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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC, Sept. 4th.—Debate on Mr. McPherson's free grant resolution resumed.

Mr. McPHERSON replied to the arguments of the Commissioner of Crown Lands at length. Giving over the remaining lands free would not, in his opinion, endanger the evolution of the large arrears due to the Government; on the contrary, he thought if anything would give a value to these arrears it would be the increase in population which would follow from the policy he advocated. The value of the lands, which were securities for these arrears, would be increased. But he thought it would be better for the country if the Government were at once to wipe out the whole of these arrears, than that they should stand in the way of the progress of the country. We had a strong and able government, and now was the time most propitious for the introduction of an active policy by starting public works to attract emigrants to our shores, and, by free grants of land, to keep them.

Mr. CURRIE followed in support of the motion. Hon. Mr. FLINT was always in favor of giving lands free to the settler, but only such lands as did not contain valuable pine should be given. He knew of single lots of 100 acres in his County which had paid \$3,000 timber dues.

Hon. Mr. SKEAD was glad the subject was so thoroughly discussed. He was not in favor of indiscriminate free grants, particularly in the pine section. He would have an extended system of colonization of roads into the good hard wood lands lying beyond the pine country. He thought the colonization roads, so far from being a failure, had been the very best outlay the country had ever made, and they should be extended. It was of great importance to the country that pine timber should be preserved and made the most of, and, in order to do this, the limit holder should have a more permanent and secure title than at present, as the lumbermen used the forest wastefully. He had no hesitation in saying that of every pine tree that found its way to the Quebec market, at least five were cut down in the wood. If the limit holder had a permanent lease of 21 years he would not do so, he would use the timber carefully and endeavor to preserve it from fire. There were large tracts of good hardwood lying to the South of Lake Nipissing, which the settler could use to advantage for farming purposes, and those ought to be opened up by extending colonization roads into them.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON thought the pine should be preserved. It made him sad to see the quantities of valuable pine left to rot in the woods by the lumbermen. They should be made to pay for every tree they cut down, and not for those only which they brought to market. The debate was then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, September 4.—Mr. RYAN moved the House into Committee on the

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION BILL.

Mr. McKELLAR looked upon this as a dangerous measure to the country. It was a singular fact that the representatives of nearly all the constituencies along the line of the Buffalo & Lake Huron road should be opposed to this bill, and he thought they were better judges of the interests of that portion of the country than those who favored the measure. Not only were the representatives and people of that part of the country opposed to it but even the merchants of Montreal had petitioned against the proposed amalgamation. He had listened to Mr. Brydges' arguments at the Railway Committee the other day. He had made out a good case, but there was one defect that forcibly struck him (Mr. McKellar). In his line of argument, he (Mr. Brydges) had stated that the Grand Trunk had reduced the fares on their railway from one end of the Province to the other; but it must have struck every hon. gentleman who heard him that the reduction between Toronto and Detroit was much greater than between Toronto and Montreal. The reason of this was simply because the Great Western was running parallel with the Grand Trunk between the two former places and not between the latter. He (Mr. McKellar) was credibly informed that the freight tariff had not been reduced between Toronto and Montreal, while a considerable reduction had been made between Toronto and Detroit. There was not the slightest doubt that this reduction had been made, not because the Grand Trunk desired to benefit the public, but because it wished to crush the Great Western, and, by continual irritation, to force its shareholders into amalgamation with the Grand Trunk, so that this Company might be enabled to control the entire travel and trade of the country. (Hear, hear.) He had asked why it was necessary this Act should pass if the Companies, as the Grand Trunk asserted, had power to enter into this arrangement without the authority of Parliament; and he was told that the bill was wanted because the Companies desired to borrow £75,000. The Buffalo could not raise this loan, and everybody acquainted with the Grand Trunk knew it was knocking at the door of Parliament every session for assistance, and yet those two bankrupt roads declared that by joining together they could effect this loan. He was at a loss to discover how they could do it; and he trusted that the bill which had other objects in view than this, would be thrown out. He wished to see the Grand Trunk succeed, and to arrive at a position when it would be able to pay a dividend; and he would do everything he could to promote its interests, but it would be most dangerous to permit it to go on as it had been for a number of years past, swallowing up one line of railway of the country after another. (Hear.) It was rapidly gaining a power that was dangerous to the country; and having employees in almost every constituency in the Province, it was able to influence elections, and by this means to force members to vote in a manner they would not do if this pressure was not brought to bear upon them. He would move in amendment that the House do not now go into committee, but that it go into committee this day six months.

Mr. WHITE seconded the amendment. Mr. F. JONES said if a motion had been proposed in which he could heartily concur, it was this one. He had been elected by the people

of North Leeds on the express understanding that the Grand Trunk had acquired power enough in this country without having it increased by further legislation. He regretted that a member of the Cabinet was not only a Director, but a paid Solicitor of the Grand Trunk. He had hoped that the connection between the Company and the Government was at an end, and that the road would be conducted as a commercial enterprise; but he was sorry that one who was in the paid service of the Company was also a member of the Government of the Province. (Hear, hear.) He had every respect for that hon. gentleman, but he thought this connection between the Government and the Company should not continue. He was quite willing to admit that the Grand Trunk was an important work to Canada; but the people had performed all their obligations to it, and would not now consent to extend its influence and power.

Mr. BOWEN believed injustice would be done, and important rights interfered with by the bill; and, therefore, he would vote against it. He had public grounds for doing so, because by the consolidating of the railway interests of the country, as the bill tends to do, the public was deprived of these benefits. (Hear, hear.) Then as to private grounds, he resisted the measure because its object was to place the Grand Trunk in the position of the town of Brantford, in reference to the debt of the latter to the municipal loan fund. The town now paid \$9,000 interest to that fund, which the Grand Trunk would assume under this bill; but as the full amount of interest for which Brantford was liable was \$3,000 annually to the Grand Trunk, for which the only compensation that could be given to Brantford would be to cancel its debt to the municipal loan fund. He warned hon. gentlemen, however, that the debt of one municipality could not be cancelled without leading to the cancellation of the debt of other municipalities. This bill was the first step in this direction, and, if it passed, the responsibility of it would rest upon hon. gentlemen on the Treasury benches.

Mr. DICKSON said the wealth, intelligence, and mercantile enterprise of the western part of Upper Canada were all opposed to this bill, and the only petitions received in favor of it were from small towns and villages.

The discussion continued to 12.30, when the motion to continue the debate was carried by 48 to 49.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC, Sept. 5.—The following bills were read a third time and passed: To authorize the Fabrique Notre Dame to borrow money; bill respecting Gaspe Bay Mining Company; to amend the act respecting Attorneys; to incorporate Les Soeurs de St. Gregoire.

The following bills were introduced: Hon. Mr. BOSSE, to amend the act respecting the ordinary procedure in the supreme and circuit courts of Lower Canada; Hon. Mr. ALLAN, to legalize a certain assessment in the City of Toronto.

The following bills were read a second time: St. Jacques Montreal La Caisse de Bienfaisance de Temperance, Hon. Mr. RYAN; Civil Code of Lower Canada, Hon. Sir N. F. BELLEAU; Aliens' real property transmission, Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL; Masters and servants' law amendment, Hon. Mr. CURRIE; Wives' beneficial assurance on husbands' lives, Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL; Montreal Harbor extension, Hon. Mr. LAPOSTOLLE.

The House adjourned at half-past 4. Last night, after our report left, Hon. Mr. McPherson's resolutions on the settlement of our public lands, were after a long debate, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The following bills were read a second time: To amend the act respecting Attorneys, Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL; to incorporate the Cure of the Parish of Notre Dame, Quebec, Hon. Mr. BOSSE; respecting the Gaspe Bay Mining Company, Hon. Mr. FLINT; to authorize the Fabrique of Notre Dame de Quebec to borrow a certain sum of money, Hon. Mr. BOSSE.

The House adjourned at ten o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, Sept. 5.—The Speaker said before the House a return from the Buffalo & Lake Huron and Grand Trunk Railways showing the respective amounts of their local and through freight. The following bills were introduced: Mr. CURRIE, to incorporate the Canadian Institute of the city of Ottawa; Hon. Mr. McDONNELL, bill respecting Grammar Schools of Upper Canada.

On motion of Atty.-Gen. CARTIER, the bill to explain certain enactments of the Acts of Incorporation of the city of Montreal was read a third time and passed.

