NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Anniversary Services—Wesleyan Missions.
St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.
Furnished Rooms to Let—Mrs. Titus.
I. P. B. S.—Thomas Sproule.

The Ottawa Times

County Official Paper.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1868.

THE Hon. JAMES COCKBURN, Speaker of the House of Commons, arrived yesterday.

THE Privy Council sat yesterday afternoon as usual. During the session we presume the hour of meeting of the Council will be changed to 1 o'clock, p.m.

PARLIAMENT re-assembles to-day at three o'clock. Judging from present appearances there will be but a slim attendance of members, though the morning train may bring in a considerable number.

WE understand that Mr. SANDFORD FLEMING has received instructions to make further surveys of some portions of one or more of the projected routes of the Intercolonial Railway, and to report to the Government with all possible despatch.

AMONG the arrivals, in addition to those previously mentioned, of members of Parliament, we have to record the following: Hon. C. R. BELL and Hon. JOHN HOLMES, Senators, Nova Scotia; Hon. Mr. HAZEN, Senator, New Brunswick; Hon. S. MILLS, Senator, Ontario; Hon. Mr. BOURINOT, Senator, Nova Scotia; and Messrs. MAGILL, SHANLY, F. JONES, LAWSON, D. A. MACDONALD, CHAMBERLAIN, J. S. ROSS, and others, members of the House of Commons.

THE following from the Halifax *Chronicle* of the 28th ult., is the first *official* recognition that has come under our notice of Mr. HOWE's appointment on the repeal delegation to England. The story of his having accepted an engagement on one of the London papers, not very probable before, may now be dismissed as a hoax:

"We are informed that the Hon. Messrs. Annand and Troop, and H. W. Smith, Esq., will take passage in the mail steamer to-day for England, as the delegates, with Mr. Howe, from Nova Scotia to the Imperial Government and Parliament, on the subject of a Repeal of the Confederation Act, as far as it affects Nova Scotia."

WE publish this morning a letter from PETER JACK, Esq., Cashier of the People's Bank of Halifax, on the important subject of the currency, which appeared in the Halifax *Chronicle* of the 6th inst. Mr. JACK's views are entirely in accordance with those we have frequently urged through the columns of the TIMES, and which we believe are generally approved by all who have given the subject the attention which it deserves. We hope that in this particular the Dominion will conform to the standard which bids fair soon to become almost universal. The letter referred to sets forth clearly the advantages to be gained by adopting the Nova Scotia standard, and abandoning the American, which from appearances is not unlikely to be abandoned at some not distant day even by the United States.

WE have seen the Provincial Legislatures of Quebec and Ontario complete their first sessions and handsomely sustain their Governments throughout. The Legislature of New Brunswick is now in session, and the Opposition there thought proper to try its strength with the occupants of the Ministerial benches by a vote on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, with what result our readers will see by telegram elsewhere published. It is gratifying to find that New Brunswick may be added to the list of Provinces which have endorsed the first Local Ministerial arrangements made under Confederation. There was at the beginning a natural anxiety among the friends of Confederation that the Local Legislatures should at least get a fair and harmonious start, without the excitement usually attendant on Ministerial crises, or changes of Government, and in three out of the four Provinces this has been the case, while with respect to the other, the result of the elections made it manifest, without waiting for the meeting of the Legislature, that the *personnel* of the Government had to be changed. As time wears on the Local Governments, getting settled in their own grooves, will cease to have more than a Local or Provincial interest; but at present the public sentiment of the Dominion is keenly alive to every movement in the local bodies, that may imply even indirectly a spirit of opposition to the Union, and as the first Local Government constituted in New Brunswick, like those in Ontario and Quebec, was constituted "in harmony" with the Dominion Government, it is equally satisfactory to see that it, too, has been endorsed by the people's representatives. We have had, fortunately, but one example of the want of "harmony" which certain Western Clear Grits thought essential to the success of Confederation, and it has been the cause of few pleasurable feelings to the friends of Union.

ONE of the Union journals of Nova Scotia calls attention to the significant fact that while in three Provinces out of the four financial statements have been submitted to the respective Legislatures, and in each case have proved eminently satisfactory, showing very respectable balances to Provincial account, the Legislature of Nova Scotia has sat for several weeks without passing a single Act, without having an opportunity of considering the financial affairs of the Province, and without any precise information regarding their actual condition. It is just barely possible that the Cabinet may not have had the opportunity of laying this statement before the Legislature, but there is wide room for the suspicion that it has been delayed of set purpose to keep the people in ignorance of the actual state of the Provincial finances, and to leave the assertion put in the opening Speech, that they were in an unsatisfactory condition, to work all the mischief it possibly can.

