NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Notice—James D. Slater.
Clearing Sale—H. McLean.
Insolvent Act of 1864—Chr. Armstrong.
Quebec Bank—H. V. Noel.
Fresh Oysters—Toronto House.
Auction Sale of Real Estate—A. Rowe.

The Ottawa Times

County Official Paper.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1868.

MAJOR ROBINSON'S report on the Intercolonial Railway Route, reprinted by order of the House of Commons, has just been distributed.

WE learn by special telegram that Mr. CALDWELL was elected on Wednesday for Restigouche by a handsome majority. A great demonstration was made in favor of the North Shore Railway Route.

PARLIAMENT had but a brief sitting yesterday. In the absence of so many members there was no disposition to go on with business, and both Houses adjourned after routine, the Commons till to-day at three o'clock, and the Senate, out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. BLAIR, until Monday at the same hour.

A LARGE number of Senators and members of the Commons arrived yesterday, though both Houses appeared but slimly attended in the afternoon. Among the arrivals yesterday may be mentioned: Hon. D. L. MACPHERSON, Hon. JOHN CRAWFORD, Hon. JOHN ROSS, Hon. D. CHRISTIE, Hon. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, Hon. Mr. MCCRAE, Hon. M. GUEVREMONT, Senators; and Messrs. BEATY, JACKSON, HOLTON, MASSON, BOWN, STEPHENSON, BOWELL, KIRKPATRICK, BEAUBIEN, CIMON, POPE, CRAWFORD (Leeds), CRAWFORD (Brockville), STIRTON, OLIVER, BLAKE, MCKENZIE, PARKER, KIERSKOWSKI, BOURASSA, &c., &c.

WE publish this morning a letter on the currency from Mr. ROWLEY, the Cashier of the Bank of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. The views of the bankers and business men of Nova Scotia coincide on the subject of the currency. The argument in favor of the adoption of the Nova Scotia standard for the whole of the Dominion appears to be unanswerable. Since the subject was first broached regarding the currency of the Dominion, we have not seen a single substantial reason advanced in favor of extending the old Canadian standard to the whole Dominion; but on the contrary every consideration points to the desirability of adopting that of Nova Scotia. As we stated on a former occasion the transition might be made without inconvenience, and without loss to a single individual, by allowing for the difference between the Canadian and Nova Scotia standards on all transactions anterior to the issue of the new currency. We have referred so many times to this subject already that we deem it unnecessary to go again over the old ground.

BY the SPEAKER's decision in the cases of controverted elections reported to the House yesterday, the number now sent to the Select Election Committees has been increased to six. Those reported yesterday were—

St. Hyacinthe—sit'g member—M. KIERSKOWSKI.
Joliette, " " M. GODIN.
Argenteuil, " " Hon. Mr. ABBOTT.
Montreal East, " " Hon. Mr. CARTIER.

The SPEAKER having over-ruled the objections to the validity of the recognizances fyled by the petitioners in these cases, they go, as we have said, before the Committees. Yamaska and Kamouraska were referred to Select Committees before, and the recognizances in the cases of Charlevoix, Beauharnois and Quebec East having been declared objectionable, these cases are of course closed. There are six cases still pending before the SPEAKER, namely: Berthier, Essex, Vercheres, Hochelaga, Bagot, L'Islet.

It will thus be seen that the Maritime Provinces do not furnish a single case, the petitions offered in a few instances having been refused by the House. Of the fifteen cases in which the petitions were received by the House, Ontario furnished one, and Quebec fourteen, of which three have fallen through in the preliminary stage, six have gone to Committee, and five, (and Essex) await the decision of the SPEAKER.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY: A NATIONAL MILITARY WORK. *Audi alteram partem.*