The following bills were considered in committee of the whole, and ordered to a third reading at the next sitting of the House: For abolishing the punishment of death, Atty.-Gen. CARTIER; to incorporate the Montreal St. Bridget's Refuge, Hon. Mr. McGEHEE; to amend the Act incorporating the Mutual Association of the dioceses of Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, and St. Hyacinthe, Sol.-Gen. LANGEVIN; in reference to the qualifications of Justices of the Peace, Sol.-Gen. COCKBURN.

The following bills were read a second time: to authorize the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway Company to construct a railway or rail way from the Marmora Ironworks to the River Trent or Rice Lake, Sol.-Gen. COCKBURN; to amend the Acts relating to the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway Co., Sol.-Gen. COCKBURN; to incorporate La Caisse de Paigae, St. Roch de Montreal, Atty.-Gen. CARTIER; to incorporate the Montreal Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society, Atty.-Gen. CARTIER; to incorporate the Bank of Northumberland, Sol.-Gen. COCKBURN; to provide against the introduction and spreading of disorders affecting certain animals, Hon. Mr. McGEHEE; to incorporate the Tadoussac Hotel and Sea-Bathing Company, Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. GALT, the House went again into Committee of Supply.

QUEBEC, 5th Sept. Mr. COURSOUL'S CASE. Mr. DORRICK asked when the report and evi-

dence in Mr. Coursoil's case would come down. He saw some of the papers published in Montreal.

Mr. CARTIER said the papers were very voluminous, and the evidence was being copied. Mr. Coursoil had applied for and received a copy of the report.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

On the item for rents, insurance, and repairs of the public buildings, including two years' rent of Rideau Hall, \$53,000.

Mr. HORTON thought the House should have explanations. He had heard that Rideau Hall was leased by the Government very shortly after they came into office at \$4,000 a year, which rent he had been paying ever since, although it was not occupied. He thought the rent was extravagant under any circumstances, and it was entirely useless that the public should have been exposed to it so long before occupying.

Mr. CHAPMAN said that in the spring of 1864 it was decided by the government to prepare a residence for the Governor General. Persons were sent to select a proper site, and the government agreed to take the piece of land belonging to the heirs McKay estate. The government would lease the place for 12 years at the rate of \$4,000 a year. There was a house already on the ground, and the lot was a splendid one of nearly 78 acres. In the lease there was a condition by which the department would be at liberty to buy the whole lot for \$70,000. The contract for additions to the house had been lately at \$29,301.

After a considerable discussion, the item was agreed to.

On the item for colonization roads, Mr. CHAPMAN entered into some explanations. When the roads now in progress in Lower Canada were completed, he intended to change the system, and stop small branch roads and construct roads of another character. He also maintained that the exploration of the road from Quebec to Lake St. John had been very successful: 40 leagues of it were nearly completed. The Government had appropriated a small sum for a winter road.

EVENING SESSION.

The speaker took the chair at 7.45.

Mr. CARTIER introduced a bill respecting the Court of Queen's Bench in Lower Canada. He explained it was to enable the Court to appoint Judges to sit in banquette in place of those who were disqualified.

Mr. GALT submitted a message from the Governor-General, transmitting the supplementary estimates of the expenditure of the Province, for the year ending 30th June, 1866.

TORONTO POLICE COMMISSION.

Mr. McKELLAR said that before the orders of the day were called, he desired to draw attention to the fact that the Chief of Police of Toronto had been suspended by the Police Commission, on the ground that he had lent him (Mr. McKellar) certain suggestions respecting the Government Police forces in cities. It was true Capt. Prince had sent him these suggestions, but it was at his (Mr. McKellar's) request; and if there was any offence in doing so, he was responsible for it. It appeared to him the step the commissioners had taken was of a most arbitrary and unwarrantable character.—(Hear, hear.)—and he desired to call the attention of the Government to it, because one of the commissioners who adjudicated in this case was an officer of the Government. So far as he (Mr. McKellar) was aware, Mr. Prince was a most efficient officer, in fact one of the best in the Province, and he trusted the Government would see that such unwarrantable conduct against him was not persisted in. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. JOHN A. MACDONALD read the report of the proceedings of the Toronto Commissioners with equal surprise and regret. It was quite competent for Mr. Prince and every British subject resident in Canada to make suggestions for the improvement of the Criminal Justice. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. John A.) could not understand by what course of reasoning the Commissioners had arrived at the conclusion that to do so was an offence. He was glad to see the press had condemned it, and he doubted not the public would agree with it. Captain Prince was not an officer of the Government, and if he were he would never have been dismissed for such a reason. As to what should be done in the matter, the Government would restore him if it had power to do so.

The subject then dropped.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. CARTIER moved the third reading of the bill to abolish punishment by death in certain cases.

Carried by 94 to 5. Nays.—Ault, McGill, Chambers, Ross [Prince Edward], and Poulin.

SUBSIDY BILL.

On motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. HORTON in reference to the Order in Council upon the postal subsidy desired to ascertain whether the Finance Minister proposed inviting any action during the present session on the allowance awarded by the report of the commissioners on the postal subsidy and by order in council. During the former period, it would be remembered it had been considered sufficient to allow the company seventy dollars a mile, but now it was recommended to give them \$110 per mile.

Mr. GALT did not think the Government could be asked such a question going into committee of supply. Explanations could be given when the item was under discussion.

Mr. HORTON.—There was no item having connection with the question he put. The hon. gentleman might refuse this information, but the House and the public would put their own construction on such conduct.

Mr. BOSWORTH.—The Government were prepared to give the fullest possible information at the proper time.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC, Sept. 6.—The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

On motion of Hon. Mr. BOSSE, the McCullum Hypothec bill was read a second time and passed.

The private bills Committee reported with an amendment: the bill to release the Rossin House

Hotel Company from the payment of taxes for five years.

Hon. Mr. ROSS moved that the report be adopted.

Hon. Mr. CURRIE moved in amendment the three months' hoist.

The hoist was carried Yeas, 26, nays, 25.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, Sept. 6.—In reply to Mr. Gibbs, Hon. Mr. GALT said that under the notice for the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, no authority was given to the American Government to continue its provisions for any period beyond the 14th March.

Mr. GIBBS said it was stated at the Detroit Convention that authority would be given.

Hon. Mr. GALT said the authority could only be given by Congress, and no more definite answer could be given until Congress met.

Mr. MCCONKEY moved a series of resolutions in favor of the free grant of the public lands of the Province to actual settlers, and recommending the Government to resume and throw into the market all lands held for purposes of speculation by absentees.

The discussion on this motion continued till six o'clock, when it went on the orders for a future day.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. MCCONKEY said the grievance grew out of the fact that a large portion of our territory was unsettled, because the Government put a high price on lands, instead of granting them free to all who would settle on them. He thought it would be a profitable investment to offer free grants, and appropriate half a million every year to open up the unsettled portions of the country. The system of free grants prevailed in this country till 1829, and had worked admirably; and he did not doubt that, if again adopted, it would rapidly increase the growth and prosperity of the Province. It was a matter of serious complaint that a large quantity of the wild lands was in the hands of speculators, who obtained them during the inflated period of 1855 and 1856, and who had paid only one or two shillings on them. He held that this was wrong, and that the Government should resume these lands and sell them to actual settlers who desired to purchase them.—(Hear, hear.)—He hoped the Government would be induced, by a discussion of this subject, to take such measures as would ameliorate the condition of the country in this particular.

Mr. McDONNELL said, after the very full discussion that had taken place in the other Chamber, and the observations made there by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, it really seemed useless in spending much time in going over the same ground in this House. The tendency of Governments lately was to reduce public lands to the lowest price, and he thought when the cost of a survey, of opening roads, and of managing the Department,—for there must be a Department even if lands were given away,—was considered, all who would investigate the subject would, without doubt, come to the same conclusion as he had arrived at, that by a price put upon our lands, they produced nothing to the revenue. It would be found, he believed, that the amount derived from sales was now absorbed by the expenses connected with the lands. Well, if the Legislature was willing to make the country pay for the survey of the roads and other works of settlement, and give these lands away free, if that was the best policy to pursue in the interest of the public, then he supposed the Government would have to adopt it. But for his own part, he took leave to doubt whether this was the best policy, and whether it would be just to the country, and especially to those who had purchased land and settled upon it. The Commissioner of Crown Lands in another place had stated his policy, with which he (Mr. McD.) greatly sympathized, and which was to reduce as far as possible the price of land to actual settlers, and to compensate the Government for the loss thus sustained by placing higher duties on timber. There was no doubt that the past land policy was wrong in many respects,—among others, in allowing large quantities of land to go into the hands of private companies for speculative purposes. But these wrongs could not be rectified to-day. All the Government could do was to adopt a policy which, under the present circumstances of the country, seemed to be best. He had indicated his opinion as to what that policy should be, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands had also given his in the other Chamber. To reduce the price of land as far as possible was consistent with the cost of preparing it for settlement. When that was done, when the cost of surveys of roads and of the Department was diminished to the smallest possible amount, he thought all would be done that could be done.

