journal by Mr. Whitcher, of the Fisheries Department.

—The Field-Marshall Commanding-in-Chief has notified, through the Commander of the Forces in Ireland, his unqualified approval of the manner in which all ranks of the army in Ireland have performed the laborious and harassing duties which have devolved upon them during the late Fenian disturbances.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Court of Revision.—This court finished its protracted and arduous labors yesterday afternoon, and adjourned *sine die*.

Natural History Society.—This society held their regular monthly meeting last night. The subject of the paper announced to be read was the ancient division of land by the Germans.

Court Martial.—The troops were drawn up at the barracks yesterday, to hear the sentence of the Court-martial on the deserters, Bucke, Freeman and Gibbs. The sentence was read by the Adjutant as follows: Bucke to two years' imprisonment, and Gibbs and Freeman to eighteen months each.

Adirondac Grape Vines for Sale.—Mr. Godso advertises in our columns that he has arrived in this city to receive orders for grape vines of the hardy kind, such as will thrive in this locality. They are from the nursery and vineyard of Barby & Co., Plattsburg, N. Y. Orders left at the Albion Hotel will be attended to. Mr. G. remains here only two days.

The Big Snake.—Dr. VanCortlandt went yesterday to find the *Citizen's* big snake, but failed. The learned curator of the Natural History Society positively declares that no such reptile ever existed. A snake 36 inches in girth, and only 10 feet in length! What proportions for a snake! Such monsters may be seen by the unhappy victims of *delirium tremens*, but such a thing in reality, never.

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

Ottawa, May 31, 1867.

Greatest degree of cold registered during the previous night, 42 above zero.
9 a. m., 54 above zero.
Noon shade, 59 above zero.
Noon sun, 99 above zero.
6 p. m., 67 above zero.

The Cows.—These animals are now disporting themselves about the streets in unreserved freedom. Advantage is taken by their owners of the fact that until the 15th November there is no law to deprive them of their liberty. Those, however, on whose premises they trespass can impound them. The pigs are not allowed this liberty, though many owners of these delectable creatures allow them a holiday on the Sabbath, on the presumption that the police will not like to be seen interfering with them on that day, and so it is.

Important to Licensed Houses and their Frequenters.—The License Inspector has received instructions from the Commissioners to notify the keepers of all licensed houses that they must place over their doors, in a conspicuous place, and in letters not less than half an inch in size, a notice importing that it is a licensed house, and what they are licensed to sell. This is a good plan to distinguish licensed from unlicensed places, and those who have the sight will, of course, comply with pleasure.

The Caledonia Springs Hotel.—All who contemplate rusticating, whether for pleasure or health, at this delightful retreat, will be happy to learn that, after the 1st of July, the hotel will be in the hands of Mr. James Gouin, of the Russell House, in this city. Mr. Gouin's reputation as a host has spread far and wide in Canada, and we are perfectly satisfied that the Caledonia Springs Hotel, under his management, will become a favorite institution as a summer resort, for relaxation, pleasure and health.

Police Court.—Thomas Cote, disorderly conduct on the streets. First offence; dismissed with caution.—Michael T. Burns, charged with breach of the peace at the Rink Theatre, on Thursday evening. It appeared in evidence, that defendant struck the other in self-defence only; discharged.—In the case of John Townsend *vs.* Britton, forfeiting to fulfill the terms of a contract to serve him in the capacity of a theatrical performer, adjourned at the request of Mr. Walker, for the prosecution, till this morning, to enable him to look up cases.—Samuel King was charged with committing a breach of the peace. This was the case which occurred at the Rink Theatre, and the defendant was shewn to have been the aggressor. Fined $5 and costs.

