Wanted-Mr. Wigmore.



Office-38 Sparks Street

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1871.

For interesting reading matter see First Page.

Mr. Jardine of St. John, N. B. arrived

Mr. Angus Morrison, M.P., arrived here last night.

We understand that an elaborate treatise on Internal Nav.gation will be read at the meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade to-day, by the Hon. John Young.

\_\_\_\_ THE FISHERY QUESTION.

We learn that the schooner Perseverance which was last week seized, as noticed in our columns, was owned by one Patch of To Cuba-Eastport, Maine, who, in order to enable hum to get a British register, under colour of which the owner prosecuted his business of peaching in British waters, represented himself as belonging to Campobello, an island in British territory, and that the captain also represents himself now as being a: British subjects, but does not claim Mr. Patch as owner. No flag was Do., through Suffalo . . . . feet found on board to indicate the nation-

ality of the vessel.

This proves to be another case like the Marshall's, which was prosecuting fishing under a system which was practically a violation of our Customs' laws. It is high time that the valuable fisheries of Passamaquody Bay were protected. For several seasons past, loud and just complaints were made that the American fishermen were fishing ground and take off cargo after cargo of herring, catching them within cable length of our shores and driving of our own fishermen. This year they have had to buy them from our fishermen as of dollars have in that way been distributed The fish are transported fresh into the our inter-provincial trade, which year by as it too frequently is; but in view of what there was also this difficulty as to the compecaliar to the American fishermen, and principal reason for the formation of a Domackerel fishing. The great feeding and part of Americans, been fished out-the Their breeding ground being poisoned The collowing is a list of the various suband destroyed with the refuse from the large quantities on our shores, from whence on the gener I commerce of the Dominion. the fish will also be driven if they are not |- Montreal Board of Trade. protected. Much good has resulted to our fishermen on the coast of Nova Scotia by financial usage of the Dominion, in the the protection which our marine police following p ticulars : lst, the currency; have this year given, and the valuable win. 2nd, standar is of inspection for manufacture more successful than as a poet, and he esare glad to see, also being actively looked after by our Government. We may here -Toronto Board of Trade. state, as an instance of the neighborty spirit and liberality which has characterized Americans in their dealing with us, that several cargoes of British caught fish taken in this bay for transport to American markets, Board of Trade. notwithstanding that the laws of the United States state that fresh fish shall be admitted duty free; but as the fish were measures throughout the Dominion taken in the winter season they froze and that this important question should MONTREAL ; almost as soon as taken-indeed they be pressed upon the attention of Par- Hon John Young; Mr. W. J. Patterson, could not be prevented from freezing; yet under this, 'he slighest of pretexts, a heavy duty was exacted on the assumption that the fish, being frozen, though natur. - that a petition be presented to Parlia. Toronto ally frozen, were preserved fish !! What would be said if we put such a construction and grain .- Montreal Corn Exchange Assoupon any of our laws which as essentially affected n American interest? And yet we will be charged with "unneighborly conduct," " harsh and strained construction of of grain and other commodities throughout the lews" to prosecute Americans, as is the Dominion .- Montreal Corn Exchange now said by them in their gross misre. Association. presentation of the cases of the Granada and the Wompatuck, in regard to which, Colonial possessions be published from time for party purposes, the press of the United | to time by the Dominion Board of Trade .-States are raising such a " howl" about us | Montreat Board of Trade resolved that they shall be respected; and showing the extent and variety of the who is coming to lecture this week is only in the water, but every effort was fruitless except self-destruction. if our fisheries are desired by our neigh trade betwee the different Provinces in an trishman is really a refreshing view of- to revive life. bors they can only enjoy them after they legally obtain the right to do -o. This we are ready to give them for a fair consideration- tive Council be requisted to represent to gentleman standing in top-boots might Government has been so fully sustained, tities and values - Montreal Board of Trade, his generous defence of the "lovely and

## press and people of England.

THE LUMBER TRADE. From the Quebec Chronicle we take the following statement compiled by Messrs. Quebec and Montreal, respecting the lum- manufactures of their respective cities or imagination, the love and appreber trade of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence towns, as soon after the first day of January ciation of all that is noble and heroic, rivers and their tributaries. Large as we in each year as possible, -also, to send to especially if displayed in the queenly Werder was seriously attacked yesterday knew this trade to be in the Ottawa region, it far exceeds our most sanguine concep- shipments, and stocks of produce, to be by sir, against this doctrine. We hear too and the attack was victoriously repulsed at gentlemen concerned in the trade, the rection of the Executive Council.—Execustatement will, doubtless, give a more accurate idea of the extent of the business they are engaged in. To people generally it will give a truer and better knowledge of the vast wealth the Ottawa country pos- dred and twenty tenders for ties. sesses in its forests, and will show those following were accepted, and the contracts who are too apt to decry and belittle that have been a warded upon them, viz. : section of country, that the good grain producing regions are not the only wealth producing portions of the Dominion.

The statement is valuable in another respect; the exports to Europe, Australia, Cuba, and South America, prove that although the Americans are our largest, they are not our only customers for lumber; that we are not, as too many are apt to believe, entirely dependent upon them for a market for this commodity, and that even if they did cease to trade with us as they sometimes in their bullying moods threaten, we have only to cultivate trade with 000 ties. our other customers to make us in Section No. 12, G. P. Grant & Co., 30, this respect entirely independent of them. 000 ties.