This, with many other circumstances of like significance, shows that the Provincial Government is thoroughly determined to throw every possible difficulty in the way of carrying out the new Constitution. It is in keeping with the policy suggested by the leaders of the Local Government, that the members of the Dominion Parliament should deliberately abandon the duty which they had undertaken to the polls, and indicates beyond a doubt that any hope of a "fair trial" for the Union Act at the hands of such a party would be utterly delusive. If in spite of these adverse influences, it can be shewn, as we have every reason to believe that in the course of time it will, that Nova Scotia has not only not suffered, but actually gained substantially by the Union, then the policy of the Union party in that Province will have received such a vindication, as will commend it to the approval of the sober second thought of the people, and destroy the influence of the partizans of repeal. In the meantime, so long as the Government withholds a statement of the finances of the Province, the people throughout the Dominion will not readily believe that the assertion put into the Speech was justified by facts.

SINCE the authorities have been good enough to check the circulation of Fenian newspapers to save our loyalty from taint, and New York "Sensationals" to preserve our morals from pollution, we think the next step in the censorship of the press ought to be the suppression of dirty jokes, in the *Citizen*, to relieve our contemporary's readers from disgust.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

Special to THE TIMES.

FREDERICTON, N.B., March 11, 1868.

The Government was sustained on the test vote on the amendment to the motion for going into Committee of Supply, by a majority of twenty, the vote being twenty-nine to nine.

THE WARDENSHIP OF PONTIAC.

Special to THE TIMES.

PORTAGE DU FORT, March 11, 1868.

At a meeting of the County Council of the County of Pontiac, held to-day, at Havelock, William O'Meara, Esq., was again re-elected Warden by acclamation.

GOLD MINING INTELLIGENCE.

FRASER MINE.

The Madoc *Mercury* of Feb. 29th, says:

"We are informed that some rich gold bearing quartz was taken out of Mr. Keefer's shaft on lot 25 in the 4th con. of Madoc, on the morning of Friday, the 28th inst."

And in the same paper under date 7th March, we find the following:

"Mr. Keefer, of Ottawa, on his way through Madoc on Saturday last, exhibited to us the specimens of gold we alluded to last week from his shafts on the West half of lot 25 in the 4th concession of Madoc. One of these shafts is about 23 feet deep, and the other is now about ten feet down. Two pounds from each shaft have been crushed and washed, the yield being in each case a very fair show of visible gold, worth, at a rough estimate, $75 to the ton."

Mr. Keefer had four working assays made averaging eighty-five dollars per ton; by fire assays much more gold can be taken out of the rock. In the second shaft, the assays were made from rock within two feet of the surface. Some gentlemen from Toronto, Toledo and other places took specimens of the quartz with them, and a large quantity of it was left at the Golden Hotel, Eldorado, to allow any person to test who thought proper. Although everything is being done to perfect the machinery in Eldorado, it will require another process to separate the gold from the pyrites. The mills now in operation are merely for the purpose of testing rock from the different shafts to ascertain whether they contain gold or not. It is the intention of the owners of the different mines to erect crushing mills for themselves, and after adding all the modern improvements, and saving as much of the gold as they can, the tailings and sulphurets will be carefully saved, and after being exposed to the air, will be submitted to another process by which it is expected more gold will be obtained than at first extracted. The sulphurets in Madoc are gold bearing, and to give some idea of the value of sulphurets when properly worked, we give the following from a California paper, which we find in the Belleville *Intelligencer* of the 22nd ult.:

"Gold—The Amador (California) *Ledger* of the 4th ult., publishes the following: John Agrell, Superintendant of the Chlorination Works of Goudy and Bigelow in this place, has finished the working of a lot of sulphurets taken from the Keystone Mine at Amador City, and the yield is truly astonishing, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the owners of that mine. The quantity of sulphurets worked was sixteen tons, which produced two hundred and thirty-one ounces of gold, fineness 971, value $4,639, average per ton $289.94. This is certainly encouraging to quartz miners, and should induce them to save every pound of the sulphurets."

COUNTY COURT COUNTY OF CARLETON—SECOND DAY.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday:—

Featherston *vs.* Little—John J. Gemmell or pltf., R. Lees, Counsel; El. P. Remon for defn., R. Lyon, Counsel. This was an action brought to recover the amount of an account alleged to be due by the defendant of about £42. Verdict for plaintiff for £15 10s. 4d.