A Nuisance.—Those who sometimes cast an eye from Sussex down George-st., will have observed a huge unsightly pile of stones in front of the officers' quarters. They have been laying there for a long time as if to annoy the officers. No gentleman in civil life would have tolerated the nuisance for half the time that it has been there, and we presume that it is only delicacy towards the citizens that has caused them to endure it. But this is not the worst of it, a large quantity of filth and rubbish has been deposited close by; the exhalations from which must fill their quarters with an intolerable stench, rendering the atmosphere altogether unfit for respiration. The laws of health require that one of the nuisances should be abated, and decency both.

The Grand Concert of Sacred Music.—The programme of the above concert will be seen in another column. It is, without doubt, a very choice and select one, containing selections from very eminent musical authors. Indeed, it surpasses anything heretofore offered in Ottawa. By reference to it, all lovers of music may plainly see the truth of this remark. We notice the names of two gentlemen, whom we have not yet had the pleasure of hearing in Ottawa. As a "tenor solo" singer, Mr. Emmanuel Blain de St. Aubin, stands very high, and the pieces chosen by him are certainly beautiful selections. Mr. Walsh, the bandmaster of the 100th regiment, will give us a clarionet solo, from Muller. This gentleman is a very fine artist; the clarionet solo will be quite new in Ottawa. We are glad to see that Miss Sidney McCarthy will perform. Miss McCarthy is a great favorite in Ottawa, as well as elsewhere, and will be cheerfully welcomed. Her piece is from her old teacher, M. Bassini, and we doubt not will be rendered exactly as the author intended. The band of the 100th regiment will be a great addition, and everything promises a crowded house. The public will not forget the day—Thursday, 6th instant.

Theatrical.—The Skating Rink was not crowded last night, but in a smaller house the audience would have appeared much larger. The "Colleen Bawn" was put on the boards quite as creditably as could be expected from a travelling company. Mr. Harrison, as Miles Na-Copaleen, brought down the house every time he appeared, and has established his character as a good actor in the line in which he has appeared here. Mr. P. A. Anderson, as Danny Mann, did remarkably well throughout. Mrs. Harrison was in excellent voice and spirits, and seemed to understand her character well, and her rendering of Anne Chute was highly creditable to her powers. Miss Bryce, as Mrs. Cregan, did not appear to advantage, until she became impassioned, but then she rose to a level with the best acting of the piece. If she would be careful of her pronunciation, study, and throw herself into her character with spirit, she might become very passable in melo-drama, but quiet parts, without much study, will not suit her temperament. Miss Maggie Henri sustained the character of Sheelah Mann with considerable success. Miss Kate Raymond might have shown more power in Ely O'Connor, for, although it is not a great character, it affords opportunities for good acting; but these things cannot be accomplished without careful study. The play, as a whole, was, under the circumstances, a success, and frequently much applauded.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

To the Ottawa Times.

FROM TORONTO.

Toronto, May 31, 1867.

The school trustees have agreed to give John-st. school to the troops.

The athletic games of the 17th regiment came off this afternoon in presence of a large crowd of spectators.

Two children have been nearly poisoned at Yorkville, by eating belladona by mistake.

Very considerable quantities of lumber are being brought into town by the Northern railway.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 31, 1867.

The Court of Quarter Sessions opens to-morrow; only a few cases on the docket.

Gemmill & Co.'s (merchant tailors) store was robbed last night of about $1000 worth of goods.

Business brisk. Weather very fine and warm.

FROM PLANTAGENET.

Plantagenet, May 31, 1867.

In the case of McMartin, who was killed on Tuesday morning, the jury have returned a verdict that he came to his death by a shot, fired from a gun in the hands of Neilson Monk, but whether fired intentionally or otherwise, there is no evidence enabling them to determine. The principal witness swore that the rifle was not aimed at the deceased, nor raised to Monk's shoulder, but went off while the muzzle was pointed towards the door.

THE MORNING'S DESPATCHES

FROM EUROPE.

Reduction of Bank of England Discount.

London, May 31.—The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England shows that Bullion in that institution has increased £759,000 sterling. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 2½ per cent. This very favorable financial statement has caused increased activity in the money market.