The above is the title of another pamphlet on the railway route question, which has just reached us by mail. Its pages give no clue to its authorship, nor the place of its publication; but this does not detract from its merits as a very clever and powerful argument in favor of the pure Northern Route. The author reviews the arguments of the "Ottawa Pamphlet," and gives his reasons for differing from its conclusions. If, as has been supposed, the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is the author of the pamphlet now reviewed, he will need all his acknowledged ability to rescue his favorite line from the damaging assaults of this new comer, who undertakes to show that the divergence of the Major Robinson Line from Indiantown to Apohaqui, is one "which utterly destroys the whole "undertaking as a military work, sets at "defiance all the rules and reasons assigned "for taking the first portion of it round the "North Shore, and for refusing the shorter "Central Route of Fleming, and ignoring "the commercial and economic views pro-"pounded by the pamphlet itself." The writer looks upon the city and river St. John as the weak points of the Dominion. He asks:—"What could prevent an ironclad "fleet leaving New York, Boston, and Port-"land without observation, and appearing "off St. John in twenty-four hours—captur-"ing that city, and giving its citizens the "first intimation that a state of war existed? "What preparations could be made to op-"pose a simultaneous movement of troops "from the frontier upon Woodstock, Fred-"ericton, St. Stephen, St. Andrews and St. "John? Long before succor could be des-"patched to their aid, the city of St. John "and the river St. John, with all the western "portion of New Brunswick (including the "towns named) would be in the hands of an "enemy, unheralded by any of the warning "notes which usually precede the thunder-"bolt of war among civilized nations."

* * * * * * * * *

"We do not mean to impugn the *loyalty* "of the citizens of St. John and the western "towns of New Brunswick—it would be an "ungracious as well as an unwarrantable "task—but we may say, without fear of "contradiction, or of giving offence to our "loyal fellow-countrymen, that whatever of "American sympathy and leaning; whatever "of American forecast and preparation, and "*propagandism*; whatever of Fenian disloy-"alty exists in New Brunswick, it finds its "centre and stronghold in St. John, and it "may be, as far as this section of the Do-"minion is concerned, *no defences are its* "*best defence.*"

He then proceeds to argue that "the loca-"tion of the Intercolonial Railway by Apo-"haqui would be the worst possible." Washademoak and Grand Lakes could be reached with the greatest facility by gun boats in summer, and by artillery on sleds in winter, and an enemy could completely command the greatest portion of the line through New Brunswick, entirely destroying its value as a military road, if not turning it to account against us.

If this is sound reasoning, as applied to the Apohaqui divergence of the Northern Line, it will much more forcibly apply to the Central and Frontier Lines. The Major Robinson line, pure and simple, is incontestably the only safe military road, according to this latest pamphlet.

In its commercial aspect, the writer argues that the divergence has nothing to recommend it. He shows that the coal regions of Grand Lake are many miles from the line of railway, and that however large the business might become, water conveyance would always have the preference. Even to the North Shore, this divergence would be of no benefit, as Halifax is, and always will be, the emporium of the fish and West India trade. St. John has never succeeded in diverting any appreciable portion of this trade, not even by the opening of the European and North American railway. By the pure Northern Line, the North Shore merchant will have a choice of markets—St. John having, even then, an advantage of seventy or eighty miles in railway distance. Among the reasons urged for the adoption of the Major Robinson line, are several of a sectional character, which he thinks ought to have weight as far as they subserve the national character of the railway. He says: "Kent not only possesses equally with her "Northern sister counties all the fishing, "lumbering, milling, shipbuilding, and other "resources which enrich them, but contains "the most valuable portion of the COAL "REGIONS of Grand Lake, Salmon River and "Coal Creek." Quoting Professor Hind's Geological Report in 1865, he says:—"If the "Grand Lake seam extends towards the "Coal Branch on the Richibucto, and appears "there with a thickness of 15 inches, as sug-"gested by Dr. Bobb, the total mass of coal "on a length of 40 miles, and a breadth of 15 "miles would amount to the enormous quan-"tity of six hundred millions of chaldrons." He then shows that Major Robinson's line crosses the coal branch on the Richibucto, at the exact spot where Dr. Robb found the 15 inch seam, and, as there is no water conveyance, the railroad might be of some service in developing this coal region. He next alludes to the "Albert mines," and the vast cannel beds of Dorchester and Meamcook in Westmorland, and Baltimore and Turtle Creek in Albert County, which produce oil of superior quality. The location of the road by the Northern line would induce the manufacture of oil on the spot, and its transportation by rail would furnish direct and profitable traffic for the road. He claims that the Harbor of Shepody, at the mouth of the Petitcoatiac and Shepody Rivers is one of the best and safest on the Bay of Fundy. The Admiralty Chart shows a depth of five fathoms at the lowest tides, the anchorage is excellent, and the harbor is rarely obstructed by ice. He directs the attention of the Minister of Marine and of the Government to Shepody as the "nearest available outlet to the "Atlantic, and the desired entrepot for the "heavy traffic between the Bay of Fundy "and the Upper Provinces." He considers this too important a matter to be overlooked, and urges an investigation by Commissioners or by a Committee of the House of Commons. "A branch line to run from the European "and North American Railway, through the "County of Albert to Shepody Harbor has "already been provided for, and a company "organized and ready to commence "operations as soon as the route of the In-"tercolonial shall be determined. Assum-"ing this to be carried out, and the facts "to be as above stated, the whole Cana-"dian railways would be in communica-"tion with a first class port on the "Bay of Fundy, which may be regarded as "the natural outlet and entrepot for their "heavy traffic, inasmuch as it would be "nearer by 140 miles than Halifax, and 40 "or 50 than St. John, and nothing inferior "to either as a point of departure or importa-"tion to or from any part of the world."