Robitaille *vs.* Ross—George Taillon for pltf., Wm. Musgrove, Counsel; Albert Parsons for defn., W. A. Ross, Counsel. This action was brought to compel the defendant to return a patent lever gold watch, which from the evidence it would appear that the defendant had loaned $20 to Mr. Edward Sait and took the gold watch in pledge. Mr. Sait and Mr. Robitaille demanded the watch through their attorney, Mr. Taillon, but Mr. Ross, the defendant, either had not the watch, or if he had, he refused to give it up, hence the action. The evidence as to the value of the watch varied very much. One witness swore that it was worth $80, another swore that it was worth but $30, but that the plaintiff had told him that he (the plaintiff) had paid $88 for it; a third witness proved that the watch was not worth quite $30, but thought it was worth from $25 to $30. The Counsel for both plaintiff and defendant used their utmost zeal and energy on behalf of their respective clients. After the judge charged the jury they retired and in about an hour returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff, and the jury found the value of the watch to be $30.

St. Jacques *vs.* Guerard—John James Gemmell for pltf.; Alex. Ross for deft. Referred by consent to P. J. Buckley, Esq.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—SECOND DAY.

The Queen *vs.* Martin Stanton. This was a case in which the prisoner was charged with having committed malicious injury to property in the Township of Fitzroy, by cutting and maiming five head of cattle. The Grand Jury returned "no bill." Mr. Buckley for the defence; Mr. Lees for the Crown.

The Grand Jury then visited the jail, and returned with the following presentment:

Your Grand Jurors congratulate with you on the moral state of the county, there having been but one case brought before them. Your Grand Jurors have examined the jail and found everything in a very satisfactory condition, as far as the governor is concerned, and they believe him to be a person who feels a great interest in the discharge of his duties. We found the prisoners in a good state of health, but those engaged at hard labor complain that their allowance of food is not sufficient to sustain them. Your Jurors would therefore suggest that the matter be taken into consideration. Your Jurors were sorry to find that the clergy took so small an interest in the spiritual welfare of the prisoners, and were it not for the kindness of William Clegg, Esq., their spiritual welfare would be altogether neglected. Your Jurors would also recommend that a building be erected for the heating furnace outside of the jail, as they understand that a serious accident was near occurring a few days ago, in consequence of an incompetent person being employed to superintend it, and they would recommend that a competent person be kept for that purpose.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD SYMMES,
Foreman.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institute was held last evening in the Reading Room, for the purpose of electing office-bearers for the year. The chair was taken at half-past eight o'clock, Mr. Mayor Friel having previously declined to be put in nomination. The following officers were elected:—

Wm. White, P.S., President.
A. Woodburn, 1st Vice-President.
E. P. Remon, 2nd Vice-President.
Jas. Cunningham, Treasurer.
Geo. Kennedy, Recording Secretary.
D. Matheson, Corresponding Secretary.
J. Thorburn, Honorary Librarian.

Moved by Mr. Thorburn, seconded by Mr. G. Hay, that whereas His Worship the Mayor, H. J. Friel, Esq., has felt it his duty to decline nomination as President of this Institute for the ensuing year; therefore, resolved that the thanks of the members of the Ottawa Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum are due, and they are hereby tendered to him, for his long and useful services as President of said Institute.—Carried.

Mr. Friel replied, returning thanks, and expressing a desire to aid in promoting the interests of the society in every way in his power, and the meeting was declared adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS.

PENNY READINGS.—The usual weekly readings will be held in Webster's Hall at half-past seven o'clock.

POLICE COURT.—Ed. Huston, John Peters and Michael Kennedy, were charged with being drunk and disorderly on the public streets. The two former were fined $2 each and costs, and the latter was discharged.

A FAR-ITE.—If the writer in the *Citizen*, who became pathetic the other day over "a dead dog" and "a dead pig," would take a walk along the south side of Rideau-st., towards Sandy Hill, he would have the opportunity of "viewing the body" of a dead cat, in an advanced stage of decomposition.

YOUNG AND RADFORD have the largest, best and cheapest stock of watches to be found in Ottawa. They have also on hand a very choice and varied assortment of Electro-plated ware, and Fancy Goods. They do all kinds of repairing and jewellery jobbing in first-class style. 656-y.

CHARITABLE UNION CONCERT.—The joint committee appointed to carry out the charitable concert at the Theatre on the 17th inst., have succeeded in securing the assistance of the best musical talent in the city. It is also expected that the late Miss Sydney McCarthy, now Mrs. Harrison, will be present on the occasion.

STREET RAILWAY.—In response to a requisition to the Mayor to call a public meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of the Street Railroad, His Worship has issued a proclamation for a public meeting, to be held at the City Hall on Monday next, the 16th inst. at three o'clock, p. m.