Mr. HORN McKENZIE said his opinion was, that the only way we could get the wild lands of the country settled was by engaging in public works which would afford labor to the emigrant and enable him to lay up some small capital, such works, for instance, as the Ottawa Canal, which would attract a large number of people, who would gradually settle the country. He would take this opportunity of asking the Provincial Secretary whether it was the intention of the Government to bring into market the lands of Manitoulin Island, and at what price they would be offered.

Mr. McDONNELL said that a portion of the Indian claim to these lands was extinguished under the treaty, and some three or four townships surveyed. An engagement was made that the Indians should have one year to make the elections of land to which they were entitled. That period had probably about expired, and he presumed they had made their locations, leaving the remainder open for sale. The price, he believed, had not yet been settled; but as the revenue from the lands belonged to the Indian fund, and was, therefore, to be regarded as trust money, the Government would place as high a price upon them as they would be likely to realize, so as to make the fund as large as possible.

Mr. HORN McKENZIE said he had heard that the Government had put a dollar an acre upon these lands, which he thought was an unreasonably high price.

Mr. PARKER entirely dissented from the view

of the Provincial Secretary that the Government had done all that could be done in this matter. He thought much remained to be done, and especially complained that while speculative and bona fide settlers had bought lands some years ago, at a high price, the settler was obliged to pay the whole original amount, while the speculator, who had paid only one installment, allowed the land to be forfeited, and then purchased it at low rates.

Mr. HILYARD CAMERON said he would like to know what course Government intends to pursue with regard to settlers who had not paid up the purchase money of their lands. There was a very large class in nearly every newly-settled township who had cleared up portions of their land, and were unable, from one cause or other, to pay the balance of the purchase money, and who were liable to be treated exactly in the same manner as if they were dealing with private parties. Some of these cases were cases of great hardship, and it would be hard to deal with them on any distinct principle which would apply to all without reference to exceptions that might require inquiry. (Hear, hear.) He did not agree with some hon. gentlemen who had spoken, that Government could prevent what was called the speculative purchase of land. They did not know who were speculators and who not; and all they could do was to make it a condition that the patent should not issue, or to insert some clause of forfeiture in it unless the purchaser went into the settlement of the land. He believed there were regulations now which, if effectually carried out, would prevent the evils of speculation; but the difficulty was that they could not be carried out in all cases. In the cases complained of, equity of redemption had to be regarded; but he thought the clause of forfeiture might be inserted in the patent so as to decrease the evil.

Mr. POWELL questioned whether this discussion would be of much advantage to the country, because it would tend to unsettle the value of land without producing any corresponding good. The only way to effect anything was by introducing a bill.

Mr. RABIN was glad the Government seemed to have come to the conclusion to have a uniform price for lands. He particularly disapproved the practice of making distinction between agricultural and mineral lands. The purchaser had to pay nearly five times as much for the latter as the former.

Mr. MCGEE.—As to the first and last resolutions, for his own part he should have no hesitation in voting for them, as an assertion of opinion to guide the government; but as to the funding and revaluation of the lands leased at higher rates than the holders thought worth, that was objectionable, and could not be carried into practical effect. The general propositions he should heartily concur in, and he hoped to live to see them a part of the policy of the country. He then went on to refer to the question of immigration, and to reply to the question why, within the last few years, we had not maintained our large proportion of emigration to this country.—During the American war, emigration from Europe was made a systematic recruiting business,—every adult male had not only his passage paid, but \$400 given him for preferring that country to this. In 1861 the United States Congress passed not only the homestead law, but on making the contracts entered into in Europe binding in America, so that agents went abroad and paid the emigrants' passage, taking a mortgage on their labor after their arrival in the United States. They drove a flourishing trade. The result of the whole system was that they drew large classes of men who, if left to themselves, could not have made their way there, or would have been divided with this country. He alluded to the refusal of the United States authorities to give free ingress and egress to our agent at Castle Garden, as showing the jealousy of their system. From the time of his taking office up to Sept., 1865, nearly 2,000 natives of Great Britain and Ireland arrived here more than in 1864. The emigration from other foreign countries, which knew little of our affairs, had continued to fall off, as it had done for some time. Some one said that this, like other questions, would be settled after confederation. All that he could say, and it was no new belief of his, was that he believed that Confederation would result in an immense increase in the number of persons who would come to this country. It would give us a name, which was a good deal. A great attraction to large classes of emigrants was public works, and Confederation would attract that class to us.

Mr. HAULTAIN said we should increase our roads, and adopt a thoroughly good system of macadamized roads, formed on the military principle. They should have reference to the defence of the country, and military advisers should be consulted in reference to them. We could not better employ emigrants than in opening such roads.

Mr. DICKSON regretted that these resolutions had not been brought down at an earlier day. He had all along regarded the policy of the Government since he came to Canada, and before that, as adverse to the speedy settlement of this great country, and he was sorry to see that the present strong Government had not risen one bit above the position of their predecessors.

The discussion was here adjourned.

SECOND SESSION—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The order for the third reading of Mr. Bourassa's bill to regulate weights and measures, as amended by Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Mr. RYAN moved the House in Committee, when a clause was added to provide that in all cases sales should be esteemed to be made by weights as provided, unless by special agreement that it should be by measures.

On the third reading, the bill passed.

INSOLVENT ACT.

The insolvent act amendment bill being moved to a second reading.

On motion for the House in committee to consider Mr. Scatcherd's County Division Court Bill, a long discussion ensued.

Mr. SCATCHERD then dropped the bill.

The house adjourned at 11.50.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FINANCE.

In a former article on this subject, we laid down the principle that the finances of an individual, and those of a city or state, must be judged of by the same rules,—and illustrated it by comparing the condition of the countries who have borrowed money on credit, to that of a landowner who has borrowed money on the security of his property. We glanced at the condition of England, Spain, France, and the United States, as illustrations of the manner in which debts have been contracted, and the extent to which the interest thereon is a burden to the people. In the present article, we propose to apply the same rule to Canada.

This province we may compare to a young and energetic landowner, whose estate, when he inherited it, consisted of a vast tract of forest, bog, and moor, from which not a shilling of income was derived. At a vast expense of labor and money, he has partially reclaimed some of his land, and made it productive. He has made roads and bridges, built comfortable houses, turned the forest into timber, improved navigation, and become possessed of an annual income. But he has run during this process very deeply into debt, and for several years back his expenditure has far exceeded his income. The truth is, and it is as well to tell it, the young gentleman is inclined to be extravagant. He is somewhat fond of show, and he does not always consider, when any improvement is under consideration, whether or not it will pay. He is a near relative of those whose estate has been in a high state of cultivation for generations back, and whose wealth is at least fifty times his own. He consequently aspires, though he knows he cannot afford it, to live in their style, and he has formed his household arrangements on a scale which is a terrible tax on his income.

His land contains no coal, and but little iron, no silver and little gold; he grows neither cotton, sugar, rice, nor tobacco; and everything he requires in the way of luxuries he has to buy at a heavy expense. Yet he has formed habits of expenditure as luxurious as those who can buy these articles at far less than they cost him; while his means for purchasing them are much less.

A year or two ago he began the erection of a new house. He had built two or three before in a plain and economical style, in different parts of his estate, and lived in them alternately. In time, he got tired of them, and determined to erect a palace for a permanent residence. The design was in the most costly style of architecture known, the materials were equally costly, and the total expenditure, in proportion to their relative wealth, was about twice as much as that of one of his ancestors in erecting the most magnificent palace in the world.