This will doubtless be a new idea to many. The author submits the following additional considerations in support of his claims:

"It will not be disputed that these ports o "Nova Scotia and New Brunswick sur-"rounding the Bay of Fundy, and watered "by its tributaries, are by far the richest "portions of the Dominion in every point of "view. The extraordinary tides that flow "into every creek and inlet come fraught "with the most fertilizing manures; and "afford, at the same time, ready means of "transportation for the agricultural products "which abound on every hand. The coal "fields of the Joggins, and Cumberland "Basin, immediately opposite the Shepody "Harbor; the gypsum, free stone, and "grindstone formations on the shores of the "Nova Scotia, as well as the New Bruns-"wick arms of the Bay; the iron, copper, "manganese, barytes, marble and other min-"erals, which abound in various places; the "wood, timber, and fisheries along such ex-"tended coast and river lines, and last, "not least, the industrious and variously "occupied populations inhabiting them, ac-"cuse an arrangement that shouldleave them "out in the cold and ignore their interests "and importance. It is not as a *boon* that "they demand railway communication to "afford them and their various products "means of access to the interior markets. "They are prepared to give a *quid pro quo*, "and we here express our confident belief "that the Eastern Counties of New Bruns-"wick and the territories surrounding the "Bay of Fundy, and its tributaries, will, "through the port of Shepody, in future "years furnish the lion's share of the *back* "*traffic* of the Intercolonial, as well as prove "in proportion to their population, the best "customers and largest consumers of West-"ern products."

In a commercial point of view the writer thinks the Ottawa pamphlet, as well as all other pamphlets and newspaper articles, have erred in trying to combine two conflicting interests, viz.:—A Military Railway between Quebec and Halifax, and a Commercial Railway between Montreal and St. John. This he thinks cannot be done, and he asks what important *way traffic*, or general interest, a line from *River du Loup* to the city of St. John—even by the shortest possible route—would develope? This he says has not been shown, and it is difficult to conjecture, as the lumberer's axe and fire have not left anything within available railway distance to be transported; there are no mines or minerals on the way, as yet discovered, and there is no population on the route. But if there is now, or is ever likely to be developed, a *way traffic* which can support the Intercolonial Railway, it must be looked for and hoped for in the development of the fisheries of the Gulf, and of the iron, coals, oils, and other minerals and manufactures of the northern and north-eastern counties of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the eastern counties of Quebec, and in future commercial relations with Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. This, he thinks, any *commercial* man, who takes an impartial view of the subject, will see at a glance, and that it is important that these commercial relations are of such a nature as to make them peculiarly *national* in their development and influence; that they go hand in hand with the military aspect of the question, and that each tends in no small degree to develope and strengthen the other.

The writer argues that when the Intercolonial Railway, as a military line, shall have established peaceable relations and *reciprocity* between us and our neighbors *on a permanent basis*; when the European and North American Railway is completed, and has opened up the country through which it passes; when the North Shore interests and resources have been fairly dealt with and developed, and the country becomes enriched, and better communications are required, the city of St. John may find a direct through *line*, which will give her all the control of the Atlantic business of the great West, which it is possible for her to have. Her efforts now, if successful in diverting the Intercolonial Railway from its true location, would only result "in chasing a shadow, and losing the substance." He concludes by giving extracts from the correspondence between the Provincial and Imperial Governments, to prove that the military character of the line has always been a *sine qua non* with the latter, and that no line which did not secure this would ever receive its sanction. This pamphlet is the only one we have yet seen which makes anything like a strong argument against the views of the Ottawa writer, but it has apparently placed the laurels of the "Great Unknown" in jeopardy. The whole argument of the pamphlet which we have endeavored to condense above is intended to prove that the Major Robinson line, and that only, is the one which ought to be accepted.