THE NEW CENTRAL SCHOOL WEST.—The Board of School Trustees meet this evening, for the purpose of selecting a design for this new school house. It is earnestly to be hoped that no influences will be allowed to interfere with a desire to secure the best plan before them. It is a very important matter, and the eye of the public will be on the trustees in this work.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE, March 11.—C. Gates and Lady, Boston; A. Muirhead, Montreal; John J. Harries, Kingston; John Selleck, Kemptville; W. D. Waddell, Buckingham; C. Dodman, Toronto; P. Lawson, M.P., Port Dover; J. W. McEdward, Lancaster; Mrs. Smith, Kemptville; Hon. Mr. Hazen, New Brunswick; Mrs. Perkins and son, Kemptville; F. P. French, Eganville.

A GRAND CONCERT ON THE TAPIS.—We understand that several of the societies in the city, desirous of testifying their appreciation of the gratuitous services in conducting concerts of Mr. Fripp, in the interests of those societies on many occasions, have resolved on uniting to get up a grand concert as a testimonial to that gentleman. This is courteous, grateful, and just as it should be; and being so we wish it every success.

WEATHER TABLE.—Noted by Wm. Hearn Optician and Druggist, Market Drug Store, York-st.

OTTAWA, March 11, 1868.

Greatest degree of cold registered during the previous night, 12 above zero.

8 a.m., 12 above zero.
1 p.m., 30 " "
6 p.m., 25 " "

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE YESTERDAY.—D. Shannon, J. J. Arnton, Hugh Mackay, Montreal; A. Whitney, Prescott; W. Murdoch, Madoc; Samuel Hazlewood, Brockville; W. Gibson, Montreal; Hon. S. Mills, Hamilton; F. X. Cimon, Maltaise; Hon. J. R. Benson, St. Catherines; L. Graham, jr., Montreal; J. Langlois, Quebec; D. Whitman, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Poitras, Quebec; S. Chamberlain, Durham; W. Shanly, Montreal; Hon. John Locke, Halifax, N. S.

ARREST FOR STEALING.—A woman named Ryan, residing on the flats, was arrested yesterday afternoon, at her house, on a charge of stealing a quantity of goods from Messrs. Magee & Russell's store, where she had been engaged scrubbing. The prisoner is the wife of Anthony Ryan, formerly a schoolmaster here and in Nepean, and who for the last eight years has been in the lunatic asylum at Toronto. She has never been known to be guilty of stealing before, but has labored hard to support a large family of nine children, who are now left without any means of living. She will appear this morning before the Police Magistrate.

ROBBERY AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—On Tuesday night, or early on Wednesday morning, some evil disposed parties broke into the Rideau Engine House, and took away the brakes and straps. In order to prevent the bell from giving the alarm while they were engaged in the work of demolition, the tongue of the bell was tied with a handkerchief. One of the air vessels was unscrewed and taken off, and left by the side of the engine, the pump rod and suction were taken out, and the manner in which everything was done, showed that the perpetrators of the mischief understood their work, and before long will probably be rewarded for their skill.

GROSS IMPROPRIETY.—After all the remonstrances of the Board of Health, of private individuals, as well as those of the press, there are yet to be found persons who do not scruple to outrage public decency, and endanger the public health in the most shameful manner. At the side of the road and over the new embankment near the Rideau Bridge, we have observed a quantity of night soil thrown, a portion of it being left on the street. We have more than once before had occasion to complain of similar nuisances in other parts of the city. We believe also that Mr. Perry, the City Engineer, has propounded a plan for ensuring the proper disposal of such matter, whereby it might be made a source of revenue to the city. And we have shewn the practicability of deodorizing it, and making it a merchantable commodity for agricultural purposes, as it is in Europe and parts of the United States; and which would render long sea voyages for guano unnecessary.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.—We beg to refer our readers to the advertisement in another column of the Missionary Service and other meetings, to be held in the Wesleyan Church, Metcalfe-st., on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week. This is a sort of annual jubilee with the Wesleyans of Ottawa, and we believe they make great efforts to render the gatherings in the highest degree profitable and interesting. The Rev. Messrs. Howard and Stephenson will preach on Sunday, and both are held to be among the greatest pulpit orators in the country. We need hardly do more than mention the name of the latter gentleman, to call up associations in the minds of a considerable number of our readers, which will ensure their attendance on every occasion upon which he may be a speaker. On Monday the regular Anniversary Meeting of the Missionary Society will be held, when again the two reverend gentlemen named, together with other ministers and laymen, will address the assemblage. Then on Tuesday, Mr. Stephenson will favor us with a lecture, which is said to be a magnificent repertory of eloquent thought. Finally, on Wednesday, the meeting specially devoted to enjoyment, will come off. The ladies will give a soiree, when, of course, good things will grace the tables, good music cultivate the spirits, good speeches improve the understanding, and pleasant company enhance the general effect. We heartily wish our friends a right royal, good, happy, and successful time, and unless we very much mistake, we "shall be there to see."