The worst feature in his case is, that although so deep in debt that he has to borrow money of his bankers to pay the interest, he is contemplating additional extensions and improvements. He is restless to acquire another enormous and barren tract of wood-land, lying not very far from his own, which will not only cost him money to purchase, but entail immense expense before it will yield any return. Not only so, but he has taken a fancy to fortify some of the gateways and lodges on his estate, though he knows well enough that poachers or burglars could enter at a dozen other points if they chose. He is thinking, besides, of making another very costly road, and much less needed, as one he built a few years ago, at an enormous expense, and, in fact, what with one thing, what with another, he stands a very fair chance of seeing his present debt made half as large again. How he will then pay his way, none of his friends can see, for he finds it more than he can manage to carry his present burden. His true course would be to overhaul every part of his estate with a view to getting an increase of income out of it, and simultaneously to reduce his expenses; aiming at a surplus, which, when it has sufficiently accumulated, will give him capital to make the improvements and extensions he desires, without increase of debt. His motto, in fact, should be, "No Increase of Debt," and for the very good reason that it would not be honest to borrow more money when he has to get money from his bankers to pay the interest on what he owes at present. He must cease to discount the future, and confine his attention to the present, and above all things avoid running into extravagance, because he hopes to be a rich man by-and-by.

To drop this figurative style, however, and come to plain matters of fact. Canada, as we all know, is, for the greater part, a young and raw country. There is but little accumulated wealth in the Province, and her natural resources are not, by any means, of the magnificent sort. They are very good, very solid, and very sure; but they are not of the kind that make communities start into life as with the wand of an enchanter. We have no gold worth speaking of, and no silver, no coal, and but little iron. We have copper; but it is in the bowels of the earth, and likely to be for years to come. Our mineral wealth may be set down at a very small figure indeed, unless we draw on the future, and discount the labor of another generation. Our manufactures are in their infancy, and it is questionable, owing to the absence of coal, whether they can ever become a leading interest of the country. Our towns and villages, and a considerable part of our cities too, are mostly built of wood, and vast

numbers of our settlers still live in the merest shanties.

In speaking thus, we have no desire to depreciate our country. We could have no possible object in doing that. What we desire is simply to state the truth. And why should not we look matters fairly in the face? What is the good of cheating ourselves into the belief that we are equal to countries which have inherited the labor of centuries? We have done that too often already, and run deeply into debt in consequence. Honestly in this matter, as well as in others, is true policy.

Bearing these considerations in mind, we have to look at our present financial position. The country, as a whole, is in debt to the extent of seventy-five millions of dollars. The debts of municipalities will probably swell up the total amount to one hundred millions, or say twenty millions of pounds sterling. Twenty millions of pounds sterling, or about fifty pounds sterling for every head of a family, every earner of money in the country.

Now, as we have pointed out lately, it is not simply the amount of money we have to look at, but the amount in comparison with the debts of other countries, taking into consideration the rates of interest paid respectively.

We showed, a little while ago, that on this basis, our debt amounted to one-third of that of England, man for man; and called attention to the fact that, whereas England raised with ease an income more than sufficient for her expenditure, and was reducing both taxation and debt,—both interest and principal every year, Canada was continually running behind, had not been able for years to make ends meet, and, after raising the tariff to an unprecedented height, was still obliged to borrow money year by year to pay the interest on former loans.

This is the true state of the case, and what is the possible good of not facing it? Are we to be like an embarrassed trader, who will persist in making out a deceptive balance sheet, who will go on drawing on the future, and hoping for something to turn up; who, consequently, will not retrench, refuses to economize, pooh-poohs sound advice, and goes on spending as before, buying fresh property on credit, heaping up new obligations, and preparing himself for that fatal day, long deferred, but certain to arrive at last, when hungry creditors, no longer to be satisfied with excuses and fine promises, are determined to have their own.

Two or three years ago, Canada, being then in embarrassed circumstances, determined on having a new seat of government. This involved new Houses of Parliament and Government offices, and, of course, they must be in the same style as the country with which we are one. They have cost, or will cost before completion, about \$3,000,000, and they will involve, simply in the shape of interest, an annual charge of \$180,000. One hundred and eighty thousand dollars a year is a pretty rent to pay for the Government buildings of a poor colony. Many people would say that sum would have been quite sufficient for the buildings themselves, and we are not prepared to deny it.

In the light of these facts we cannot find language sufficiently strong to express our opinion of the proposals before Parliament to borrow more money for buying the Hudson Bay Territory, building fortifications, and making hundreds of miles of additional railroad—solely to serve a political purpose. It is little less than dishonest to think of it. Nothing but the most pressing necessity of self-preservation,—pressing necessity, we say, not such foolish apprehensions as lately tormented the people in England,—nothing short of this ought to induce us for a moment to dream of spending money on political objects.

It is as well to say that we mean by this,

First. The acquisition of the Hudson Bay Territory.

Second. Fortifying our frontier against the United States.

Third. Building the Intercolonial Railway. None of these will pay, in a commercial point of view. They will, therefore, cause a permanent addition to our taxation, and be a permanent drag on our income.

The last is by far the most costly, and we are certain England would never think of it if the case were her own. She has no political railways, and would laugh to scorn the notion of building one.

The question of the enlargement of the canals stands on a different footing. We are tolerably certain their enlargement might be made to pay, if the money were spent as a private company would disburse it. In this case there would be no increase of our burdens, which, we must reiterate, are more already than the country can well bear.

That our true position may be understood in comparison with countries whose products are of the same character with ourselves, we append a statement of the debt per head of Russia, Sweden, and Prussia. As to comparing ourselves with a country like England, crammed as she is with the accumulated wealth of centuries, and full of mines and manufactures, it is the most intolerable nonsense conceivable:—

Countries.	National Debt.	Population.	Per Head.
Russia..	\$1,155,000,000	75,000,000	\$15.00
Prussia..	210,000,000	18,000,000	11.00
Sweden & Norway..	16,700,000	5,200,000	3.00
Canada..	75,000,000	2,800,000	26.00

From this statement our readers can judge

whether it is honest and prudent to go more deeply into debt.

Let us not deceive ourselves. The laws of finance are inevitable. Additional debt for such objects as we have described means additional taxation,—there is no use concealing it, denying it, or forgetting it,—and additional taxation means diminished immigration, diminished population, and a retrograde course for all time to come.

[For the WITNESS]

THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

There is every probability that the United States Government will refuse to negotiate a new Reciprocity Treaty before the expiration of the old one. The course taken at the Detroit Convention by Consul Foster and ex-Vice-President Hamlin (who has recently received the appointment of collector at Boston), and the tone of the leading Government Republican papers, amongst others the *Chicago Republican*, edited by Dana, ex-Assistant Treasurer of the United States, plainly show that the Government is opposed to it, with the falacious idea that by its non-renewal Canada will be forced into annexation with them. They may not absolutely refuse to renew it, but they will, no doubt, prolong the negotiations, so as to endeavor to prevent us taking measures for our own protection; during which time they will have the privilege of coming into our markets free with the great bulk of their products, while we will be debarred under high duties from seeking theirs. This will at once be seen by examining the existing tariffs of both countries, which would of course be in force after the lapse of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. Howe, in his admirable speech at the Detroit Convention, showed that the United States had the benefit of free trade with the fisheries for a year before we had any equivalent, and that having got so many slices of reciprocity previous to the treaty, they did not appreciate it when they got it, but thought the advantage was all with us.

It behoves our Ministry therefore to be prepared with a measure to be brought before Parliament as soon as the present treaty expires—unless another is negotiated in the interim—putting exactly the same duties, so far as practicable, on all United States products coming into Canada as they have placed on ours. The United States surely could not complain of this, as it would be just doing to them what they would be doing to us, with this difference, that their policy was aggressive, to drive us into annexation, while ours would be solely defensive.

It may be said that to adopt this policy would give the United States such annoyance that it would be impossible to negotiate a new treaty, and that it would be better to wait and see if milder measures would not prevail, before adopting the stronger here advocated. But it would be ruinous to our Canadian farmers to adopt this dilatory plan, and might, by injuring them, greatly advance the annexation movement, and therefore, this policy is the one to be feared and avoided. With equal duties on both sides, the true value of the reciprocal trade between the two countries, and which benefited most by it, would be easily ascertained, and would go further in obtaining a new treaty than all the negotiations that could be carried out. The Americans would lose our markets for their products, as we would lose theirs for ours. They would lose the free navigation of our canals, and of the St. Lawrence and St. John rivers, as also their right to fish in British waters.