The French Army Reorganization.

Paris, May 30.—The Committee on the Reorganization of the Army agreed to demand of the Government that the effective force of the army be fixed at 800,000 men. The Government consented to the proposition that the annual military contingency shall be voted by the Legislative body. The Minister of War, by order of the Emperor, issued an order reducing from 3000 to 2500 francs the amount to be paid for exemption from military services.

The Proposed Disarmament.

Berlin, May 30.—It is semi officially stated that no proposals for a general disarmament have reached Berlin from England. The North-German *Gazette* draws attention to the reports of continued armaments in France.

Another Liberal Victory in the House of Commons.

London, May 31.—Midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night, another division took place on the Reform Bill. An amendment was proposed by the Liberals requiring that a borough shall have a population of not less than 10,000, in order to be entitled to a seat in the House of Commons. The division resulted in a victory for the Liberal party, who carried their amendment by a majority of 127.

The New German Constitution.

Berlin, May 31—Evening.—In the Prussian Parliament to-day, the Bill adopting the new Constitution of the North German Confederation passed its second reading.

Acquittal of Condon.

Cork, May 31.—The trial of Condon before the special commission has resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner.

The Tornado Case.

Madrid, May 31.—The owners of the steamship *Tornado* have succeeded in obtaining a new trial of their case in the superior court of Spain.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

Newspaper Suppressed.

Mobile, May 31.—Yesterday's edition of the *National Republican* newspaper, published in this city, has been suppressed by order of the Military Commandant of this place.

News by the Deutchland.

New York, May 31.—The steamship *Deutchland* arrived from Southampton, May 21st. Napoleon signed the London treaty on the 18th, the King of Prussia, likewise, on the 17th.

Garibaldi had accepted the honorary Presidency of the British Reform league.

The *Patrie* has reason to believe that Prussian agents have been dispatched to New York to purchase Iron-clads. The *Onondaga* is among the number spoken of.

A Constantinople telegram confirms the statement of Omer Pasha being thrice repulsed in the great attack made on the Cretan Insurgents at Shakia. The Turkish Government are prepared for the promulgation of the following reforms: Reorganisation of the financial system; creation of a new Council of State; Reform of military schools; granting to foreigners the right of land tenure, &c. The Russian Minister received marked honors by the Sultan and the Porte.

The captain and a boat's crew of the English ship *Assam Valley*, who landed on North Andaman Island, were attacked and overpowered by the natives, who are cannibals. It is feared they have been all massacred. The Government have despatched a steamer to rescue the survivors should any remain.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Booth's Diary.

New York, May 31.—The *Herald's* telegram says: The testimony of Gen. Eckerts, formerly Assistant-Secretary-of-War, confirms the statement that Booth's diary is now in the condition it was when first seen by him.

Fatal Locomotive Explosion.

By the explosion of a locomotive last evening, on the Lynchburg and Alexandria Railroad, Mr. Lynch, engineer, and Mr. Rowe, fireman, were killed.

Two Persons Drowned.

St. Paul, May 30.—Geo. Hover and Mrs. Stubbs, from Michigan, were drowned on Monday, while attempting to cross Lake Minnehaha.

New York Money Market.

New York, May 31.—Gold, 137¼.

The *Express'* financial article says money is active and firm at 6 @ 7. Discounts quoted at 7 @ 7½. Foreign exchange in good demand. Railroads steady, and market a fraction better.

A Secret Worth Knowing.—Some horse dealers have discovered that by the use of Dailey's Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine their horses are so much improved in every respect that they will readily sell for from $25 to $60 each more than they would otherwise, and at a cost of not more than $1 each. We consider this a secret worth knowing, and one which all who own horses should not fail to profit by; it is unquestionably the best horse medicine ever sold. 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.