"OPPOSITION is the life of trade." Since the Government Savings Bank scheme has been announced to go into operation on the 1st prox., the Quebec Bank has resolved upon advancing the rate of interest on its savings branch to five per cent. Depositors will thus directly benefit to the extent of one per cent. while doing business with the Quebec Bank, a saving for which it is not unfair to assume they are indebted to the Government policy.

THE CURRENCY.

To the Editor of THE OTTAWA TIMES.

SIR,—One of the first subjects that will engage the attention of Parliament on its re-assembling will, no doubt, be the reconstruction of the currency. Communications have appeared from time to time, showing the superiority of the system in practice in Nova Scotia, based as it is on the sovereign at *five dollars*. This was more especially made plain in the communication of James Forman, Esq., the cashier of the Bank of Nova Scotia (perhaps the oldest practical banker in the Dominion), to the editor of the *Monetary Times*, last October, in which, in a few paragraphs, were given the history of the successive changes which have taken place in the coin and currency of the Provinces of British America. Mr. Forman's letter will, no doubt, receive, as it deserves, the highest consideration at the hands of our legislators; and if the bankers of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, would but add their influence and suggestions towards the adoption of the same basis for our future currency, there is little reason to doubt that this common sense rate, as several of your papers call it, would be adopted as the standard of the Dominion.

My object in now addressing you, is not, however, to go over the discussion already so efficiently done by others, but to invite attention to the steps taken in Europe to assimilate the coins of the world to a uniform standard; so that by adopting the sovereign at five dollars as our standard, we shall be placing ourselves in harmony with all the rest of mankind.

For years past the adoption of a uniform currency on a decimal system, has been recommended by legislators and business men of all countries; but it was not until the year 1865, that any real measures were taken to bring about the end desired. In that year, on the proposition of the Belgian Government, a monetary Convention was held in Paris in the months of November and December, at which the several States whose currency was based on the *franc* as the standard, were represented. The deliberations of the conference resulted in the formation of a "*Monetary Union*," to which the Governments of France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland became parties. They decided on retaining the double standard of gold and silver: *e. g.*, the gold coins of *twenty, ten* and *five francs*, of the established weight and fineness; and the *silver five franc* of 900-1,000ths, determining, however, in the smaller coinages of silver to reduce the five francs to 835-1,000ths, in order to prevent the exportation of those coins. These four named powers likewise agreed to receive the gold and silver coins of each other at their respective treasuries, as legal tender in payment of all public dues; thus making them practically for all purposes of business and exchange, a legal tender in all transactions in each of those Kingdoms.

The invitation was extended to all other countries, and especially to England, to join the convention, but though the latter power did not officially send delegates to the meeting, yet it is known that its proceedings met the approval of the leading men of the empire, particularly when it was seen that without any alteration of the name and value of the British coins, they could be brought to the proportion of the continental coins; and the whole be conformed to the decimal system. The English sovereign would, therefore, be equal to *twenty-five francs*, or five dollars, the twenty francs gold would equal sixteen shillings English, or four dollars; the ten francs, eight shillings, or two dollars, and the five francs, four shillings, or one dollar. A suggestion was made that the English mint should put out a gold piece of the value of two florins, or four shillings, to correspond to the continental five franc piece. The exact reduction of the sovereign, to bring it to the proportions of the five and ten, and twenty franc pieces, would be about two pence, or four cents, an amount not worth considering, compared to the convenience of the proposed uniformity in the currency of the world; as in reducing the sovereign to that amount, the difference due to the boondholders of the national debt, and others, could be very easily paid to them.

The Government of France have just made the first practical experiment towards a universal coin and currency. A gold piece has been struck at the Imperial mint, bearing on its *obverse* the profile of the Emperor Napoleon crowned with a laurel wreath, without any inscription: on the *reverse* are the words "*five dollars* 25 *francs*," and beneath "*Or essai monetaire.*" This piece is of the weight and value of the English sovereign, and is intended to meet the common standard of England, France, and other powers of Europe, the United States, and the Provinces of America.

With all these facts, then, tending to one point, will it not be simply injudicious and inconvenient for us to reduce the value of the sovereign to $4.86⅔, and thereby have a coinage and currency at variance with everybody else. However rich we may become, we must for many years depend upon the coins of England for the chief part of our monetary circulation, and it would be much better for us to reckon them at such rates as would make our computation accord exactly with the rate at which other countries are willing to receive them.

