

Hamilton Bros., Hawkesbury.....	175,000
Cameron, and others, Thurso and Na- tion.....	60,000
Blanche.....	20,000
McLaren, Thompson and others. Buckingham.....	200,000
Merrill and Bangs, Buckingham Basin.....	12,000
South Nation.....	10,000
Templeton Mills.....	34,000
G. B. Hall, Quebec.....	150,000
H. Atkinson, Quebec.....	80,000
L. Young, Ottawa.....	100,000
Perley & Pattee, Ottawa.....	550,000
E. B. Eddy, Hull.....	150,000
A. H. Baldwin, Ottawa.....	125,000
H. Crandell & Co., Hull.....	75,000
Wright & Batson, Hull.....	100,000
Bronson & Weston, Ottawa.....	150,000
A. Gilmour, Gatineau.....	150,000
McLaughlin Bros., Arnprior.....	140,000
John Osborne, Portage du Fort.....	50,000
J. McLaren & Co., Edinburgh.....	50,000
Total logs say.....	2,000,000
Estimated.....	300,000,000 ft. B.M.

The Rochester Union says that now there is not a side-wheel steamer left upon Lake Ontario or the St. Lawrence that carries the United States flag. For some years the residents on this side have used British steamers for their pleasure excursions, but now there comes an order from Washington forbidding Canadian steamers to transport passengers from one American port to another, or take them on pleasure excursions even though they land at no port except that from which they sail.

From geological reports and engineers surveys, it appears that the Territory of the Northwest possesses one of the largest coal fields in the world. Between the 59th parallel and the North Sea, it has been calculated that there cannot be much less than 500,000 square miles that are underlaid by true coal. On the east it is bounded by a belt of metamorphic rocks, that extend from the Arctic Sea to the north Shore of Lake Superior. The average breadth of this belt is about 200 miles. In addition to the coal, this district contain rich deposits of iron ore, and likely gold, as the rocks are of similar formation and of the same age as the gold bearing rocks of Nova Scotia. From the west-end of Lake Athabasca to the 49th parallel, between 97° and 98° West London, near Pembina, the coal measures may be traced from about 900 miles, passing down into the States; where, on the Missouri river, the strata are exposed on its banks.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—We are told by the English journals that "the Emigration Commissioners are making arrangements for the selection of the emigrants who are to proceed this spring in the Government troopships to Canada. These emigrants will consist of men discharged from the dock-yards and War-office establishments, who, with their wives and families, will be provided with passages on the payment of £2 for each adult. The Lords of the Admiralty have appropriated two of her Majesty's troopships to this service, the first of which is expected to sail from Portsmouth about the middle of next month, and to arrive in Canada shortly after the opening of the season, which is the best time for settlers to reach the Dominion." Can anything more mean and sordid be conceived than the richest nation in the world screwing a couple of pounds off an old servant of the Crown who had been working for years in one of the dock-yards or public offices?

A Confederate medical officer has estimated that the whole number of rebels killed during the war was 53,773, and, including those who died by disease, the number lost was 160,000. He says the whole available force of the Confederates was 600,000.

It is truly painful to read the terrible condition in which Mexico is now placed. It is a land of anarchy, sloth and violence, yet there is no country upon the face of the earth so completely adapted by nature to prosperity. It is a beautiful country, abounding in every product that delights man and adds to his commercial advancement. It could be made the garden spot of the continent, and a nation of wealth, and brilliant progress could easily be reared there. But the people could not be in a worse position in any respect than they are at present, and all these advantages are going to decay, and lying unproductive, for the need of a good government and somebody to administer it with prudence and honesty.

A new wooden ship, of the *Helicon* and *Salamis* class, to be named the *Lively*, has been commenced at Sherness. She is from the designs of Mr. Reed, C.B., Chief Constructor of the Navy, and will be of 835 tons burden, and 250 horse-power nominal. Her length between perpendiculars is to be 220 feet, length over all 230 feet, extreme breadth 28 ft., 2 in., and depth of hold 14 ft., 6 in. Two novel peculiarities will be observed in her construction. Her bows are to be of a new ram shaped pattern, but different in form to either the *Druid* or the *Briton*, and her bottom planking will consist of two thicknesses of teak, placed diagonally, each thickness to be one and a half inch. These will be covered with an external skin of teak running fore and aft, by which arrangement much additional strength will be gained. The vessel is to be completed within the financial year.