THE following "hit"—well earned by the aspiring genius who is "taken off"—we clip from the St. John *Telegraph* of the 5th inst.:—

HARTLEY!

MR. EDITOR,—Who is Hartley? The papers say "Hartley" is about to reduce the property qualification of candidates for the Assembly;—and Hartley is to build the Intercolonial Railway by a line different from the Northern Central or the Major Robinson line—and Hartley is going to impose Direct Taxation for the support of Free Schools—and *again* Hartley is to build the Intercolonial by the Keswick Valley, and pay large damages from Madawaska to Apohaqui—and Hartley is to abolish the County Courts—and abolish (not *reduce*, this time,) the property qualification of Candidates for the Assembly—and—

Now, Mr. Editor, I wish to know who the deuce is "Hartley?" I would like to know this man—I would, I assure you. I would be pleased to have him for an ally and a friend. I tender "Hartley" my most respectful homage. Pray, Mr. Editor, enlighten

AN ANXIOUS ENQUIRER.

In reply to many correspondents who have addressed us on this all important subject, we remark that the name of Hartley will probably pass down to posterity covered with glory and odorous of Legislative enactments—unless excessive labor during the Session, prematurely nips a vaulting ambition and lays its proud possessor low. What Hartley is capable of doing we do not know. As to the sum total of what Hartley would like to accomplish in his life time we know but little. But what Hartley has already undertaken, legislatively, we know pretty clearly—our correspondent's synopsis of attempts is near the mark.

Hartley, as our readers must be aware by this time, is about the greatest person that Carleton County ever sent to represent its interests in our Legislative Halls. Connell is nowhere. Lindsay is overshadowed. As for "River" statesmen, the name of Fisher is forgotten. Perley, Dow, Baveridge, Glasier, Ferris, Babbit, Butler, Thompson, Beckwith, Pickard, and the rest, hailing from the River Counties, are never mentioned. The "River" answers to but one name—the "River" has but one champion—that name, that person is—Hartley!

Having thus described Hartley, and foreshadowed him as "*the* coming man" among all "the coming men" who have been so long time coming—we trust we may no longer be pestered by the receipt of correspondence by the bushel, all demanding to know, "*Who is Hartley?*"

When the North Shore has produced a Hartley—when St. John presents the people with a Hartley, the functions of a Local Legislature may be abolished, and these three Hartley's may safely be left to manage our Provincial affairs in such manner as may best please their three sweet wills.—Next to Mr. Seward who, as the Americans say, has bought an iceberg and an earthquake and is in treaty for a volcano. Hartley is probably the most enterprising, far-seeing, over-reaching, deep, consumate, clever fellow on this Continent. The probability, therefore, of three Hartleys existing at the same time, or even within the same century, is exceedingly remote. On this the people of New Brunswick are to be congratulated, for one Hartley is about as much as we can very well bear at once. Two Hartleys might shake our Constitution to its foundations, while the weight of three Hartleys would probably knock it into small sized annihilation. Our Constitution is not proof against such "gigantick intellecks."

London Money Market.

LONDON, March 11—12 p.m.—Consols 93¾ @ 93¾.
Bonds 71¾ @ 71¾ and quiet.
Erie 49¼.
Illinois Central 89¼.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—12 p. m.—Cotton firmer and less active, prices unchanged. Sales, 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs generally quiet. Corn declined to 42s. 9d. Beef firmer at 116s. Lard dull at 57s. Tallow firmer 44s.

Antwerp Market.

ANTWERP, March 11—12 p. m.—Petroleum dull and unchanged.

COTTON NO LONGER KING.—Cotton goods are now nearly as cheap as before the American war. Garland, Mutchmor & Co. have lately received a few bales of gray and white cottons, shirtings and prints, purchased since the great fall in prices. Parties requiring any description of dry goods would do well to see their stock before purchasing. 582y

VERY SENSIBLE.—Horse dealers who are supposed to know what affects their interest, purchase "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and condition medicine" by the dozen and feed it to their horses for the purpose of improving their condition, which it always does—others should profit by their example. 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.

YOUNG AND RADFORD'S stock of watches clocks, jewellery, fancy goods and electro plated ware are worthy of inspection. All goods will be sold cheap. Give them a call. Remember the place, 30 Sparks-st. 597a

BRYAN'S WAFERS, (the great public remedy,) have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a sure, harmless and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affections. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

AMERICAN NEWS.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

The Threatened Fenian Invasion of Victoria, V. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Advices from Victoria of March 7th state that the excitement continues. A gunboat had been stationed in Esquimalt harbor, and a large body of marines placed on board. The powder magazine opposite the city, and the different engine houses were strongly guarded. The volunteers had received orders to hold themselves in readiness, in case their services should be required. Every precaution had been taken to secure the safety of the city. The nature of the startling information received is only known to the authorities, but the general impression prevails that they have been badly hoaxed.