Indeed if they did stop buying from us, it might be advantageous to us. It would compel us more carefully to cultivate our

carriers and brokers. OTTAWA AND TRIBUTARIES. ogs banked ust winter . pieces 1,929,000 stuck ...... roposed get out of logs Logs banked last winter . pieces stuck .: ..... Proposed get out of logs this winter.....

" on hand ..... 188,000,000 " one hand..... " Logs banked last winter . pieces 1,975,000

stuck ..... EXPORTS. To European markets-To River Platte (pine boards principally)-58 vessels carrying...feet 25,000,000

To Valparaiso, (spruce, pine, and oak)-3 vessels carrying....feet 2,000,000

square timber . . . . tons Deals, planks, and aths ...........mille 740 stions disguised as fishing voyages. Shingles....... " \$30,000 I

Oswego. . . . " 271,618,000 Do., by railway and other channels, estimated . " 100,000,000

THE DOM NION BOARD OF TRADE.

first meeting to-day in this city. It has similar character, very naturally meet with amendments were provided, the effect of long been evident that a central body of an appreciation among the civic dignitaries which was to modify or expunge the third this kind, compased of representatives of New York which they would not be clause. from the various local Boards of Trade likely to receive elsewhere. We should Mr. Blake was not in favor of compulthroughout the country, was becoming be sorry to include all Americans in the more and more necessary. There is no disgrace in which the public recognition of were passed it would be a dead letter in been heavily reinforced, and has comneed for our enlarging on the many bene- criminals of the most base and cowarding the rural districts, for men would not act as menced as ries of manoeuvres, from which ficial results which may be expected to description must involve those who are Trustees to prosecute their neighbors for great results are expected. ticial results which may be expected to description must involve those who are not sending their children to school. As of Schenck have not yet been written. It to towns and villages, however, the case because it must be obvious to all that the of fact, that all respectable citizens of the might be different. He said that the is understood that in addition to these on more commercial me from the different Republic regret to see their ed cational statistics showed that the peosections of the Dominion are brought into country made the receptacle for ple were alive to the necessity of educacommunication with each, other the more the off-scouring of European rascality, in the school attendance of last year. year is assuming larger proportions, will is now being done by the "Empire City" pulsory clause that our laws, which we be likely to prosper and increase. One of | we must say it seems rather out of place the objects of Confederation was to estab- for President Grant to accuse us of "un- 40,000 pupils to our Common Schools, and lish and develop this internal trade; one friendly" and "unneighbourly" conduct only 20,000 to the Seperate Schools. He minion Board of Trade is to trace the rise property from American spoliation. These system, but only by the vo.untary action of and progress and ascertain the exact posi- ply because they murdered certain of our Hon. Mr. Cameron defended the clause tion of that trade; to discover what meas- fellow surjects and tried to destroy the in- and said it was of pressing necessity and spawning ground of the herrings in the ures will be likely to promote the welfare tegrity of the Empire of which we form a would entail no particular hardship. Bay referred to is in British waters—the and encourage the industry of the whole part. Very friendly and neighbourly bewestern side of the Bay, which was for country. The people of Canada will watch merly a resort also of this fish, and which is the deliberations of the Dominion Board of THE LATE DEAN OF CANTERBURY. United States territory, having, through Trade with great interest, and we feel conthe reckless disregard of protection on the ident that any suggestions its members ceived with consideration and respect. jects which are to be discussed.

L. Laterna Navigation. - Internal naviga-

II Commercial and Financial Laws and tured products; 3rd, collection of debts; 4th, weights and measures; 5th bills of lading, warehouse receipts, demurrage, &c.

III. General Inspection Laws .- That representations be made to Government in spection laws; and that they to made to forward to a continuance of his usefulness

Weights, Measures, &c .- That no time an uniform system of weights and liament .- Montreal Board of Trade. V. Tariffs. The question of protective

duties .- Toronto Board of Trade. VI. Repeal of Duties on Flour and Grain. ment by the Dominion Board of Trade, praying for Repeal of the duties on flour

VII, The Cental System .- The propriety of making efforts to establish the Cental System of measurement in the handling

VII. Britis' Colonial Trade.-That infor mation relating to the traile of the British

the Dominion.-Montreil Corn Exchange well let us say mildly, want of correct in

X Statistical Returns. - That the Execu- name, is a thorough-bred Briton, recommended to the Executive Council to

sociations be requested to publish annual latic conceit, fancies that the gifts of an him summarized and published under di-

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

NOVA SCOTIA. Section No. 4, R. N. B. McLellan, 65,000

Section No. 7, McKim & O'Brien, 30,000 Section No. 7, Lindsay and Peppan, 30

JOLLY FISHERMEN.

the Granada, the American vessel lately seized by one of our Marine Police schooners, and find that among other articles she had on board

1 punshon of molasses; 30 gallons of gin; 2 chests of tea; and 20 barrels of flour.

It is evident that these jovial compatriots of General Butler Intended to have ing Albert College. what the Americans term "a high old time of it." Thirty gallons of gin would twenty barrels of flour and a puncheon of for months to come. What they could do with such a quantity of Parafin oil is not tended to be thrown upon the troubled

waters of the Bay of Fundy. Joking apart, however, it is plain that to alter the name of the Court of Queen's American fishing vessels have made a Bench, Upper Canada to that of the Court practice of cruising about our coasts with of Queen's Bench, Ontario. dutiable goods, and selling and bartering them to the inhabitants. They exchange them for fresh provisions, ice, fish, a provision be added providing that bait, barrels, &c., and even for wood, and cities, towns, and incorporated villages pay wages to Canadians who hire as fisher. might, notwithstanding anything in the To Australia (spruce and pine lumber, and men on board these vessels. This is the fir t season we have fairly taken to cover the cost of paper, stationary, &c., gold of them, as the Customs officers along the coast having no boats could not interfere with them except occasionally shooks 39,768 when found ashore at a port of entry. To United States, (per Chambly Canal) has only been when entering these ports under stress of weather that their real boards......feet 182,151.000 cargo has been subjected to examination. 742.623 This season the Marine Police have ferret-9,695 ed out these trading and smuggling oper-

> \_\_\_\_ "FRIENDLY AND NEIGHBORLY!"