Mr. Baillarge's Treatise on Geometry, &c.—We understand that the Chevalier Tache, the Canadian Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition, has written to Mr. C. Baillarge, the Quebec Superintendent of Works, by request, for several copies of his "New Treatise on Geometry and Trigonometry, &c.," for presentation to *L'Academie Francaise.—Quebec Chronicle.*

SALMON FISHING IN CANADA.

[From the Edinburgh Scotsman May 13.]

Ottawa, April 12, 1867.

Sir,—A Canadian correspondent of the *Scotsman* mentions the capture of twenty salmon in one day, by an angler whose right arm was disabled. Allow me as the crippled fisher, to add a few particulars which may prove interesting to anglers. The scene of said sport was the river St. John, on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, nearly opposite to the west end of Anticosti Island.

I had visited the stream in 1860 and fished there, but it was then almost denuded of salmon—and no wonder, for at a distance of nine leagues from the sea there was a fishing and curing establishment belonging to servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, calculated for the netting and pickling of about 3000 salmon. This pestilent concern had been in operation for fourteen years. The fish were netted in their resting-pools, and meshed in barrier-nets drawn clear across the bright pebbly tributaries into which it was their wont to penetrate in search of spawning-shallows. Fishing was kept up here most relentlessly for two months after it had ceased in the tideway and middle part of the stream. Often the ova-laden salmon, slimy and cadaverous, became unfit for salting, and actually rotted in the pickle vats. More than once, this shameful and putrid waste, washed down the banks by spring and summer rains, infected the stream for miles below. In some of the eddies near by, the mud and clay became quite saturated with the pestiferous stuff. The water of a pretty little stream, that tumbled joyously in its mountain purity down the hill-side close in rear, had been arrested in its course past the fish-house by accumulations of offal, camp-filth, and rotten salmon, and changed to a noisome pond, oozing in fetid sullenness into the main river. One season, the occupants of this odorous locality, when bringing up a barrel of unslacked lime to disinfect the place, wrecked their scow on one of the rapids just above a fork of the river, and the sunken lime keg for two mortal years trickled out death to thousands of salmon-fry growing and feeding along the edge of the rapid, and at the juncture of the two streams.

In my official capacity I peremptorily stopped the piscine murder carried on at these upper stations. Many similar abuses in the middle and lower portion of the river were in the same season remedied. You will readily credit that it was with just pride and peculiar satisfaction that, a few years later, I found those long-suffering pools once more enlivened by innumerable salmon. I again visited the river in 1865, and with my companion, enjoyed a few days of very lively sport. We killed altogether 97 salmon, of the total weight of 1201 lb. The average was over 13 lb. each. Among the number, we had several fish over 20 lbs. They were all in prime condition, and being hooked and played in the rattling rapids among clusters of perilous rocks, they struggled gamely for freedom and life, with an instinctive and quick perception of all the intricacies of their vantage ground truly wonderful. They earned it they did not gain victory. During one forenoon, I killed 20 fish of 171 lb. average weight. When poling a canoe up the river, my right forearm had been sprained, and the arm being quite useless was in a sling. I was obliged to rest the butt of the rod in an improvised socket of caribou leather, a strip of the same skin fastened above the winch-plate and held by the loose end betwixt my teeth served as a fulcrum to the leverage of the rod, and to guide my fish whilst reeling up the line with my left hand. The rod was one of Enright's spliced greenhearts, 16 feet long; a light plaited fine of silk and hair, 100 yards long; gut single, and small (doubled), on a taper casting-line; flies of three different patterns—fiery brown, grey and black with orange body. Sprouston has dressed these patterns for samples of mine. Greenheart is a powerful and elastic timber. If Enright would build his stock piece more in the shape of Martin Kelly's grilse-rod, (a nice tool by the way), and finish the tips with whalebone or split bamboo, I think it would be an improvement; the rod might not deliver so far, but it would handle easier, and be quite as durable. My companion killed 15 the same afternoon. Had I continued fishing, I could have caught thirty more fish, as the weather was favorable; but my arm felt so painful, and as the inflammation was extending to my shoulder, I ceased from fishing. Indeed, that afternoon I might have taken several more but for the mishap of a large fish (I judged some forty pounds weight) having taken me about two miles down the river.