In this Province of Nova Scotia we have for years past taken the gold and silver coins of France, Spain and Italy. The French twenty francs, and the Italian Liva of the same value, and their proportions of ten and five francs, enter largely into our circulation, and pass freely from hand to hand in the payment of debts, for four, two, and one dollar respectively. All these coins find their way into the Province, from Miquelon and the French fishing fleet off the banks of Newfoundland; from the West India Islands of Guadaloupe and Martinique; and from the not unfrequent visits of French men-of-war to Halifax. We have taken them on deposit at these rates by hundreds of dollars at a time, as they have been brought in the course of business into the place.

The United States have twice before had to reduce their gold standard, finding it inconveniently higher than that of other countries with which they deal; and it is proposed among them still further to reduce it, to bring it to the standard of the sovereign and the continental coins.

In addition to the above reasons for computing the sovereign at five dollars, we have that of convenience. With the sovereign at four 86⅔rds. we cannot put any number of them together to make an even sum in dollars; and that in the counting of large sums is inconvenient and tedious.

To persons interested in the question of international coinage I refer them to the article in the *Edinburgh Review*, for Oct. 1866, on the subject, in which they will find an interesting account of the proceedings of the Conference alluded to above, and other particulars connected with that question.

J. W. H. ROWLEY,
Yarmouth, N.S.

LOCAL NEWS.

DOG STEALERS.—Seyeral persons have within two or three weeks past lost dogs of considerable value. Fortunately, one of the thieves is known and he will shortly have to answer. If he is wise he will make speedy restitution.

TORONTO HOUSE.—Mrs. Trotter has still a few vacancies in the large and comfortably fitted up "Toronto House," towards which the attention of members seeking quarters is hereby directed.

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.

MARKETS.—While travel on the roads is becoming worse and worse every day, the markets are being better supplied with produce. Hay, which on Wednesday brought from $16 to $19, sold yesterday for $14 to $16, and was brought in in great abundance.

INJURED BY A FALL.—One of the carpenters employed on the new building for the Central Hook & Ladder Co., in rear of the City Hall, fell yesterday and injured himself severely across the back. He fainted twice and was afterwards taken home. He will probably be able to return to his work in a day or two.

POLICE COURT.—Joseph Brown was charged with having a foul privy, and fined $2 and costs.—Thomas Kilby, a news-boy thirteen years of age, was charged with having received a silver half-dollar from a gentleman in the Russell House, and decamping with it under pretence of going to get change. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs or go to jail one week.—John Smith and John Ross, two hard looking merry youths, who had let off the fumes of whiskey in song through the night in the cells, were brought up charged with drunkenness and remanded to meet a possibly heavier charge this mornihg.—Catherine Ryan, the woman who had been arrested the previous day on a charge of stealing dry goods from the store of Messrs. Magee & Russell, where she had been engaged scrubbing, was also remanded till this morning.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE YESTERDAY.—Hon. L. H. Holton, L. R. Masson, C. H. Kirby, Montreal; Dr. Bown, Brantford; J. Kirkpatrick, Kingston; Hon. Dr. Beaubien, Quebec; J. W. Pope, Cookshire; Hugh MacKay, G. Boulter, Montreal; W. Beatty, Welland; Hon. D. McDonald, Toronto; Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Dunkin, Quebec; James Beatty, J. H. Beatty, Toronto; J. H. Munroe, Wardsville; — Deprez, Montreal; Wm. Hammond, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Crawford, Brockville; Thos. N. Gibbs, Oshawa; Hon. George Crawford, Brockville; John McMartin, Montreal; Geo. B. Powell, Oswego; R. Patterson, Belleville; H. Pooley, Prescott; Hon. A. B. Foster, John Crawford, Toronto.

MASONIC JEWELS, DESIGNS, &c.—Messrs Young & Radford are prepared to furnish all kinds of Masonic jewels, in the highest styles of the art, on the shortest notice, and at the cheapest rates. All kinds of jewellery repaired.

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.

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.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

1ST PARLIAMENT: 1ST SESSION.

THE SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 12, 1868.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

MEMBERS SWORN.

Hon. Messrs. John Ross, (Ontario,) and D. A. Archibald, (Nova Scotia,) were sworn, and took their seats, as did also the Hon. J. C Chapais, recently appointed in the place of Mr. Bosse, Quebec.