The Corporation and some private citizens of New York are making arrangements for the reception of the liberated | when it rose for recess. Fenians, whose splendid achievements in the way of blowing innocent women and The Deminion Board of Trade holds its children into the air and other deeds of a men are to be honoured and caressed sim- the people.

Henry Alford, the late Dean of Canterbury, whose death was announced on Mon- and villages, was lost by 32 to 36, low of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1835; tion of Children, and not that the parent Minister of Quebec Chapel, London, 1853; and Dean of Canterbury, 1856. "The School of the Heart and other Poems," his first poetical venture, appeared in 1835, North. As a theologian, however, he was tablished a reputation as a pulpit orator of rare eloquence. The opus magnum on which, however, his fame must finally favor of revising and consolidating the in- of age, and might confidently have looked apply to the whole Dominion .- Montreal as he was in vigorous health until almost

the moment of his death. The Dominion Board of Trade will meet this merning. The following is a list of the delegates arrived last night :-

Secretary, and his assistant; Messrs, H. L. McLenan, John Kerry, R. J. Thibideau, Andrew Robertson, M. P. Ryan, Ira Gould, Gilbert Scott, L. E. Morin.

Sr. JOHN, N. B. :

Messrs, W. Tomson, Daniels, J. Domville. BELLEVILLE: We are glad to hear that Mr. Haliburton

Rev. T. S. Cartwright's Lecture

To the Editor of the OTTAWA TIMES. Siz:- he ignorance of some people is

publish a monthly or quarterly statement morning that the accomplished clergyman recovered in about five minutes after being There is no avenue of escape open to him formation. Mr. Cartwright, like all of hi the Government, the importance of pub- have it, Sazo .. There may be this excuse lishing a monthly summary statement of for Mr. Top Boots's ignorance It is probthe import and export trade of the Domin- ably from there being a strong vein of ion .- specifying as far as possible, quan | chir dry in his nature, and that he utters X1. Revision of Putent Lanes - That it be unfortunate" Queen in words of poetic fire, recommended to the Executive Council to presenting the stirring scenes of her own represent to the Dominion Government the and her royal rivals life as so many well. General Von Werder Seriously necessity which exists for a revision of the | finished pictures (which I, who have heard laws relating to patents of inventions .- | can youch for,) that Mr. Cartwright has been mistaken for an Irishman. No doubt XII Annual Reports of Constituent Mr. Editor, "Top Boots" himself hails Bodies - That the various Boards and As- from the Emerald Isle, and with characterstatements of the trade, commerce, and eloquent tongue and a vivid the Secretary of the Dominion Board of natures of our own country, must be the by four French corps in his position, south much of it. At this moment in all the all points. The German less was only 200. on great historical subjects are the Rev batteries on the south of Paris. Their fire To the Editor of THE TIMES.

> difficulty in deciding their comparative | Boston, Jan. 17.—The schooner Fate merits. Mr. Morley Punshon, no doubt prise, of Eastport, has been seized in enjoys a wide and well deserved reputa- tish waters for making use of the Britias the impressions of an admirer of British talent so highly displayed by both Messrs.

of them are "true born nglishmen."

Punshon and Cartwright. Yours, &c., JUSTICE TO ENGLAND. Ottawa, January 16th, 1871.

Latest by Telegraph

VIA MONTREAL LINE. TORONTO.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE. TORONTO, Jan. 17. The Speaker took the chair at 3.

After routine Mr. Gray (Hastings) intro duced a Bill amending the Act Incorporat-Mr. Cameron introduced a Bill to Incorporate the Toronto Union Passenger and Dock Company; also to incorporate the

Ontario Street Railway Company. Mr. Scott (Grey) introduced a Bill specting the establishment of public fairs. Hon. John Sandfie d McDonald intromolasses would furnish them with cakes duced a Bill to provide for the organization of a territorial district at Thunder Bay. There was a necessity for erganizing a more efficient mode of protecting those so easy to determine, unless it was in- who might emigrate to Manitoba. It was proposed to separate this district from the judicial district of Algoma. Hon John S. McDonald introduced a B

The House then went into Committee on the School Bill, Mr. Mot all in the chair.

On the first clause Mr. Perry meved that not exceeding 25 cents upon the parents, for the use of pupils. Mr. Cameron said the Government

would raise no objections to the provision the members representing the districts interested were in favor of it. Mr. McLeod proposed an amendment to the amendment, that all the words after oupil should be expunged. After some discussion on the sec

should be struck out, which was adopted. Mr. Hays then moved, seconded by Mr. After debate the amendment was lost.

The House was considering clause three

The House resumed the consideration of the third clause, which refers to the subject of compulsory education. Several

sory education in the present circum military movements are difficult, the enstances of the country. If such a law tire army is in motios. Faidherbe has could not alter, had provided Seperate

purposes, and had a right to see that Education was compulsory.