My companion and myself had the same objection to fishing as Mercutio had to fighting "by the book of arithmetic;" so we fished very daintily, and did not try to equal or excell that day's fishing. I really believe that, if so disposed, we could have averaged fifty salmon daily. The pools were full of fish, and the river was in high order. Besides, we had scarce touched the choicest casts in a branch of the main stream hard by, on the bank of which we used to sit for hours watching the gambols of the salmon. Now and again we counted how many per minute appeared above the surface—sometimes thirty.

Being officially connected with the fisheries, I would rather not refer to the controversial part of your correspondent's letter; but if you are not already wearied of my prosy egotisms, please let me contrast the past and present fishing in another of our salmon rivers. The Moisie was for years netted and speared in a merciless fashion. In 1857, I could with difficulty kill twenty salmon there; even in 1859 and 1860, the fishing was dull. Those two years witnessed the first application of our protective system. But in 1862, I took 114 fish, ranging from 8 to 29lbs. Three of us killed altogether 318 salmon, of the aggregate weight of 4,815 lb., the average being 16 lb. each. I fished alone from a birch bark canoe, hooking, playing, gaffing, and landing the whole of my own fish without any assistance. Had help been available to pole the canoe into the rapids and steady her there, and afterwards to guide her down towards the sand bars below, where we used to gaff our captives, my number might have been nearly doubled.

Be assured, sir, that there is no lack of salmon in Canada. The chief drawbacks to fishing for them are in the distance one requires to travel, and the slow or uncertain means of communication. If scattered anglers could join their forces and employ a steam yacht, the pleasure would be no longer marred by loss of time and tiresome discomforts, such as inevitably attend voyaging by sail craft.—I am, &c.,

W. F. Whitcher.

FROM MADOC.

[Correspondence of the Belleville Intelligencer.]

Madoc, May 29, 1867.

Yesterday a Mr. Ira Dowd exhibited a sample of gold, found on lot No. 1, in the 13th concession of Huntingdon, and about two and a half miles from Peterson's mills. He says the discovery was first made on the morning of the 24th, by himself and partners, in the crevices of the quartz rock, about ten feet from the surface. He intends making application to the gold inspector for a free license. The owners seem very hopeful, and judging from the sample of gold shown, they have good reason.

The body of a man was found on Monday afternoon, in the river Moira, about a mile below Peterson's mill, and information conveyed to Mr. Charles Gream, Coroner here. The body was found lying across a log near the shore, the hands fastened together by a leather strap, which had a slip noose at each end, and may possibly have been so used by the party found. The Coroner's Jury who sat on the case yesterday, adjourned until to-day, in order to get further evidence in reference to the identification of the body. From what has already been elicited, the general impression is that it is the body of a man named Green, who has been missing for the last three weeks, and who his relatives say was crazy, and had threatened to put an end to his life.

Dr. Jones who made a *post mortem* examination states that he thinks the same man applied to him three or four weeks ago for strychnine to kill rats, having no strychnine he gave him arsenic. From the appearance of the body he was about 50 years of age, he wore a plaid vest and pants, with a light summer coat, nothing of any kind was found in his pockets that would lead to his identification. In a case of suicide—it has been a very deliberate one—as shown by the manner in which the strap was fastened on his hands—if a murder it is a horrible one. The investigation at the Coroner's jury to-day will probably throw more light on the matter.