The Clerk reported that the following officers of the Senate had left its employment since last meeting:—John Walsh, Permanent Clerk; Joseph Garon, Sessional Clerk, and Samuel Fraser, Sessional Messenger.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST gave notice that on Monday next he would move in amendment to the report of the Committee on Contingencies, that the scale of salaries to be adopted be that agreed to in 1864, and that the reduction in the staff of the Senate be prospective only, and shall not apply to the present officers.

FIRST READINGS.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL introduced a Bill respecting commissions and oaths of allegiance, and of office.

Also a Bill respecting the security to be given by officers of Canada.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL then moved that out of respect to the memory of the late Hon. Fergusson Blair, of whose most estimable qualities as a man he spoke in the very highest terms, when the Senate adjourns, it do stand adjourned until Monday.

Hon. Mr. CHRISTIE seconded the motion, and paid a tribute to the memory of his deceased friend. Their acquaintance dated back to boyhood, for they had been school mates, and the friendship then formed had lasted through life. He was sure the Senate would willingly pay the tribute to his memory as proposed by the Hon. Postmaster-General.

Hon. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST spoke in support of the motion, and referred to the excellent qualities and honorable character of the deceased Senator.

The motion was carried unanimously, and thereafter the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, March 12.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. LANGLOIS, recently elected for Montmorenci, was introduced by Messrs. LANGEVIN and SIMARD, and took his seat.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The SPEAKER reported that the objections to the recognisances in certain election petitions had been overruled, and that the cases would therefore go before the Election Committee.

NEW WRIT.

The SPEAKER reported the issue of a Writ for the County of Restigouche, during the recess, the Hon. W. McMILLAN having resigned his seat.

RETURNS TO ADDRESSES.

The Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN presented a number of Returns to Addresses; among them one referring to the Lamirande case of Extradition with the opinions of the Government Law Officers attached, the Hon. Secretary of State explaining that the submission of such documents was in consequence of the exceptional nature of the circumstances, and with the consent of the Law Officers of the Crown, and of the Government, and would not be accepted as constituting a precedent.

Upon the motion of the Hon. Sir J. A. MACDONALD, seconded by the Hon. Mr. CARTIER, the House then adjourned at twenty minutes past three to 3 p. m. to-morrow (this day).

THE DOMINION MEMBERS.

It is pretty well understood that all the Dominion members will take their seats in Parliament at Ottawa sometime in March next. We learn that a few rabid *Antis* are endeavoring to persuade the Halifax members to remain away. How they can do that we are at a loss to know. Messrs. Jones and Power, in their card to the electors seeking election, pledged themselves, that "if elected, their best energies would be exerted to elevate their common country and further its interests *in the Parliament of the Dominion.*" Now, we put it fairly to all those who endorsed the card of Messrs. Jones and Power, how they can consistently ask these two gentlemen to stay at home; and further, we ask the two members how they can, in the face of their pledge, absent themselves. If they wish to do so, the more honest course would be to resign the trust committed to them by the people, otherwise they must admit that they were elected under false pretences. More than this, we ask the member who assumes to be so very *conscientious*, how *he* can, after having taken the oath at the table of the House of Commons, and thereby accepted the situation, even *think* of remaining away without resigning his seat. To do otherwise is little better than *perjury*, and those who would *aid* or *abet him* in such a course, must take the consequences, and reconcile their consciences that they are doing *right*. The responsibility is a most grave one.—*Halifax Express.*

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

In Great Britain, of 56,964,260 acres, there were in 1867, 29,831,07 under cultivation, against 28,679,771 in 1866. Of white crops there were 31.1 per cent.; of green, 11.7; of bare fallow, 3.3; clover under rotation, 13.4; and permanent pasture, 40.5. The number of cattle was 4,993,034; of sheep, 28,919,101; and of pigs, 2,966,979. In Ireland the amount of land in permanent pasture is increasing; the number of cattle and pigs decreasing; but there is an increase in the number of sheep.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Stocks active.
Sterling Exchange, 109¼.
Gold, 139¾.
At the Second Board stocks were steady.
Gold closed at 139¾.
Both Stock Exchange and Open Board, by a formal vote to-day, decided not to receive any Erie dated after March 7th. This is done to prevent Daniel Drew from buying any more stock. It is rumored that he has issued a large amount without authority.
The *Post's* financial circular says the loan market is active.
Governments improved.
Exchange dull.
The steamer *Wizer* took out $374,265 in specie.