An amendment of Mr. Rykerts that the clause should only apply to cities, towns, Mr. Blake said he supposed the object of the Bill was to provide for the Educa-Hulscan lecturer at Cambridge, 1841; he desired to have it educated at home, it

uldren educated at home. At the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Wood the clause was amended by providing that the and was kindly criticised by Christopher | child should have a right to attend school or be otherwise educated.

The clause was then carried.

On clause 4 as to imprisonment. On motion of Mr. Ferguson the time was imited to 30 days. On motion of Mr Pardee that the Justice may, in his discretion, forego issuing by 26 to 19, The Committee then rese.

In reply to Mr. Blake, Hon. Mr. Camered with to-morrow if other orders were He says nevertheless that a supreme effort which affords the most assuring guarantee the existing trade of the Maritime Pro-The House adjourned at 10.50 p.m.

MONTREAL.

Monk the Sheriff, and Mr. Brabin, at sisted well except in the centre. ordered their removal to Beauport asylum. | to day. our telegrams was to-day advanced another | special says the bombardment was general stage, the prisoner being admitted to bail on Saturday. The French accuse the

is expected here in the course of the week to represent the coal interest of Nova earlier part of the voyage, committed sui and are sanguine of success. Dominion Government be requested to cool assumption of a correspondent this apparent premeditation. The body was than murgerer will soon be arrested. while to use his surplus produce for fuel. in the construction of the canal

Queen Elizabethat Cowan's Hall this Evening.

THE WAR. Midnight Despatches. CABLE NEWS.

Attacked-Germans Attacked at Breare - Chausey's Army Reached its New Position-Details of the Pursuit of Chausey-Preparations at

Strasbourg. VERSAILLES, Jan. 16,-General Vor Messrs Punshon and Cartwright, and both | was immediately encountered by German batteries and quickly silenced. German

aving heard both lecturers I have some loss, only 2 officers and 17 men.

tions on the 14th. Five thousand French troops had left this season than ever. Charbourg to reinforce Chausey, and others were to be sent at once to the front. A despatch from Versailles of the 16th, says the details of the pursuit of Chausey

are coming to hand. On the 13th, when | THE ENLARGEMENT AND EXTENSION ten miles west of Lemans, the French were driven into a disorderly retreat with the loss in the engagement of 400 pri soners. Camp Carlie was taken after the firing of a few shots, but the large stores

of material of war recently there had been carried off by the retreating French. Beaumont was occupied without any not were taken. A despatch from Laval dated 16th says

reinforcements were to be sent from Cher bourg to the army of the North, and that the French recruits were certainly arriving at Cherbourg. The Hight Hon. W. E. Foster, delivered

an address last evening to his constituents at Bradford, in the course of which he alluded to the Franco-Prussian war, and also to the "Alabama" question. As to the former he said that at the outset his sympathies were with Germany in her resistance to invasion by the French, but now they were with France which was resisting invasion by the Germans. He how. ever, deprecated the assumption of any partisanship by the people of England, and any interference on the part of the English Government. In allusion to the "Alabama" he said he had good reasons to hope that the new Minister from the United States would be a hopeful agent in the removal of the feeling of estrangement which at pres ent divides the people of England and

The Herali's Brussell special of the 16th inst., says: Great preparations of defence are going on at Strasbourg. Munitions are being accumulated. Some say that these preparations are being made in case of the possible division of Bourbaki in that direction, and others say that it is for a German army falling back upon the fortress after the surrender of Paris. The Herald's Paris special of the 13th

inst , says : There is an indication that the enemy intends to make a grand assault from the north, if the ground is found to be favourable for the disposition of troops. The Prussian guards are stationed north and north-east; the Saxons east; the Wurtemburgers south-east; the Bavarians south, and the Prussians north west. Not-R siny and Jorey are opened. It is im-probable that the former fort will be seriously attacked. The neighborhood of confederated Provinces.

LILLE, Jau. 17.—The army of the North is again moving towards the Somme, carefully feeling its way, and meeting with no

sages of the river, and discovered that the enemy have destroyed the bridges and barricaded the villages on the left bank. . Though the ground is slippery and the Washington, Jan. 17 .- The instructions

Yesterday's Despatches. More Fighting ... A Number of Prussian Officers Killed .... Gen. Chausey on the Disaster at Lemans ... He calls upon the Petroleum Shells .... The Cu-

the Southern States. LONDON, Jan. 16 .- A despatch from Boreaux says that in the fight at Lemans, the result of which was that the enemy were at least 121 feet. driven from that place, several Prussian officers were killed.

Murderer .... Depredations in

his forces on Sunday night, and that an capitulate them now; but there is one the project of constructing a canal across cultural Exhibitions of England. This engagement took place with their van | fact which must be particularly remem | the Isthmus of Chignecti has been before | district is also noted for its dairy products,

an mexplicable panic among some of the always have large commercial dealings past, at the instance of the Dominion Gov. export. By opening up the canal, these troops and to the loss of important posi- with them. True, just now, the reckless, ernment. tions which compromised the safety of the short-sighted policy of the Radicals, so It is admitted by everyone who has Chaleur, Labrador, Newfoundland, St. entire army, and to the failure of certain long in power, has severed rather than looked into the subject, that the absence Pierre and Niquelon, and the agricultural

country, and appeals in strong terms to believe, however, that the practical com- development of any extensive intercolon improved and supplemented by the Bay the soldiers to rally to his support and mon sense of the American people must ial commerce. Look at the position of Verte canal, vessels and steamers can fight with renewed vigor for liberty and soon re-assert itself, and that they will re- Prince Edward Island, for instance; in