We have a new stage line from the village to Allan's settlement, and from the number of persons mining in that neighborhood, it will no doubt be found a great convenience. The stage is owned by Mr. Robt. McKnight. The finding of gold by Mr. Morrice, on lot 16, in the 11th con., has excited considerable interest in that direction, and Mr. Francis Martin, the owner of the lot, has since sold a quarter of an acre for $200, and has been offered $2,000 for the balance of the farm, 70 acres not leased to the Black Creek Mining Company.

Rain as usual, and a general feeling of despondency on the part of the farmer, fears being entertained that they will not be able to get in their seed.

Granite.

MURDERS, SUICIDES, &c., IN ENGLAND.

The London *Daily News* of the 13th instant relates the following:

"On Saturday evening considerable excitement was occasioned at Deptford, in consequence of a rumor that a child had been murdered by its mother, and which, unfortunately, turned out to be too true. Residing at 430, New Crossroad, was a family in well-to-do circumstances, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Bell, a daughter, about twenty years, and a son, aged nine and a half years. There had been other children of the family, who have died off, and their deaths appear to have had a great effect on the mind of the mother, who has for some time past been observed to be in a desponding state. On Saturday she was noticed looking about the house, and was heard to say, "I cannot find a knife sharp enough," but unfortunately no notice was taken of this observation. Later in the day she went into the kitchen, where the little boy was alone, and taking hold of him she cut his throat in a frightful manner, the head being nearly severed. In the house was found a common table knife, with which the deed was committed. Dr. Downing, the police divisional surgeon, and other medical gentlemen were quickly on the spot, but their aid was of no avail. The wretched murderess was at once taken into custody."

The Liverpool *Post* of the 15th, gives an account of a shocking suicide:

"A man named George Gilberthorpe, aged 67, and until lately a porter on the Midland Railway, committed suicide under the following melancholy circumstances: The deceased man's present and second wife was considerably younger than he, and on Wednesday week she turned him out of the house, stripping it of its contents, and then going away. He wandered about the streets until one o'clock in the morning, and then went to the Superintendent of Police to apply for a ticket for the Union, which he was refused on the ground that it was too late, the vagrant ward being closed at nine. On Thursday morning a person whilst passing the deceased man's house observed a hand partly clenched and unnaturally immoveable, behind the blind and the glass of the back window. He went to the police, saying he thought it was a "dead man's hand," and they accompanied him to the spot. The doors were all fast, and access was gained by means of a window. On proceeding to the room before spoken of, they discovered Gilberthorpe hanging by the neck on a rope fastened to a nail about 6 feet from the floor. He was quite dead, and the rope being very thin, had cut half an inch into the flesh of his neck. In his pocket was found a letter, in which he desires his son Henry to receive his funeral money (the deceased having belonged to a benefit society), and, with the exception of a few shillings which he owed, to keep the remainder himself. He complained of the ingratitude, and abuse he had received from his son William and his wife, and all the rest of his children, and of the contempt and pride of his own wife and sons, who had ordered him away from the house to seek lodgings elsewhere, which was more than he could bear, and which had driven him to the rash act which he had committed. The deceased had no money whatever upon him, and there was neither food nor furniture in the house."