The Chicago Tribune say:—There is a plant or weed known as teasel or Fullers's thistle, which is grown in England and France, and used by the manufacturers of cloth, who employ the crooked burs of the heads for raising the nap on wollen cloth. For this purpose the teasel burs are fixed round the periphery of a large broad wheel, against which the cloth is held while the machine is turned. There are male and female teasels; the former being used for stockings and coarser cloth, while the latter are used on the finer goods. Teasels are of two kinds—the cultivated and the wild. The latter like other teasels are to be found along roadside and in hedges, even in this country. When the Tariff Bill was reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, teasels were included in the free list, but Mr. Dennis McCarthy, a member of that Committee, who represents the Onondaga salt district in Congress, stated that one of his constituents had recently engaged in raising teasels and the infant production required to be protected against the pauper teasels of Europe; and forthwith the Committee on Ways and Means changed the Bill by taxing teasels 10 cents per pound. Five acres of ground will produce all the teasels needed in the United States; all the cultivation required is to sow the seed; then, like any other thistle, it propagates itself. The only "stimulus" needed is that furnished by the sun and rain, and the Committee on Ways and Means have levied a tax to secure the benefit of these to one of Mr. McCarthy's constituents.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The *Morning Post* says, a naturalization treaty has been signed by the Earl of Chandos and Mr. Motley, American Minister.

John Jay the last survivor of the regiment to which Wellington addressed the famous words, "Up guards and at them," has just died in London.

An affected singer at a Dublin theatre was told by a wag in the gallery to "come out from behind his nose and sing his song like other people."

A paper was read on April 4, at the Royal Colonial Institute, by Mr. H. E. Montgomerie, on "the Relations of the Colonies to the Parent State."

The British and Colonial Emigration Society intend to send out 1350 additional emigrants on board the ships which will leave England for Canada between this and June.

The term "cousin," applied by the sovereign to all peers save a baron, arise from the fact that there was one English monarch, Henry IV., who was related to every earl in the kingdom.

"Bridget, you are quite an artist: how did you ornament these pies so finely? (before a table full of visitors.) "Indade, mum, ain't it purty? Faith I did it wid yer false teeth, mum!"

The sculptor Gibso saw Garibaldi when he entered Rome in the days of the Revolution, and he wrote thus about him:—"He is quite young, and I have seldom seen a more beautiful head; his profile is like a statue. All eyes are turned on him, particularly those of the ladies. As he is beautiful, lawless, and brave he is sure to please them."

An English sailor the other day at Brussels emptied his pockets into the apron of a woman with a lap of half-starving children. Her apron then contained 250 francs, and the sailor remarked to the astounded natives who witnessed this act, "I am a good fellow and never drink when I have nothing to drink with." Mr. J. S. Mills, this was philosophy, and something more.

The estimated population of London is 3,170,754; of Paris, 1,825,274. The week before last the deaths were in London, 1673; in Paris, 1263, showing an annual death-rate per thousand of 27 and 36 respectively. That is to say that in every thousand of the population nine more persons die annually in Paris than in London, this being a clear gain to us of nearly 30,000 lives.

The Commission of Russian Engineers who lately visited England for the purpose of seeing Mr. Fairlie's narrow gauge railway plan, and the Festiniog Railway, where his engines are at work, have, according to the *Iron and Coal Trades Review*, reported strongly in favour of the system. They recommend it to be adopted for a portion of the railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow, and estimate the cost of construction at about £4,500 per mile.

The Peerage, at the time of the accession of James I., consisted of but one Marquis, sixteen Earls, two Viscounts, and forty Barons; its increase has been, indeed, a work of time, as, at the end of the reign of George II, the net additions—i. e. deducting peerages that during that time had become extinct, dormant, &c., had been but a little over a hundred. Of the more modern creations, Earl Grey made thirty-four new peers, Lord Melbourne thirty-nine, Sir Robert Peel eleven, Earl Russell twenty-four, Viscount Palmerston twenty-three, and Mr. Disraeli our.