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

HOW THE PRINCE STOOD IT.—Almost everybody wondered, and so did we; but there will be no more wondering what is best to take for coughs and colds, or for the cure of rheumatism, pleurisy, neuralgia, tooth-ache, strains, bruises, bowel complaints, &c. The "Canadian Pain Destroyer" now takes the lead everywhere for such complaints, and is entirely eclipsing all other preparations of the kind.

MELANCHOLY, BUT TRUE.—*John Bull* (the paper) takes the liberty of lecturing the Queen for the patronage Her Majesty bestows on the Kirk of Scotland, and it intimates that the Sovereign is little better than a Dissenter. That charge is too awful to be spoken about. But *Punch* may be allowed to remind the *John Bull* that, if the Queen did not when in Scotland patronize the Kirk, she would be not only almost, but quite a Dissenter. We wonder whether John Bull can realize the fact that in Paris he would be a foreigner. It may be very humiliating, but England isn't everywhere. English persons would make fewer mistakes if they could manage to acquire this idea.—*Punch.*

CABLE NEWS.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

A Resolution Introduced Condemning the Present Government of Ireland.

It Expresses Sympathy with the People, and Declares that their Wrongs Should be Righted.

Arrival of the Canadian Zouaves in Rome.

A Proposition to Submit the "Alabama" Claims to Prussia's Arbitration.

Capt. Mackay Acquitted.

Mullaney's Case to be Brought up in the House of Lords.

LONDON, March 11.—In the House of Commons last night a warm debate took place on the condition of Ireland, and the following resolution was introduced, but further consideration thereon postponed till to-morrow:—"That the discontent of Ireland is a source of uneasiness to the Empire, and must be remedied. That laws for Ireland should be framed to suit the wishes of the people. That the present church, school and land tenure systems are unjust, and that in the opinion of this House these wrongs should be righted."

ROME, March 11.—One hundred Canadian Zouaves who volunteered for the Papal service had arrived here.

LONDON, March 12.—Gen. Dix, American Minister to France, has arrived in this city, and will remain two or three weeks. It is said he came on business connected with the question of the *Alabama* claims.

The House of Commons last evening, in committee of the whole, agreed to report for the passage of the Bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone for the abolishing of church rates.

Mr. Waters, recently arrested, has been discharged.

The case of Mullaney is to be brought up in the House of Lords next week.

CORK, March 11.—The trial of Capt. MacKay was concluded to-day. Verdict not guilty of murder.

BERLIN, March 11.—The treaty just concluded between the North German Confederation and the United States of America, providing for the protection of the rights of naturalized citizens, was to-day unanimously ratified by the Federal Council. It is reported that a proposition was recently made to Lord Stanley to submit the *Alabama* claims to the arbitration of Prussia, and that he was willing to entertain the proposition so far as it applied to the question of indemnity, but he refused to submit other points in dispute.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

LONDON, March 12.—The British League of peace and liberty propose to offer Mr. Charles Francis Adams an address previous to his departure from this country. The address will be presented through John Bright.

Mr. Henry W. Lord, who is about to retire from American consulship at Manchester, was entertained by the merchants of that city last evening at a farewell dinner. The principal speech was made by the Mayor, who expressed his regret at the departure of Mr. Lord, and warmly eulogised his conduct as a commercial representative of the United States in Manchester.

The official returns of the Bank of England show an increase of £43,000 in bullion.

LONDON, March 12—Midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Gregory enquired what grounds the Government intended to take in regard to the use of mixed juries for the trial of foreigners in English Courts.

The Attorney-General replied that the Government did not propose to interfere with the decision of the judges on that point.

Lord Stanley made an explanation as to the present state of controversy with Spain, concerning the *Tornado* case. He said the last step taken by England was to demand the release of Macpherson.

Earl Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland, rose and said he would submit to the consideration of the House a plan for a new Irish University, the affairs of which were to be named by the Catholic Church, but whose privileges were not to be confined exclusively to Catholics.

The House then went into committee, and resumed the debate on the grievances of Ireland.

AMERICAN NEWS.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

The New York Press on Impeachment.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The *Herald's* special says it is almost certain six Republican Senators will vote conservatively on questions involving the President's rights on the impeachment trial, and many concede that the same number will bail the party on the final issue.

With but one unimportant amendment the treaty with the German Confederation relative to naturalized citizens will be confirmed.

The *Tribune's* special says the House impeachment managers are marshaling their witnesses, preparing their testimony, and shaping their action, so that the trial may be entirely over by the first of May. Mr. Johnson will not be allowed the time he expects. The tenth, or Butler article, will not be withdrawn.