tended at the jul, where they found seven | Borbaki continues to approach Belfort. lunstics, four of whom were men and three He was fighting yesterday, and occupied women in different stages of lunasy. They Mont Belivia. The battle was resumed The bigamy case already mentioned in London, Jan. 16 .- The Pall Mall Gazette's

himself in \$500, and two sureties of \$250 Prussians of using petroleum shells. New York, Jan. 17 .- Among the pas Rene Lunard, one of the pilots of the sengers who arrived yesterday from Havana Lower St Lawrence, who was coming was Senora Cespedes, the wife of the Cuban having suffered from delirium tremens in the are determined to continue the conflict, duce to market so cheaply and expedi-

cide on Sunday morning by throwing him- | There is an intimation that the Commit self into the sea. No suspicion was enter- tee of Enquery on the affairs of the Metho enitrely under self-control, and conversing concluded to drop the enquiry entirely. | market are frequently so great. by means land, of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the with sugar molasses and other products. freely with the passengers up to within a and that the proceedings will finally be of the present routes of traffic, (which were Bay of Fundy, is very considerable, and Other facts might be given to show how

> Special despatches show that the out grain to the sea, that they are able to rages in North Carolina still continue. save 2cts a bushel on 100,000,000 bushels. Gulf Ports, includ-There is a gang of outlaws in Robeson which they would then send by the St.

of Pari. from Laverpool has arrived. Washington, Jan. 17 .- John C. Hopper, of New York, appeared before the Senate | more lucrative than it is now, by lessendelivered an argument on American and that is the case, he must become the firm British interests. He read a letter from friend of Canada. In the question of the the British Minister, addressed to Messrs, fisheries, the Western States have no par-Hunt & Tillinghast, of New York, showing | ticular interest, except as they are politi the manner in which British manufacturers | cally united with Massachusetts and | Total trade of the are protected by tariff on fine raw wools, Maine, and would hereafter give their and a mode by which they seek to obtain weight of influence to the honest settlement important information from our American of any question on which unscrupulous manufacturers at home.

Lecture this Evening.

Dangerous.

Sis,-The ruins of the burned building wind, frost and thaw—thanks to a kind of the Union. Nova Scotia has been concil. pulse that has been given of late years to animity of opinion throughout the Dominprovidence—but this does not lessen the lated, and, like New Brunswick, feels she the trade of the Gulf may be seen from ion. Like the Intercolonial Railway it is risk to which pedestrians are still subject. | weilds large influence in the government | the fact that ten years ago one steamer | eminently a Canadian work, indispensible since the fire your remarks so often re- of the Dominion-all sections are begin- could hardly make remunerative trips, to the growth of internal commerce, and peated might have awakened the lethargy ning to forget old jealousies and prejudices, whereas now there are no less than ten. the strengthening of the political relations Section No. 1, A. G. Cote, 50,000 ties.

Section No. 2, Joseph Rouleau & Co.,

Section No. 3, A. G. Cote, 50,000 ties.

Section No. 2, Joseph Rouleau & Co.,

Section No. 3, A. G. Cote, 50,000 ties.

Section No. 4, A. G. Cote, 50,000 ties.

Section No. 5, A. G. Cote, 50,000 ties.

Section No. 6, A. G. Cote, 50,000 ties.

Section No. 7, A. G. Cote, 50,000 ties.

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Section No. 5, A. G. Cote, 50,000 ties.

Section No. 6, A. G. Cote, 50,000 ties.

Section No. 1, A. G. Cote, 50,000 ties.

Section No. 2, Joseph Rouleau & Co.,

Section No. 2, Jose Section N 5, A. Lepage & Co., 65,000 Unlike Mr. Punshon, he speaks without even a note book. He carries along his even a note book. He carries along his man detachment was attacked at Breare audience for a couple of hours with a more on the 14th, by a superior French force, ment fall upon passers by. In trade requires some stimulus to cause it to each Province as follows: surpasses his older rival in the lecture A despatch from Laval of the 16th are without fencing, and which have been ture stability of the Union. Intercolonial field. This is not meant to anticipate the states the army of Chausey retreated in so often complained of, would it not be trade, in fact, is the very keystone of the verdict of an Ottawa audience, but simply excellent order, and reached its new post-

> Respectfully, "HUMANITAS," Ottawa, 16th Jan. 1871.

OF THE CANALS OF CANADA CON-SIDE GED IN RELATION TO IN-TESCOLONIAL TRADE

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

intimate acquaintance with our commerce navigation. make the inland navigation of the Domin- lessened at least 50 per cent. ion complete. Between these rival projects the Commissioners hive to discrim- proved the navigation between Lake Su- less stimulated by the completion of this inate, so as to come to a decision which perior and the sea-board, and a wonderful canal. Pictou annually exports some 200.

transport for its agricultural wealth, as ture, must be illimitable.