We might lose, of course, the free navigation of Lake Michigan, if it was not previously guaranteed to us by the Treaty of 1794. The Hon. Jacob M. Howard, U. S. Senator from Michigan, referred to that treaty at the time of the Detroit Convention, and he is satisfied that it gives us the free navigation of all the great lakes, Michigan included; but even should we lose that, it would not eventually interfere with the shipment of grain and other produce direct to Europe, were the Canadian canals enlarged for suitable vessels. That trade would be carried on solely by British and Canadian vessels, which, instead of loading at Chicago, would load at Detroit, while a double track freight railway, such as Mr. Littlejohn, of Oswego, described at the Detroit Convention (which has also been successfully tried by the Welland Railway), would bring the products of the West from Chicago about as cheaply, taking into consideration the great saving of time (about ten days on a trip to Liverpool), and of insurance, by avoiding the great circuit that vessels have to take on their voyage from Chicago to Detroit; while the grain would be greatly benefited by the extra elevation at Detroit, and the shortening of the voyage to Europe. Detroit would then become the great shipping port of the West, and Chicago would find itself comparatively shut in. The St. Clair flats would also be avoided, one of the great drawbacks to the navigation of the Upper Lakes by large vessels.

The duty on coarse grains, &c., coming into Canada, would be an incidental protection to our Canadian farmers till they could get into the new system of things caused by the loss of the treaty; while it would be a large revenue probably to the Government for a year or two at first, till our farmers had got into raising what is required for our own consumption.

But the most important point to be considered is, What other legislative action should be taken by Canada under the new order of things

caused by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty.

If it induces our Government to inaugurate a free-trade policy, Canada will greatly benefit by the change, and will have a future of prosperity before her that the most sanguine never dreamed of.

Our true policy would be, to reduce at once the duties on all foreign goods, whether from Europe or the United States, to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*,—which in somewhat similar circumstances amply sufficed Canada for a revenue in former early times,—placing a revenue duty and excise on a few articles of luxury, as at present, such as liquors, tobacco, &c., and supplementing the revenue by a small direct tax on the people, which would only be required for a few years. To those intimately acquainted with the trade of the country now and in its earlier days, it is evident that a larger revenue could be collected from this system than from the present high tariff, as duties would be collected probably on three times as many goods as would be actually consumed in the Province.

It may be said that this system would encourage smuggling across the frontier, but we could not be blamed for that; and we have already, to a certain extent, adopted the policy in establishing the free ports of St. Mary's and Gaspe, while the whole policy of England is based on the free trade principle.

But the main arguments in its favor are, that it would greatly benefit the mass of the people in Canada by giving them cheap goods, and do more to cement good feeling and reciprocity of interests between England and Canada than any course we could adopt; while we would have the satisfaction of knowing that we had adopted the true principle of trade no matter what results might incidentally flow from it at first.

Those in favor of protection to Canadian manufactures will say that the reduction of the tariff would bring ruin on those interests, but such would not be the case with any that are suited to the country, such as manufactures of wood, iron, woollens, flax, paper, &c., while it would greatly benefit the great majority of the people—whose interests should be considered in preference to the interests of the few—by cheapening to the extent of twenty per cent. the imported goods which they consume.

JAMES DUGGALL.

Windsor, 1st Sept., 1865.

REMARKS.

The above plan of reducing our customs duties to an almost nominal rate, though it would doubtless accomplish all the prosperity for Canada attributed to it, would be very hazardous in a peace point of view. The United States would have to keep such an immense force permanently along the frontier, that they would be tempted to increase it still further, with a view to putting an end to the trouble once for all. True, they would have no right to declare war because goods which are exceedingly dear with them are exceedingly cheap with us; but where there is a will, a way would not be long wanting, and the ravages of the "Alabama" and "Shenandoah" would present a plausible enough opportunity for a quarrel. Already, we understand, American underwriters say they would not compromise for 95 cents on the dollar their claims on the British Government for losses caused by the "Shenandoah."

So long as our duties are not altered, the American Government, whatever it suffers from smuggling, cannot say anything; but an alteration made on purpose to increase smuggling would be looked upon with a very different eye. Still it is perfectly competent for us to make what changes we see fit in our tariff, and the States could not on any principle of international law object thereto. We have, indeed, hopes that a better system of taxation will be adopted both in the States and Canada than the present circuitous, costly, and unscientific methods,—adjectives which specially apply to the revenue system of our neighbors. Were there a small duty laid on all imports and exports so as to keep accurate statistics, and a very heavy duty or excise on a few articles of luxury, with a moderate property and income tax upon all incomes, and a high legacy or succession duty, increasing in some regular ratio in proportion to the amount left, and the indirectness of the succession; these four classes of taxes which would not be onerous, and which would be perfectly fair, would yield, we are satisfied, a greater revenue, more economically collected, than the present complicated systems; and if the one country adopted the best revenue system, the other could not do better than concur in it.

THE TWO FLEETS AT CHERBOURG.

[From the London Times.]

Seven years ago the *entente cordiale* between England and France was interrupted by a crime with which neither nation had really anything to do. The attempt of Orsini, whatever good it may have wrought for Italy, interposed, by the estrangement which it created between England and France, a formidable obstacle to the progress of civilization. This day (Monday) the Channel Fleet, under the command of Admiral Dacres, is to be magnificently entertained at Cherbourg by the French authorities. The amount of naval force assembled there will, taking into consideration the number of guns and horse-power rather than the number of ships and men, be such as the Channel has never witnessed before. Indeed, the world itself has probably never seen an armament constructed with such mechanical skill, and carrying with it such formidable means of attack. It is very pleasant to reflect that this tremendous demonstration of naval force

is made without the least intention of annoying or intimidating any one, scarcely even in the fair and allowable spirit of national rivalry, but solely and entirely as an evidence of mutual good-will and good-fellowship. These destructive engines are used as the messengers of peace and harmony, and the squadrons which will be moored side by side will meet with the sincere hope that the time will never arrive when they will be ranged against each other in mortal conflict. The truth is, that a very great change has taken place in the feeling of the two nations to each other since the last *entente cordiale* came to an end in the effervescence occasioned by the conspiracy of Orsini. That was a friendly feeling between two Governments, springing out of their belief that they had a common interest in promoting the same foreign policy, and that there really were no subjects upon which the nations they represented ought to find themselves ranged on different sides. We fear that at the time the Governments of France and England were somewhat in advance of the nations they represented. The Governments might, indeed, see that the two nations had a common interest in foreign affairs, but the nations themselves had not yet entirely surmounted the unhappy prejudices and ill-will produced by centuries of bloody and indecisive warfare. The union, such as it was, was a union of Governments rather than of nations, and as such liable to be broken up by the first cause which might lead to any general popular excitement.

We are happy to think that the case is very different now. The visits interchanged between the French and English fleets are not mere formalities intended to lead—they are rather solemnities that follow in the wake of the public opinion of both countries. They may, indeed, and we trust they will, add to the cordial feeling of mutual respect which already exists between the gallant seamen of England and France—a feeling of the utmost value from the ever-recurring frequency with which they are called upon to cooperate in foreign expeditions. But as far as the nation is concerned these visits rather symbolize and typify a good understanding already existing between the two nations than serve to create and inspire it. There is, indeed, a great difference between the *entente cordiale* of the present year and that of seven years ago. The difference lies principally in two causes—the commercial treaty and the increased liberality of the principles on which the French Government is conducted. We are far from despising the advantages we gain by trade with France, but the commercial advantages are insignificant compared with the mutual good feeling and respect to which the treaty has given rise. So long as English manufactures were excluded from France, there was a large number of persons, possessing very great influence, who believed themselves to have a direct pecuniary interest in throwing every obstacle in their power in the way of the good understanding between the two nations. The protected interests of France knew well they had nothing to hope from the policy of the Emperor, whose intelligence raised him far above the narrow and exploded sophisms of that school of political economy, and they therefore sought to escape our dreaded competition by keeping alive, as far as possible, the flames of past hostility, which had well-nigh burned out. Doubtless, they were only thinking of cottons, flannels, carpets, crockery, iron, and coal; but there was great risk that the animosity fostered for one purpose might be turned to another, and that passions played upon by one set of men for the purposes of trade, might be worked upon by another for the purposes of war. Nay, it is conceivable that many French Protectionists, viewing, as they had taught themselves to do, the opening of the trade with England as the destruction of their national industry, would have regarded even the calamity of a war between the two countries as a lesser evil, to themselves at least, than the peaceful interchange of commodities at a moderate rate of duty. It is an enormous advantage to have got rid of this state of feeling. The hope of a return to a system of protection in France must have been long ago abandoned even by the most sanguine of its advocates; and there is therefore no inducement to seek any cause of quarrel against us for the purpose of excluding us from French markets. On the other hand, during the years that have elapsed since the French Treaty, a number of interests have grown up, the prosperity of which depends entirely on the cordial understanding between the two countries. We have not only got rid of our old antagonists, but we have gained instead a number of cordial supporters, bound to us by ties far more durable than any concurrence of taste or any sympathy of political aspirations.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—"Malakoff," the French correspondent of the *London Times*, writes as follows on French rule in Mexico:—