RENEWAL OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, May 9th, says: There is no doubt that cattle plague has again made its appearance in London. It was stated in the House of Commons on Monday that cows had recently died of the disease at Limehouse, and that thirty-nine had been killed. On Thursday last a fresh case appeared in the shed of Mr. Rance at Islington. The cows attacked were, with one exception, English cows, and the last purchase of new stock was four weeks prior to the outbreak, when two English cows which were purchased outside the market, were brought in. The first two cows seized on Thursday, stood together in a stall at the end of the shed, on the side of the ventilating openings into the street. On Friday two more, standing on opposite sides were attacked. On Saturday two more, one on each side; and on this day and Sunday the whole six were slaughtered. On Tuesday a seventh cow was found to be ill, and then this and ten more in which there were no healthy were slaughtered. Two were left which had the disease in 1865 and recovered. They remain still perfectly well. Of the two cows brought in four weeks previously, one was attacked on the second day of the outbreak; the other was healthy when slaughtered. It appears that the owner of the cows is convinced that the outbreak originated in some way from communication with the beasts passing to the market, and the origin on the side next the ventilating openings gives some color to this opinion. He is strengthened in it by the fact that on several occasions he has had lung disease and foot and mouth disease in his shed, when all his neighbours away from the cattle route have been free. Still, we lay little stress upon the particular medium of communication supposed, inasmuch as cattle on both sides of the shed were attacked so nearly together that they could not very well be supposed to have taken the disease from one another. It is just as likely that the manure from diseased beasts travelling along the road was brought in upon the boots of the men, or that in some similar manner the virus got access to the interior, and affected all the first six attacked about the same time. We see that it was stated in the House by Lord R. Montagu that the outbreak had been traced to a cargo of white cattle from Austria, but no further particulars have transpired. The owner of the cows in the New North-road lost his stock from cattle plague in 1865. Another point of some interest has been observed here. Mr. Rance had last week four calves in a shed, at a little distance away from the road. They had not much apparently amiss with them on Sunday last, but the men from the diseased shed had frequently been in and out. On Monday three of the calves were taken ill with cattle plague. The remaining calf is still quite well, although standing in the same place. We are informed that this calf was born of a cow which had cattle plague when five months gone in pregnancy, but which did not miscarry. This is the second time the young beast has been exposed to contagion with immunity. Shortly after its birth it was placed with seven Dutch cows, who were attacked with the cattle plague, and sucked them, but did not catch it; and now it has escaped again.

The Lumber Trade.—We cannot deny that we are suffering severely in our lumber regions for the want of a market for our coarse lumber. The Americans, on account of their troubles have not made any purchases in the Province the past year, and being unable to compete with the North of Europe we can't ship it to England; but serious as this matter is, it is gratifying to know that the Canadian Pain Destroyer is a great favorite among our lumbermen, for curing coughs, sudden colds, cramps in the stomach, burns, bruises frostbites, chilblains, &c., and they do not depend upon a foreign market for it. It is sold by all medicine dealers at 25cts. per bottle.

Health is Strength.—To prevent or conquer disease is one of the grandest attainments ever aimed at by man; and Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers will as sure cure coughs, colds, tickling in the throat and pulmonary complaints, as war and pestilence will destroy. Severe colds if not attended to sooner or later lead to incurable consumption, and the strength of the strongest soon falls if neglected. The readiest and best means known for the cure of these complaints is Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, which have been thoroughly tried for the last twenty years, and have never been known to fail. Singers and public speakers will also derive great benefit from the use of them. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25cts. per box.

THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

[From the Hamilton Times.]

We fail to discover that Mr. McGee utters a single syllable in favor of a standing army, in the common acceptation of the term. If a thoroughly armed, well drilled, and completely equipped militia force constitutes a standing army, then, of course, Mr. McGee does advocate a standing army; and in that sense we have warmly advocated the same thing ever since the *Trent* affair occurred, and, indeed, before that event. If the people of Canada were Quakers, if they were non-resistants and non-combatants—if they conscientiously believed it to be a crime against God to defend their hearths and homes, and their country against those who would desecrate one and despoil them of the other, then they would be perfectly justified in neglecting, and not only in neglecting but in abstaining from all preparations for the defence of the country—from all military organization of any kind whatever. If Canadians are anxious to become slaves; if they are willing to be annexed to the United States without striking a single blow for their independence—for the preservation of their national autonomy; if they are supinely indifferent to all that men usually value most—if they are disposed to submit to be plundered by any band of marauding villians that may cross the lines from the United States, and make no effort to punish the robbers, then it would be an act of folly to provide either a standing army or a volunteer force, to enact a militia law, or even to establish a police force. The records of the past, however, establish the fact that Canadians will fight, when resistance to an invading force is demanded, and fight, too