sufficient profit to reimburse him for his Quebec and St. John. outlay. Experience, so far, has provedemergencies) that it is better worth his ance of the commercial interests involved encourage a direct trade between Canada people such facilities for transporting their County, who keep the citizens continually Lawrence, the value of their produce would be at once increased by \$2,000,000. New York, Jan. 17 .- The steamer City With the improvement of our inland navigation, the western producer will be able to make his business just so much ommittee on Finance this morning, and ling the rates of transportation; and when

speedy access to the ocean we make them relations with Ontario and Quebec, for Spectator) also states emphatically that the warm allies of Canada-bound to pro. then they will be able to ex. thit would be of undoubted importance Remember Mr. Cartwright's mote free intercourse with a country which port to those provinces pro- to the trade of the Dominion, and espeaffords them facilities for trade which they ducts which now seek American mar- cially to the Maritime Provinces, looking cannot find within the geographical limits kets because these are the most accessible. to the improved size of vessels on the point of view, that the writer wishes par- their trade with the Northern ports of the trade between the ports of the lakes, and But it is from an intercolonial or national ticularly to discuss the question of canal United States, inasmuch as freights will those of the seaboard." In fact, it would enlargement. Since 1867 very satisfactory be cheaper, and will also open up a new be impossible to point to a public project progress has been made in the consolidation | business with the Bay of Fundy. The im- respecting which there exists greater un-

Commercial men, who have given any St. Lawrence, and the Bay of Fundy. The the construction of one of the most imporconsideration to the subject, will tell us valuable mackerel fishery of the gulf is tant public works that ever engaged the that this trade must necessarily be dwarf chiefly carried on in schooners, the number attention of the people of the Dominion.

ern ports immediately with the Lower however, are little interested in these Provinces. Those provinces now consume tisheries, on account of their distance from large quantities of Ontario flour-some the Gulf. With the construction of the 700,000 barrels annually; Quebec buys canal, however, the country bordering on We publish the following communication considerably of their coal, the Intercolo- the Bay, as well as the counties of Yarbecause it contains a considerable amount | nial or Drummond Colliery at Pictou | mouth and Shelburne in Nova Scotta, would having sent some 50,000 tons to that Pro- certainly engage more largely in the province during the past season; but so far secution of the prolific and lucrative fish able resistance, and there 10,000 prisoners tirely agreeing with our correspondent in there is little or no commercial interall his views as to what ought to be the course with Ontario, the most po- have a comparatively easy and secure route Canal policy of the Dominion .- (ED. Times.) pulous and progressive section of to these rich fishing grounds. More than the Dominion. The steamer, Her Majesty that, it is safe to assert that the number was put on, some time ago, between Hali of persons engaged in the fiulf and Labrador Sir -Among the questions now engaging fax and Hamilton, and though she was fisheries would be double what it is now, public attention, none is likely to receive obliged to ship a large portion of her cargo and an impulse given to the building of more earnest consideration than the sub- at Montreal, in consequence of the limited schooners and the small vessels suitable ject of the inland navigation of the Domin | capacity of the canats, the experiment was | for the prosecution of this branch of inion. With a careful regard to the public such as to prove that the same business dustry. interests, the Government have referred the | might be successfully conducted on a | Nor in referring to to this question of

do full justice to the important subject lakes, or even in the coasting trade of the people of the Eastern States annually send which will come under their review. This Lower Provinces, would not be altogether to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Labrador many more would enlarge and deepen the poses, Nova Scotia coal is far cheaper and when the Atlantic coast is visited by a Lawrence and Welland Canals, and better in other respects than any now in good deal of rough weather. construct a canal at Sault Ste. Marie use in western waters-in fact, the exthrough Canadian territory, in order to penses of a propellor in this way would be country contiguous to the Bay and Gulf Enlarge the canals, and otherwise im- branches of trade that must be more or

will best promote Canadian interests. impulse will be given to the maritime en. 000 chaldrons of coal, chiefly to the United nappily, none of them are mere theorists, terprize of the Dominion. Already the States, besides a quantity of valuable free or the advocates of particular hobbies, and | tonnage belonging to a people, not more stone. In addition to the rich coal re of we may be assured that the result of their than four millions altogether, is nearly Pictou there are the Albertite Mines of deliberations will be fraught with vast im | equal to that of France, after Eng and the | New Brunswick, the Joggins and Spring-The geographical position of Canada already owns more than half the tonnage there are the grindstones of Minudie, the oates that a great storm is brewing in the ling the trade of the most progressive and prolific section of this continent. The quired within thirty years. When the durability and beauty by any other stone United States do not po-sess any natural Union was in process of formation, the |-and other valuable natural products in highway which can compete for the trade pessimists of the anti-Union party pre. the vicinity of the Bay of Fundy, all of of the West with the St. Lawrence, even in dicted an era of depression in the ship. which are now forced to find their market its present comparatively unimproved yards as well as in other branches of the in the American ports. The coal of Pictou state, whilst their railway and industry of Nova Scotia, but were we now must now find its way to Boston or New canal facilities are altogether inadequate to go to Yarmouth, Hantsport, Maitland, York (where it is largely used for gas to the demand which is made upon them. or other busy towns, we would see all the and the generating of steam) by the Gut Over twelve millions of prople in the signs of an irrepressible activity. During of Canso, but wie the canal is opened, North West, inhabiting States which, the past year, over 45,000 tons have been the route will be tessened from 200 to 300 although very tar from being fully de launched in that one province, and over miles, and the freight therefore reduced, veloped, annually raise over 150,000,000 | 25,000 tons have been registered in the as a matter of course, from \$1 to \$1.25 a bushels of wheat, and 600,000,000 bushels | port of St. John. Nova Scotia and New | chaldron, to say nothing of the reduction of corn, not one fifth of which now finds its | Brunswick, on accout of their Maritime | in the Insurance, consequent on avoiding way to market-look to the St. Lawrence position and the pursuits of their people, the dangerous and foggy coast of Nova as the natural outlet for their surplus pro are the ship-building countries of America, Scatia in the fall and spring. The coal of duce, whilst our own vast territory, water- and when the canals are enlarged they Pictou and Cumberland would also find its ed by the Red, Assinib ine, and Saskatche | must become the carriers, not only of Inter- | way to St. John and other Bay ports, from wan Rivers, must also be soon pressing colonial products, but also of that Western which it is now virtually excluded by the for such rapid and economical means of trade the proportions of which in the fu- capricious hand of Nature. The minerals