"A paper states positively that three thousand men are soon to be taken from one place, and three thousand from another, to be sent to the army of Mexico, and this statement has not been contradicted by the official press. This press declared a month ago that no troops were to be sent to Mexico, except to make good the losses in the regiments already there, but is not this number of six thousand rather a large figure for one instalment? Another journal stated the other day, without being contradicted, that it would require more troops, that is to say, a larger army of occupation of Mexico, to establish peace and order in the country. This seems to be in fact the general opinion, and if that army is to be increased Mexico will become nothing more nor less than a French colony. There was a moment of hesitation in the French Government, a hesitation caused by the renewed attempts of the National party in Mexico, during which the government did not know whether it was best to give up the contest, or to send out more troops. But the pressure brought to bear in favor of the latter course was too tremendous to be resisted, and the 'work of civilization' is to go on. The termination of the term of election of President Juarez in November was the principal inducement in favor of a continuance of the war. We shall soon see whether this circumstance will put a stop to the efforts of the National party, and whether, if it does not, the French Government will have the courage to continue the struggle. One would suppose that the patience of the French people, and even of the government, would not resist much longer."

—The Methodist Recorder states that Mr. George Smith, of Sweden, and lately of Newcastle, England, "a vigorous English pastor and celebrated English missionary," will be sent out to America as president of the Canadian and British American Conferences of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

—Captain Boarde, of the Havre steamer "Lafayette," has been appointed Chevalier of the Legion d'honneur, for his brave conduct in rescuing passengers from the ill-fated steamer "Wm. Nelson."

—The latest advices received from Catania, Sicily, announces that the earthquake which recently occurred in that province destroyed the village of Macchia, containing one hundred and fifty houses. Several lives were lost and many families were ruined.

—The *Lancet* comes forward as the advocate of the custom of writing prescriptions in English. In a leading article on the subject, it points out the intense absurdity of the present system of abbreviated Latin, and asserts that it has long been the practice of many eminent physicians to write their prescriptions in their own language.

—Rev. G. F. Berbeck, an American missionary in Japan, writes that the prejudice against foreign influence among the Japanese is gradually disappearing. He says, "This people are eager for foreign books, and it is my firm conviction that, but for the severe edicts against Christianity, the Bible itself, translated from the Chinese, would have been republished here before this day. The Japanese, with all their moral depravity and gross vices, are an inquiring race, with a good deal of common sense, and very apt to learn."

—Professor Gamgee has written a letter in reply to the statements of the London salesmen and importers, who assert that the cattle plague is of home growth. The Professor says it is "known to be a fact that the steppes murrain has been imported from Russia." He says the cattle which brought the plague came from a place not 200 miles from the port of embarkation on the Baltic, and they were six days on the sea passage. He adds that one or more showed signs of the malady in Russia. He asserts that the cattle plague is not a British disorder, and he intimates that documents will be made public which will prove that the plague has been imported. Meanwhile it appears to be spreading, though measures have been adopted to limit its area. In Liverpool a dealer was yesterday fined £20 for sending a diseased beast to market.

SUNDAY TRAFFIC ON RAILWAYS.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Brighton Railway Company on Saturday afternoon, Col. Young, after the transaction of the regular business, moved the following resolution: "That all the servants of this Company are entitled by the law of the land, as well as by the law of God, to the rest of the Sabbath-day. That the systematic running of goods and passenger trains on the Lord's day being justified by no law of necessity, is unjust towards all employed, a violation of the Divine commandment, and fraught with peril to travellers every day of the week." It fell, however, to the ground for want of a seconder.—*Eng. paper.*

A STEWARD'S WILL.—An extraordinary will made by the late Mr. Woodburn, the steward of the Duke of Buccleuch, has caused some speculation among the class of persons who seem to take an interest in such matters. How a man disposes of his money is always a subject of more or less importance to the outside world, although they may not derive any advantage by its distribution. Mr. Woodburn, it seems, left personal property to the amount of £30,000, the whole of which he has left to the duke, his former employer. In return for this handsome, but unintelligible bequest, his Grace of Buccleuch has settled an annuity of £500 upon the widow of the testator. Mr. Woodburn died without children.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF TELEGRAMS IN IRELAND.—The Magnetic Telegraph Company have issued a notice stating that, from the 15th inst., the rates of telegrams in Ireland will be greatly reduced, viz.—To stations within 100 miles, 1s; beyond 100 and within 200, 1s 6d; and beyond 200, 2s. Thus the charge to Dublin, Derry, and several other stations, will only be one shilling, instead of two shillings, as at present. This liberal reduction ought to bring the telegraph into more general use in Ireland. The rate to England still remains at 3s, but we hope soon to see it further reduced, as the Magnetic Company, we are sure, with 12 wires to England, could send double the number of messages they do at present.

[Could there not be a reduction in Canada?—*Ed.*]

THE ROAD MURDER.—The *Bath Chronicle* says:—"We are informed, upon what we believe to be good authority, that Constance Keat, while in prison, wrote her own history, and addressed it to one of the leading magistrates of the County of Wilts. The MS. is said to have contained particulars of her previous life, her relation with her stepmother, &c., and also an explanation of the mode in which she committed the murder—namely, with an old razor out of one of her father's cases, which she ground to a point, and made stiff by hammering the rivet, having, before taking the child out of bed, gone and opened the doors and windows."

EMIGRANTS.—Of the 203,900 emigrants who left the United Kingdom last year, 163,650 cleared from English, 10,436 from Scotch, and 35,814 from Irish ports. Of the emigrants from England, 95,844 were males, and 67,306 females; of the emigrants from Scotland, 6,065 were males, 4,371 females; and of the emigrants from Ireland, 20,065 were males, and 15,749 females. In all, 121,474 male and 87,426 female emigrants thus left the British shores last year. The only directions to which more female than male emigrants proceeded were Western Australia and Tasmania. The proportion of female to male emigrants is, however, pretty well sustained in the case of all the Australian colonies.

LONG ANNUITIES.—The finance accounts for the year ending 31st of March, 1865, show that the housemaid of the Irish House of Lords still survives to receive her annuity for the loss of her emoluments by the Union, and some persons who suffered by the rebellion in 1798 also still receive their compensation annuities. Some annuities granted in Ireland to a lady and her children by an Act passed in 1797 are also still received; but there are annuities of very much larger amount which will survive these—annuities payable while there shall be heirs of Wm. Penn, the Duke of Schomberg, and other persons, whose names are likely to be had in remembrance as long as finance accounts for the United Kingdom shall be issued, and the public purse have any money in it.

THE FENIANS IN IRELAND.—The *Cork Constitution* says, that the Fenian Brotherhood are daily numerically increasing in this locality is unquestionable; that they are growing more

and more careless as to whether their movements are observed or not is also quite apparent. Little attempt is made at concealment or secrecy. They no longer seek the cover of the night to practise their evolutions or to hold their meetings. In open day they assemble, not on unfrequented mountains, or lonely, out-of-the-way places, but close to the city, and even march along the public roads in military fashion, in closely packed and well-ordered ranks. They discuss their plans, and avow their intentions almost without reserve.

ALPINE CLIMBING.—"A Swiss," writing to the *Times* from Berne, joins in condemnation of the practice of mountaineering, which is now becoming so general. He "falls to understand the feeling which prompts men to risk their necks in ascending a mountain-peak for no better reason than because nobody has been there before," and he warns English travellers that the applause which they receive on the spot is merely that of the guides, hotel-keepers, and the like, who are prompted by a dominant spirit of self-interest. The writer of this letter, which is in such excellent English that it is hard to believe that the signature is anything more than a *nom de plume*, regrets that it is impossible for the Swiss Government to draw a fool's guard round the Alps, as the English have done round some of the London monuments.