Two Soldiers Killed by Illicit Distillers.

NASHVILLE, March 10.—Two United States soldiers were killed yesterday in an encounter with illicit distillers in Clayborne County, East Tennessee.

Arrived.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The steamer *Rising Star*, with California passengers, arrived this morning. The steamer *Fulton*, of the opposition California line, has also arrived.

Fire.

CHICAGO, March 10.—A fire at Waterloo city last night destroyed the drug establishment of Darby, Letcher & Co., and several adjoining buildings. Loss about $20,000.

The Impeachment Case.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The *Tribune's* special says the Board of Managers of the Impeachment case will file their replication to the President's return to the summons on Monday, and ask that the trial proceed at once. Should the President's counsel ask for a longer delay, the Managers on the part of the House will resist it, and will be prepared to argue the question before the Senate. One of the Managers expressed the opinion to-night that the trial could not consume more than 2 weeks. The President has a plan of his own for doing the business of the War Department through Gen. Thomas. Representative Bothwell has prepared a Bill which he will present in a few days providing that all communications of an official character between the President and Gen. Grant shall pass through the War Department. Secretary Seward was in consultation with the Foreign Affairs Committee urging immediate action on Mr. Bancroft's treaty relative to the rights of American citizens in foreign countries. He informed the committee that it was of the utmost importance that speedy action should be taken, as it would aid the Government in bringing about the negotiation of other treaties under consideration. The members of the committee assured him that action should be taken at an early day. It is given out to-night that Hancock is to be relieved in a few days, and transferred to the new division of Washington, which was created a few weeks ago. It is hinted the President will insist upon his right as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States to issue orders to him direct, instead of sending them through Grant.

The Freshet at Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 11.—The damage by the freshet here is greater than it was at first thought to be. Many buildings were flooded. The amount of loss cannot yet be estimated, but it will be large. Shipping lying in winter quarters is uninjured. Trains on all railroads centering here are running regularly.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

From Buenos Ayres—The Cholera still Rages—7,000 Carried off in Cordova.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Panama advices state that the cholera continues to make terrible ravages in the Argentine Confederation. The inhabitants of Buenos Ayres denounce the cowardice of the physicians, and continue to fly to the country. In Cordova there had been 7,000 victims.

Rosario was bombarded on the 9th of Jan., by the steamer *National* without notice. The foreign consuls protested against the act.

Gen. Bulta will be the presidential candidate of Peru. Another revolution is on the tapis.

Yellow fever was at Lima.

An Ice Gorge.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, March 11.—The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad bridge here, was so badly damaged by ice that trains will not be able to cross for some time.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., March 11.—Two-thirds of the city is flooded by an ice gorge below. The arsenal bridge was carried away and much other damage done.

Robbery.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—The residence of Dr. James Richardson, three miles from here, was entered this morning and robbed of $5,500 in 5-20 bonds, and $300 worth of silver plate. The robbers escaped.

Election Returns.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—Corrected returns from 181 towns give Harrison 34,883; Sinclair, 31,716; Scattering, 19. Harrison's majority thus far, 3,068. Several counties stand politically the same as last year.

THE CURRENCY OF THE DOMINION.

The following letter on the Currency question is from the pen of Peter Jack, Esq., Cashier of the People's Bank of Halifax:

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,—In a former letter on the Currency, I stated that at the recent monetary convention in Paris it had been decided to recommend the five-franc piece as the basis of a universal gold coinage, and gave this as a reason why the currency of Nova Scotia, the unit of which is almost identical with that coin, should be adopted for the Dominion. I now propose still further to illustrate the subject.

On the 23rd December, 1865, a convention was concluded between France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, embracing a population of 68 millions, whereby the weight, diameter, fineness and value of their coins, both gold and silver, were defined and described, each country retaining its own peculiar emblems, and in some cases the name of its coins. The object was to establish unity of coinage in essentials, and thus extend the circulation of their coins over the whole territory of the four States, and enable travellers to pay their way without risk or trouble from variation in exchangeable value. By this convention the double standard of gold and silver was recognized and continued, although considerable embarrassment results from it in consequence of the more rapid production of gold than of silver. Instead of retaining the franc as the standard coin they adopted the five-franc piece, starting from it upwards in gold, and downwards in a depreciated silver currency on a decimal system. Thus through a large and influential part of Europe has been established a uniform monetary system. Since then the Pontifical States and Greece have given in their adhesion to its essential parts.