Our present canals, it is admitted on all te give greater developement to Intercol- cannot go on account of the heavy freight sides, are altogether unequal to the trade onial trade, and thereby strengthen the charges and the unsatisfactory condition of of the West, or our own internal business, | bonds of the political Union between On | inland navigation. Freighted with these and it is certain that the Western people | tario, Quebe; and the Maritime Provinces, | articles, or with the famous Bay of Fundy must be driven to find other commercial the construction of another cand is abso shad and Digby herrings, a vessel could channels of intercourse with the sea board, lutely necessary. Let the reader take up go direct to oronto, and return with a Soldiers to Rally ... The Coun- unless we adopt a more vigorous and far s map of British North America, and he cargo of flour which then would be bought try may yet be Saved...Bour- seeing policy with respect to our Inland will see that a vessel which now goes from in the cheapest market: Navigation. When propellors and sading Quebec, or any of the ports of the Gulf Or take the agricultural products of the baki Fighting his way to Bel- yessels of a large class, such as are now shore of New Brunswick, or of Prince Ed. Bay of Fundy country, and we again see Bombardment ... The plying between Chicago and Buffalo, can ward Island, to the city of St. John, or any how they must be stimulated by this im-Prussians Accused of using pass directly with their cargoes of grain to town on the Bay of Fundy, has to accom- portant work. The River St. John is the Montreal, from the ports on the Upper plish a very circuitous and not always very artery of a valley, abounding in varied reakes, and there tranship their commodi- safe voyage through the Gut of Canso, and sources, which will have easier access to bans Determined and San- ties into larger European vessels, or go on around the coast of Nova Scotia. Nature the Gulf and thereby to Europe. Or go guine of Success .... The Nathan to the northern ports of the Atlantic sea- has interposed a barrier of a few miles across the Bay, and we find ourselves in a board, the commercial future of Canada between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, lovely district, watered by the Annapolis, will be assured. And to attain so desirable and made necessary a sea voyage of nearly the Gaspereau and the Avon, and other a result, no project appears so .easible as 600 miles from Shediac, on the Gulf shore, streams that run into the Bay so famous the enlargment of the Welland and St. to the commercial Capital of New Bruns- for its tides-a district not merely remark-Lawrence Canals with a depth of water of wick, when the whole distance would not able a for its fertility and siversity of The benefits which Canada must derive barrier were removed. Between Bay historic associations. Here are raised from the improvement of our Canal systems | Verte on the Gulf of Northumberland, and | large quantities of potatoes and fruit, of Gen. Chausey announces the appearance are so obvious to the statesman, merchant Comberland Basin, on the Bay of Fundy. fine size and flavor—the apples, indeed, of the enemy's columns in the vicinity of and publicist, that it is unnecessary to re- the distance is not above 111 miles, and having taken gold medals in the Hortibered in the consideration of the question, the public for nearly half a century. Emi- while the value of its marsh lands, reclaim-The General has issued an order of the and that is, the effect which the policy, nent Engineers have shewn that the work ed from the tides of the Bay, which in day to the Army of the Loire, explanatory here advocated, must have upon our can be constructed at a very moderate cost, the course of time has formed a of the recent disaster, and calling for the future commercial relations with the compared with the importance of the in- soil of rare richness, is estimated at not display of all their soldierly qualities in an United States. Living as we do alongside terests involved in its accomplishment, less than \$5,000,000. On the nutritious effort for its reparation. He attributes the forty millions of people, remarkable for and an Engineering Staff has been engaged grass of these fertile lands fine cattle are abandonment of Lemans by the army to their industry and enterprise, we must in surveying the locality for some time raised, either for home consumption or

enlarged that commercial intercourse of this canal is not only most injurious to interest of a noble country largely stimulon the part of the army may yet save the of peace and good will We cannot but vinces, but decidedly antagonistic to the When the St. Lawrence navigation is cognize the folly of a policy which is driv order to carry on her large business with articles, for which there is a large and in ing American shipping off the seas, has the United tates, she is obliged to send creasing demand in the Lower Provinces, Last Saturday afternoon Mr Justice tacked Chausey yesterday. The army regenerally injurious to the commer- they would have to go were they able to ports of the Bay of Fundy, where they can cial and agricultural interests of the pass through the canal, and in that way discharge and take in an assorted cargo country, and all this for the sake reach the ports of the Northern States. for the West Indies, with which the of a few monopolists in New England The city of St. John is a large consumer of Americans have been long carrying on a and Pennsylvania, who have somehow suc- Canadian flour, and yet every barrel has to lucrative trade, which ought to be proseceeded in controlling Congress. By this be brought either from Portland or She cuted by the Canadians themselves. We short-sighted policy of the Republican disc, where it is landed by the Gulf find that in 1864, the last year of which party, the agricultural communities of the steamers; for direct connection by steam | the writer has the returns at hand, the West have been especially the sufferers, or sail between Quebec and St. John by Americans exported to these countries but they are already awakening to the the present tedious and unnatural route, hay, \$86,456; butter, \$823.855; potatoes, necessity of throwing off the grasp of is altogether out of the question. In this \$453,655; cheese, \$305,925; eggs, \$30, eastern manufacturers and monopolists. | way freights are at least 25 per cent more | 628; apples, \$116,614; fish. dried, What the West wants is to get its pro than what they would be were a canal smoked and pickled, \$1,169,327; beef, tiously that the producer may receive water communication afforded between in large quantities in the count y, border-

that the expenses of getting his grain to trade of the ports of Prance Edward Is- market in the West Indies, and return not improved with a view to existing gives a very accurate idea of the import- the new route by the Bay of Verte would

Prince Edward Island, about... \$1,000,000 1,900,000 ing Pictou, and

Bay of Fundy ports, including St. John, Windsor, Hantsport, and ports of Yarmouth and Shel.

burne .....