MR. JUSTICE BYLES ON COURTS OF ARBITRATION.—At Stafford, England, Mr. Justice Byles, in his charge to the Grand Jury, made the following observations:—"I have often expressed my regret that there are at present no provisions for arbitration, by which I do not mean voluntary arbitration, from which I expect nothing, but compulsory arbitration, the mode of proceeding in which might be suggested. This, however, is not the place to offer any such suggestions. I will only venture to add, for the consideration of those among you who can make your voices heard, that the system of compulsory arbitration has been recently introduced into our courts of law, to the immense advantage of every person concerned,—to the saving of time, litigation, trouble, and money, to an incalculable extent. Perhaps I should also observe, that in neighboring countries the experiment has been tried of repealing the combination laws, without making any adequate provisions to meet the difficulties which might have been expected, and the result has been the same as in this country, even from the very beginning. I fear, if I said more on this subject, I should be deviating from that which is my duty in this place; and so with these remarks, I will leave the matter for your consideration, who understand it infinitely better than I can presume to do."

THE CABLE.—The several Boards of the companies interested in the Atlantic Telegraph Cable held meetings on Monday, August 21st, to consider their position under the temporary disappointment which has occurred. Of course, at so short a notice, no specific course has been definitely settled, but we are at liberty to state that a spirit of the utmost confidence in the realization of a great success during the Spring of next year prevailed in every quarter. The necessary overhauling of the "Great Eastern's" boilers, the construction of new hauling-in gear, the manufacture of new ropes, and other work would, it is found, occupy too much time to allow of another expedition being sent to sea this year with a certainty of success, but not the slightest doubt exists as to finding, with the greatest precision, the position of the broken end by solar observation, or raising and repairing with proper apparatus in May or June next. The several companies are animated by the single principle of determination to perfect the telegraphic connection between Europe and America, and are acting in perfect harmony. Immediate and energetic action will be taken not only to complete during next Spring the laying of the present cable, which has proved to be by recent experience perfectly practicable, but to submerge another by its side, it being the unanimous opinion of the directors of the Construction Company and those of the Atlantic Telegraph Company that economy and permanent efficiency will be most securely attained by preparing immediately to lay a second cable simultaneously with the completion of the first.—*English paper.*

MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—A crime of a very terrible nature has just been committed in the very centre of the town of Tipperary, and while people thronging the streets were engaged in their ordinary daily business. A man named Dowdie, residing near the town, came to attend the funeral of a friend, and, as he was walking behind the hearse, in company with his wife, he was struck from behind three blows with a "loaded" blackthorn stick, felled with a long iron ring, and wedged also with iron. The man who struck these murderous blows cried out, "Here's a three-year-old!" and then ran into a shop belonging to a relative. The wife attempted to save the husband, and warded off one blow. The wounded man walked into a neighboring house, and asked leave to sit down. He did not remain long, but went out to the yard, where he fell insensible, and died in a few hours. A neighbor of his own, William Condon, was arrested, and informations have been sworn before Mr. De Geron, R. M., charging him with being the person who inflicted the injuries from which Dowdie died. Condon is in prison, and the magistrates have charge of the informations already sworn. There is a strong feeling of indignation at the occurrence of this barbarous murder, for the outrage seems, from its surrounding circumstances, to partake of that character. Tipperary, so peaceable lately, so warmly commiserated upon its improving condition, is again stained with blood. The inquest upon the body of James Dowdie was commenced before the coroner, but had to be adjourned for a fortnight. The wife of the deceased, who saw directly before the resident magistrate against Wm. Condon, was in a state which prevented her examination. She appeared most reluctant to give any evidence. Condon has not been fully committed, but remanded for further examination.—*Daily Express.*

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY AND SPAIN.—The last bulletin from Ancona gives 64 cases of cholera and 58 deaths from the 14th to noon on the 15th, and the total since the disease first appeared as 1,899 cases and 843 deaths. There was cholera at San Severo (Capitanata), especially among the poorly fed lower class, and people were running away. At Bologna up to the 15th the sanitary state of the population was satisfactory. The King had sent 20,000*l.* from his private purse to the Syndic of Ancona to assist poor sick persons and needy survivors. There is no account of cholera having shown itself in other Italian cities. A letter from Figueras,

in Catalonia, says that the town is crowded with fugitives from Barcelona, where there was at that date (15th inst.) a perfect panic on account of the appearance of some cases of cholera. In one day 16,000 railway tickets had been issued at the Barcelona station. Nevertheless, there seems to have been very few cases; on the 11th and 12th, a few sporadic cholera (every Summer these occur at Barcelona), which happened to carry off well-known persons, and this made a great effect on the people. A violent storm on the night of the 12th freshened the air, and on the 13th there was no case. The average daily mortality at this season at Barcelona is 30; there were only 35 deaths on the 12th, 10 of them children; only 29 on the 13th, and 26 on the 14th, including 11 children. The emigration had nearly ceased, and it looks altogether as if the Barcelonense had been more frightened than hurt.—*London Times, Aug. 21.*

LATE ENGLISH NEWS.—When the Queen returns from her German tour she is expected to pay a brief visit to Scotland about the end of September. Her Majesty will be accompanied thither by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family. At the inquest on Tuesday in the case of the Holborn murders, Dr. Harley, who conducted the analysis, stated that the three boys had unquestionably been poisoned by prussic acid. The inquest was adjourned for a fortnight. In an article on the cattle plague, the *Times* doubts whether the disease has been introduced into the country by foreign cattle, and even hazards the opinion that a review of the evidence would rather lead to the conclusion that it was gathered at home.—On Monday the British fleet steamed into the harbor of Cherbourg with colors flying, guns unloaded, and the symbols of peace flying from all their peaks. They met with a hearty reception, and were appointed to the place of honor. Multitudes of visitors filled every nook of the town, and friendliness was the one prevailing feeling of the day.

AMERICAN NEWS.

—Five thousand Indians have arrived at Fort Gibson, and 10,000 more, representing 25 or 30 tribes, were expected to attend the great council on the 1st of September.

—A defalcation to the amount of \$85,000 has recently been discovered in the accounts of a book-keeper in a large wholesale establishment in Boston.

—An inquest was held at Hoboken on the 28th over the remains of a girl named Bridget O'Connor, who, according to the testimony, died from the effects of frequent doses of phosphorus paste, administered by herself for the purpose of destroying her life, in consequence of disappointed love.

—The Mississippi State Convention has adjourned *sine die*. They did a good work, and wasted very little time. They adopted the Free State clause to the constitution, repealed the secession ordinance and all laws inconsistent with those of the Union, provided for an election, and nominated Judge E. S. Fisher for Governor.

—An exploring party has just returned to Denver, from a tramp westward to the Rocky Mountains, over the proposed route of the Pacific Railroad. They report the discovery of coal, petroleum, &c., and bring news from the party under Gen. Hughes, engaged in constructing a new wagon road to Salt Lake, which will shorten the distance two hundred miles.

—In 1832, William H. Johns, a Welsh miner, came to this country and worked at his trade in Pennsylvania. He bought some mining property, and after a long career of business prosperity died last week, leaving an estate valued at \$2,000,000. During the past three years his income amounted to \$614,863. He had lately given \$5,000 towards building a new Methodist church in Potsville. He leaves five children to inherit his wealth.

—A balcony, projecting from the second story of a brick block in St. Paul, was, on the 28th ult., precipitated to the sidewalk. At the time it fell there were twenty persons on it, who had assembled to see Gen. Grant. Seventeen of the twenty were seriously injured. The *Press* says that several are so seriously injured that they are not expected to recover.

—The Catholic Archbishop who has jurisdiction over Missouri has issued a circular asserting that priests cannot take the oath of loyalty required by the new constitution "without a sacrifice of ecclesiastical liberty." Bishop Kavanaugh, in a sermon preached before the conference of the Methodist Church South, at St. Louis, on Sunday, counselled his brethren not to take the oath; while Bishop Hawks, of the Episcopal Church, has given advice of a directly contrary character.

—The *New York Herald* "is after" the "cub stone" operators. It says: "The respectable financiers of this city have just established the principle that there is sufficient time during the day to sell stocks and gold by abolishing that hot-bed of speculation, the Evening Exchange. Now let them establish the principle that there is plenty of room indoors to do business by breaking up that public nuisance, the Overstone Exchange. As one step toward this reform the Open Board of Brokers will hereafter be free to the public at ten a. m. every day."