In June last during the International Exhibition, a conference was held in Paris to consider the possibility and advisability of still further extending the above plan. Nearly all the European nations and the United States were represented by delegates, while the representatives of other nations in the Exhibition manifested a lively interest in the discussions which took place. On one point the delegates were unanimous, namely, that the standard should be exclusively of gold; but in regard to the unit of value there was great diversity of opinion. The question was at last decided by a vote, when it was found that there was thirteen in favor of the five-franc piece, and two (Great Britain and Sweden) in favor of a unit of ten francs, or eights shillings sterling. The following are the general features of the plan adopted, as stated by Mr. Ruggles, the representative of the United States, in an elaborate and interesting Report recently presented to Congress by Secretary McCulloch:

1st. A simple standard, exclusively of gold.
2nd. Coins of equal weight and diameter.
3rd. Of equal quality, nine-tenths fine.
4th. The weight of the present five-franc gold piece to be the unit, with its multiples—and
5th. The coins of each nation to continue to bear the names and emblems preferred by each, but to be legal tenders, public and private, in all.

Since the adjournment of the Conference, a treaty has been entered into between France and Austria, providing for the issue of a gold coin of 25 francs for their international use, by which the 10 florins of Austria are made equal in weight and value to the 25 francs of France, the coin of each nation to be stamped with its own emblems, thus extending the range of the new coin of 25 francs.

The French Emperor in order to facilitate the adoption of the plan proposed by the Conference, has caused twenty-five franc gold coins to be struck, representing the British Sovereign and the American Eagle. The former has been forwarded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for his approval before being put into circulation. To make these coins of the same value as the 25 franc gold piece, the half-eagle would require to be reduced in value 17¼ cents, and the sovereign only 4 cents. As already stated, the dollar of Nova Scotia is almost identical with the five-franc gold coin, being only four-fifths of a cent more valuable, so that whenever Great Britain gives in her adhesion to this plan of monetary unification, Nova Scotia is prepared to advance with her, with the least possible derangement in her money of account and the coins at present in use.

This grand scheme, so honorable to the present age, designed as it is to sweep away many of the barriers to international trade, intercourse and travel, is well worthy of the best consideration of the statesmen of this new Dominion. Other plans have been proposed at different times, but this is the only one which has given general satisfaction. In 1862, Secretary, now Chief Justice, Chase proposed to make the coins of the United States and Great Britain uniform, by reducing the value of the half-eagle 13½ cents, thus making it of the same value as the sovereign. He has now given in his adhesion to the larger scheme. The United States, with their present variable currency, are in a peculiarly favorable position to adopt it, and Secretary McCulloch, in his last annual report to Congress, cordially recommended it. I have been informed that the Hon. John Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, has either in preparation, or already prepared, a Bill to give effect in the United States to the recommendations of the conference, by reducing the value, weight and fineness of their gold coins, and making the dollar of the same value as the five-franc piece. And if present political complications do not prevent it, there is every probability that the gold coins of the United States will soon be rendered equivalent to those recommended for all nations. A Bill has already been introduced into the House of Representatives authorising the authorities of the mint, at Philadelphia, to strike off a coin in conformity with the recommendations of the monetary Conference at Paris.

At the next session of the Parliament of Canada a Bill will probably be introduced to assimilate the currencies of the different Provinces. It is of the utmost importance that no retrograde movement be made, but that there shall be an advance towards this gradually increasing wave of civilization, and also that the gold currency shall be *national* and not *foreign*. At present the currency of the Western Provinces is based on that of a foreign nation. The national gold coins have been driven out of circulation in consequence of their fractional and troublesome value, while those of the United States have taken their place. In Nova Scotia the reverse of this is the case. The national coins have driven all others out of circulation, and it is only occasionally that a foreign coin is seen. This assuredly fosters and strengthens the national feeling. Looking at the question, then, from a national point of view, there can be no doubt of the superiority of the currency of Nova Scotia over that of the other Provinces, while the fact that it so closely resembles the destined universal one is an additional reason why it should be adopted.