The *World's* special says Mr. Stanberry has concluded to resign his position as Attorney-General, in order to take part as counsel for the President on his impeachment trial, and has presented his resignation. Mr. Johnson will doubtless accept the resignation. So general is the belief that the Supreme Court will decided the reconstruction laws unconstitutional, that the Radicals are making an effort to induce Gen. Grant to issue an order changing the time for the holding of the elections in Georgia and Florida. There is official authority for denying the story that the President has ordered Gen. Thomas to set up a new War Department. It was a mere piece of guess work, originating in an irresponsible evening paper of this city, habitually given to sensation.

Election of the New Episcopal Bishop of Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 11.—Wm. Henry Augustus Bissell, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, Geneva, New York, was unanimously elected Bishop of Vermont by the Episcopal Convention in this city yesterday.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—The Mexico *Diaro* publishes an extract from a letter written by Gen. Grant to M. Romero, in which he says he intended to visit Mexico after the election, and when matters go on well. The particulars of the attempt to assassinate Juarez show that an ex-Imperial officer and a foreigner in command of a city regiment, were the ringleaders. They are believed to have been employed by Santa Anna. The plot included the murder of the Cabinet.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The *Herald's* Vera Cruz special says the British Consul has been detected in smuggling a large amount of specie out of the city. The commander of the fort was about to fire upon the vessel carrying the specie, when a British corvette anchored between it and the fort. The troops composing the expedition to Yucatan were returning. The climate of the Peninsula was decimating the troops. The governor, who was objectionable, has been advised to resign and has gone to the capital.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

An Express Messenger Robbed.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Mr. Heyman, American Express messenger on the Hamilton and Dayton trains, was knocked senseless on his car by some parties unknown, and robbed of $20,000.

A Ship Canal Survey.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Gen. Humphrey's has sent to the Secretary of War a report upon the surveys and estimates of five routes for a ship canal round Niagara Falls, the estimates differ very little, and the average is about twelve million dollars.

Election Returns.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.—Two hundred and twelve towns give Harrison 38,594 votes and Sinclair 35,555. The 19 remaining towns gave Harrison last year 1,073 votes and Sinclair 1,322.

Charles Dickens in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 12.—Mr. Charles Dickens read here this evening to a large and enthusiastic audience.

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

(Compiled expressly for the TIMES.*)*

TIMES OFFICE, OTTAWA, March 12.

Notwithstanding the almost impassable condition of the roads our markets have, within the last few days, been much better supplied than they were when the roads were in excellent condition. Oats and hay have come in in moderately large quantities, and the advance in prices will be seen in our quotations. Twenty-two dollars have been asked for hay, but we have heard of none sold higher than twenty, and only a few loads at that price, and that was on Tuesday, since then it has been from $16.00 to $20.00, and at those prices it commands a ready sale. Oats also readily command our quotations. Potatoes are plentiful, and butter moderate. Most other commodities are still scarce.

FLOUR—Extra	8 75	@	9 00
No. 1	8 25	@	0 00
No. 2	6 00	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs	4 05	@	0 00
" Spring " "	4 12½	@	4 25
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs	7 00	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	5 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs	0 80	@	0 90
Barley " 48 lbs	0 90	@	0 80
Buckwheat Flour—bbl.	5 50	@	0 00
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs	1 90	@	1 95
Spring " "	1 80	@	1 85
CORN—Per bushel, 56 lbs	1 25	@	0 00
Peas " 60 lbs	0 80	@	0 90
Oats " 34 lbs	0 60	@	0 62
Beans " 60 lbs	2 00	@	2 25
PORK—Mess—per barrel	20 00	@	20 50
Prime Mess per do	14 00	@	14 50
Hog per 100 lbs	7 00	@	8 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 13
Beef	6 00	@	7 00
Mutton—per lb by the qr.	0 06	@	0 7
Lamb—per qr	0 06	@	0 7
Geese—Each	0 50	@	0 60
Turkeys—Each	0 80	@	2 00
Ducks	0 70	@	0 80
Fowl—Per pair	0 50	@	0 80
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 25	@	0 30
No. 1 Firkin	0 22	@	0 00
No. 2	0 17	@	0 18
Eggs	0 30	@	0 40
Apples—per brl	3 00	@	4 50
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@	0 50
Onions—per bbl	4 50	@	0 00
HAY—Per ton, new	16 00	@	19 00