The ports of the Gulf shore, and of Prince lakes as the result of enlarging our causis Edward Island, will increase the volume of and which would engage in the direct

The fisheries are prosecuted principally can doubt that the words just quoted illuson the banks of Newfoundland, the Gulf of trate exactly the results that will arise from ed until facilities are afforded for vessels of which are increasing year by year. The

of considerable tonnage to connect west- people living on the Bay of Fundy shores.

question to a number of gentlemen whose large scale under a better system of inland the fisheries must we forget to take into and natural resources will enable them to No doubt the craft now used on the afford to the large fishing fleet that the question of inland navigation is not new to | suitable for the large trade that would be It is known that over 500 vessels, with a the public mind, but has been frequently | one of the immediate results of canal en tonnage of 32,000, have been in the habit discussed of late years in the columns of largement; but it is obvious that as soon of taking over a million of dollars worth of the press, and on the floor of Parliament. as the inland navigation of Canada was im- fish in the Gulf alone. The writer has Attention has been directed to the neces | proved, propellers and sailing vessels would often seen the Gut of Canso, previous to sity of improving the canal system of Can- be built to meet the exigencies of com- the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, actuada, with the view of giving additional merce. Vessels of all kinds are now built ally filled with the Gloucester and Marble facilities to the rapidly expanding trade of more cheaply in the Provinces than else head craft, with their clean build and the West, and encouraging larger com where on this continent, and Nova Scotia jaunty, neat rig. Sometimes as many as merce between the different sections of alone could soon furnish all the vessels three hundred could be seen off Port Hood the Dominion. Of course a variety of that would be wanted for any special trade. when the mackerel would be unusually opinions exist with regard to the best plan Nor must it be forgotten that from this plentiful in that locality. These vessels improving our canals. Some persons same Province would be brought directly would cheerfully pay a toll for the use of would build the Toronto and Georgian Bay to Toronto, Hamilton, and ports on On | this canal, in a much as it would enable them Canals in place of enlarging the Welland; tario and the other lakes, all the coal re- as well as provincial craft to make an addiothers point out the great advantages the quired for any number of steamers. Ex- tional trip every season, besides affording Ottawa route must give to Western trade; perience has proved that for steam pur- them a route so much safer during the fall

must also come under the category of the will enable it to compete with the pros. But in order to per'ect the improvement find an additional market in Ontario and perous and growing States on its border. of the Inland Navigation of the Dominion, Quebec, where such bulky articles now

be more than 100, if that troublesome scenery, but interesting on account of its

The aggregate value of the present thus freighted would find a remunerative

Imports. Exports. often been spoken of but not yet developed to any extent worth mentioning. Whenver the scheme of completing inland navigation of Canada, has been Shedisc..... 970,000, 1,300,000 brought under the notice of commercial men, they have not failed to recognize its great importance, not merely to the Maritime Provinces, but to the Dominion as a whole. In one of the reports of the Montreal Board of Trade, we find it described " so necessary and material in all 6,450,000 4,650,000 its aspects that it should be made and controlled by the General Government." Even the Board of Trade of Ottawa, though numbers ..... \$9,220,000 \$7,850,000 it can be little interested, commercially, in the Lower Provinces, has lately-in a paper published in the Times-acknowledged its in 1869 . . . . . . 17,000,000 13,000,000 importance, and recommended its construc-This trade must necessarily receive an | tion with a depth of at least sixteen feet of manufacturers to use for their own advan- eastern politicians, like Butler, would at impulse the moment new channels of in- water. The reply of the Hamilton Board to tage and to the disadvantage of American tempt to create a political issue. In tercourse are opened up. The ports on the queries of the Commissioners short, by giving the Western States more the Bay of Fundy will seek to extend their (given at length in the

> P. E I land ..... 200,000 ducers, and passing through our own outlets of commerce " Looking at the varied

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and the variou

all well rende the success it The Cold Elizaboth, Ber Just B nice fresh fat quart or galle

CORPORATION ence to advert the City | ler estimates for across the Ri end across the dore street. ACKNOWLEDS nittre have to

the following Mrs. Kimb woollen socks. Friends in ! I case, 2 boxe A NEW MA Messrs, C. E. street. This contains cleve room guide.

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> Saturday nig stroyed the l tunately very Mr. Higman opened a dru lately occupi on his own a hand a well to increase 1 care and atte spensing dep ROWDY COX

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Elizabe MEETING attention to the me to-day, at donald, fail to att take an I and help world, ar view will EARTHQ

> We shou eral pers houses a yesterda Daly stre at half-p ied by a Stewart of an er a huge Method were, a

Several names, we kno high e were ! Davis, man. allusion Victor prattily Mr. Wa