It has been objected to the adoption of the sovereign as representing five dollars exactly that it would involve injustice to a larger number than the adoption of the currency of the Western Provinces would cause. The editor of the Montreal *Trade Review* says that "this injustice would consist in reducing, by three cents on the dollar, the value of all debts, whether expressed by mortgages, or Government securities, or any other way.... Of course, while so many would be losers by a depreciation of the currency, a great many also would be gainers by it, and those who had payments to pay would find their payments lightened to the same extent that their creditors were losers." Now I take it that this is all a mistake. There need not be the least deviation from strict principles of justice. Whether the system in use in Nova Scotia or that of the other Provinces is extended, there will be temporary inconvenience to one section or the other, but there should be neither gain nor loss to any party. Provision ought to be made in the Bill that all debts existing under the currency to be changed shall be paid in their equivalent value in the new one, and tables of equivalent values should be published. This was the course pursued in France when the franc was substituted for the old French livre at the beginning of the present century, and quite recently in the Roman States. In 1834 Congress reduced the value of the gold dollar more than five per cent., and even then Mr. Ruggles says, in the report already alluded to, no practical inconvenience was experienced. What other nations, then, have done, and done successfully, can surely be accomplished by the united wisdom of our statesmen. And if the currency of the Western Provinces should be changed for one in which the sovereign is the representative of five dollars, while there would be considerable inconvenience experienced for a time, there need be neither gain nor loss to either debtor or creditor. The prices of all articles of merchandize also would be speedily accommodated to the changed values of the coins in circulation.

Another objection has been made, that in case of a run upon the Banks, such as took place some time since in the Upper Provinces, it would be impossible to obtain a supply of sovereigns in time to meet the emergency. But this difficulty could be easily overcome by continuing the gold coins of the United States as a legal tender, the same as they are at present; the only change being that the foreign coin—that of the United States, would be the fractional one, while the national one—the sovereign, would be evenly expressed in our money of account, thus reversing the conditions under which these coins now circulate. The difficulty might also be got over to a considerable extent by the establishment of a mint in Halifax where the gold drawn from her mines, (the yield of which is continually increasing as skill and capital are now largely employed in their development) instead of being shipped abroad, could be at once converted into sovereigns, and in this way a constant supply kept up.

Although this letter has extended farther than I intended, allow me, Mr. Editor, to observe in conclusion that if Nova Scotia is compelled to change her currency, which brings into circulation all the different coins of the fatherland, for that of the other parts of Canada, which practically excludes them, it will be the forcing of her backward from the vantage ground she now occupies to a position which must, within a year or two, be again abandoned for the present one. The step will be for her a retrograde one, whereas by adopting her currency, the Dominion would advance to meet the world, and place herself in union with the great nations of Europe, as well as with the United States, in the change about to take place there. Then, too, would be exhibited to the economists and financiers of the fatherland a practical solution of the difficulty they have always experienced; there would be shewn to them a decimal system of accounts which utilizes all their coins, and this would help to pave the way for the adoption of the same system there, whereby the ties which unite fatherland and colony would be strengthened and consolidated. The authorities at the mint in London might easily be induced to issue a gold or silver coin of the value of four shillings sterling to take the place and name (as suggested by "Verax" in a letter to the *Monetary Times*) of the old *crown* of five shillings value, which does not fit into any system. This coin would correspond to the five-franc piece of Continental Europe and the dollar of the United States. There might also be a coin of 2½ crowns, similar to the 2½ dollar piece of the United States, to represent the half-sovereign.

With these coins and the other British and colonial ones now in use the Dominion would be provided with a national coinage, which would supply all the wants of the domestic trade, and facilitate her financial and commercial relations with other nations.

PETER JACK.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Stocks heavy.
Money on call 7 p. c.
Sterling Exchange for 60 days 109¼.
Gold 139¼.
At the Second Board Stocks were steady.
Gold closed at 139¼.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REPORT OF CANADIAN SECURITIES.

PELLATT & OSLER,
No. 86, King-street East,
Toronto, March 10, 1868.

Banks and Sundries.

	CAPITAL.	AMOUNT OF SHARES.	PAID UP.	DIVIDEND LAST SIX MONTHS.	CLOSING PRICE.
Bank of Montreal	$6,000,000	$200 00	All	5 per cent	139½ @ 139¾
Bank of British North America	£1,000,000	£50 00	Do	4 per cent	102 @ 102½
Ontario Bank	$1,000,000	$40 00	Do	4 per cent	97 @ 98
Bank of Toronto	$800,000	100 00	Do	4 per cent	110 @ 112
Royal Canadian Bank	$2,000,000	50 00	10pc to 10pc	3 per cent	90 @ 101
Canadian Bank of Commerce	1,000,000	50 00	30pc to 10pc	3 per cent	100 @ 101
Gore Bank	800,000	100 00	All	4 per cent	100 @ 101
Quebec Bank	1,500,000	100 00	70 per cent	4 per cent	100 @ 101
City Bank	1,200,000	50 00	All	3½ per cent	107 @ 108
Molsons Bank	1,000,000	100 00	Do	4 per cent	108 @ 109
City Bank of Montreal	2,000,000	50 00	Do	4 per cent	99 @ 100
La Banque du Peuple	1,000,000	50 00	Do	4 per cent	111 @ 112
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