—Real estate has fallen seventy-five per cent in the past eighteen months in Canada, as a result of the general depression of business and the utter want of confidence that the people have in their government. Take Toronto as an example: In that city it is estimated the 6 are 1,300 empty tenements. Many residences of a small size can be had for a slight advance upon the 1864 rates, while houses such as those having a yearly rental in New York or Philadelphia of \$600 can be had in Toronto for \$75 per year. A year or two ago an American gentleman invested \$200,000 in house property in Toronto, and he says that it is year his total income from rents only netted him \$600.—*Toronto Correspondence of N. Y. Herald.*

—The *Tribune's* Raleigh correspondent says a negro named Curry, who some years since made his escape from slavery, a few days since re-appeared in his old neighborhood in search of his family, to take them North, when he was set upon by citizens and nearly killed. He related his treatment to General Ames, who sent a squad of cavalry out, and had the assailants brought to him. Governor Holden then notified Gen. Ames that he had appointed justices of the peace to attend to such cases, and he had no doubt justice would be done; but Gen. Ames retains his prisoners. In the meantime a charge of assault and battery has been brought

against Curry, and he too has been arrested and imprisoned by Gov. Holden's orders.

—Boston, with its immediate suburbs, says the *Boston Traveller*, now contains a population of nearly four hundred thousand people, thus making the metropolitan district of Boston one of the greatest centres of population on this continent. The valuation of Boston and suburbs will easily reach five hundred millions of dollars (the city alone having \$379,000,000). This vast sum will place Boston as the richest city, *per capita*, probably in the world. New York has some \$700,000,000 valuation; Philadelphia, \$150,000,000; Baltimore, \$100,000,000. The entire State of Maine has but \$100,000,000 valuation, or one-fourth part of Boston. The eleventh ward of Boston has nearly the same population and valuation as Portland, Me., and is almost a city itself, being in many respects a distinct quarter. Since 1850 this ward has almost sprung into existence.

—The *New York Journal of Commerce*, speaking of "call loans" says:—"A correspondent suggests that, whatever financial crisis may occur, the mercantile community cannot be disturbed by it, as so large a part of their business, heretofore done upon credit, has been changed to a cash basis. This is true as to the fact, but the inference is not so certain. Where has the money been obtained for this trade? The volume of business has been reduced to some extent, but the high values swell the total of a small quantity to a much larger sum than would be estimated, looking only at the bulk of the movement. Is it not true that a very considerable portion of this money has been borrowed on call? And if so, is the trade any safer than if the goods had been charged on the usual credit? We have always regarded the system of demand loans as one of the most dangerous influences ever brought to bear on the market. Its tendency is evil, and only evil, continually. It encourages speculation, and exposes the entire business community to the effect of sudden and most disastrous fluctuations in the money market, with no corresponding advantages."

—The *New York Times*, of Monday, sums up the week's business thus:—"The trade of the week past was very active—especially so in the dry goods line, both foreign and domestic. The great house of Olin & Co. is reported to have sold six hundred thousand dollars in a single day. In former times, this would have been deemed a respectable trade for six months. The importations thus far in the new fiscal year are not equal to the demand, and considerable draughts continue to be made on the stock of foreign merchandise in bond. The domestic commission houses are doing a very heavy business in cotton goods, and the New England mill-owners are again in the market for raw cotton, although previously well in stock. The receipts of cotton for the week are 21,883 bales. The present stocks (we take the latest mail dates from the South) are:—In New York, 90,000 bales; in New Orleans, 86,453 do.; in Mobile, 34,424 do.; total in the three ports, 210,877. Week before last 6,459 bales went direct from New Orleans, and nearly 3,000 bales direct from Mobile, to Liverpool, most of the Exchange against these shipments being passed through New York counting-houses. The shipments from New York to England for the fortnight are only 10,865 bales, out of 41,237 bales received. The other produce exports continue on a fair scale, in Gold value equal to last season, owing to the difference of a hundred points in the price of Gold in favor of present currency, as reported from the Custom House."

BEEF FOR GREAT BRITAIN.—The *New York World* announces the purchase of six thousand barrels of beef in that city, for shipment to Great Britain. It says the dreadful cattle disease, which is now raging in Europe, will have an important influence upon our markets for cured meats, if we shall be so lucky as to escape the disease itself. A large advance in butter and cheese may be expected.

DECIMATION OF MALES AT THE SOUTH.—Some of the facts disclosed by Lee's surrender show how frightfully the male population of the South has been wasted by the war. In many localities, it will be found to be nearly annihilated. A few months ago, a general consolidation of companies and regiments took place in several of the rebel corps; whole regiments, that once numbered one thousand men and more, being absorbed in single companies of less than fifty men.

THE BEST WHALING VOYAGE ON RECORD.—The *New London Star* of Aug. 15 says:—"On the 4th of June, 1864, the barque 'Pioneer' sailed from this port for Hudson's Bay. Yesterday her agents here heard from her direct, at St. John's, N.F., full, with 1,800 bbls. oil and 30,000 lbs. of bone, worth at present prices nearly \$150,000. She sailed for \$35,000, and reckoning the vessel at \$10,000, makes the profits at least \$100,000. It is the most successful whaling voyage on record."

THE GRAVE OF 'LEATHERSTOCKING.'—The *Troy Times* has the following:—"In the Baptist churchyard at Hockick Falls may be seen a rude board which marks the grave of Nat. Shipman, the original of Fenimore Cooper's 'Deer-slayer,' in the well-known novel of that name, and of 'Hawkeye,' in 'The Last of the Mohicans.' There are documents to show beyond a doubt the authenticity of this grave; and there is a movement on foot among the residents of Hockick Falls to erect a monument worthy of a character immortalized in the romance of the northern wilderness."

A LADY BURIED WITH MILITARY HONORS.—Mrs. Alexander, one of the nurses in Hampton Hospital and who has been devoted to the care of sick and wounded since the first Bull Run battle, died the other day from overtaxed energies. She was buried in the Hospital Burying ground at her own request, and is the only woman buried in a graveyard containing over two thousand soldiers. Her remains were followed to the grave by a full band; and, after the funeral service, three full volleys were fired over her grave.

NOT A BAD COUNTRY.—A *New York* correspondent of the *Providence Journal*, in giving a sketch of three weeks' summer touring, says:—"I travelled some eleven hundred miles extending through the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and during that entire route I did not see or hear of one drunken intemperate or disorderly person. Nor did I hear throughout the entire route, a profane word or a word that bordered on obscenity. I do not doubt that there are to be found drunk and disorderly persons; but it so happened that I did not come across them; and the remark I now

make was frequently made by the goodly company with which we by chance associated. Everywhere there was to be seen thrift, industry, independence, cheerfulness, health, and happiness. Intelligence marked the brow and countenance of every individual, and, though there are undoubtedly bores and clowns in New England, they certainly kept themselves housed while we were in the land of frugality, hospitality, and plenty."

THE DISADVANTAGE OF CRIMINALITY.—The *New York papers* say that, at the fire in John street on Friday afternoon one young girl who was dangerously burned, and Mrs. Catherine Cleveland who was burned to death, might have escaped had it not been for their criminality. The former tripped and fell by her boots catching upon a nail, and she was held in that predicament until her clothing was nearly burned off. The latter, when her clothes took fire, ran for the street door, she being unable to put out the flames, her criminality preventing her from doing so, and sunk down at the lower part of the main stairway, where her body was found by her husband and identified only by a ring. Not a vestige of clothing remained, except the shapeless frame of a crinoline, which still clung about her blackened limbs. Her flesh was black and shrivelled to the bone. It was entirely burned away from the face, the eyes being gone, and the two rows of white teeth grinning from the charred skull in a ghastly manner.

THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.—In 1864, when account was taken of the weights of mail matter passing through the New York Post Office, it was found to be eighteen tons daily, nine tons coming into the office and nine going out. Now thirty-five tons are received daily, and an equal amount is sent away, making seventy tons handled every twenty-four hours. In the past five years, notwithstanding the war, which at first materially curtailed operations here, the receipts have nearly doubled. The receipts for the past six months of 1865 have been \$855,929. The increase in the number of letters received here for delivery, not including the letters mailed at this office, is very great. It was found, in the last week in September, 1864, that 477,143 letters were delivered in this city within that week—about 80,000 daily. An account was made in the concluding week of the last quarter but one, and it showed that 817,964 letters were delivered, 135,000 a day.

THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISON-KEEPER.—The trial of Capt. Wirt, the keeper of the prison pen at Andersonville, Georgia, was commenced at Washington on Tuesday, 22nd. The charges at first included Gen. Lee, the rebel Secretary of War, and the Commissary of Subsistence, as having conspired to starve and murder the Union prisoners under his care, but these names were subsequently stricken out, and the military commission dissolved, but was immediately re-organized, and the trial continued, the prisoner's counsel, however, abandoning the case, making necessary the appointment of others by the court. Several witnesses have been examined, and their testimony more than confirms all that has been said as to the terrible inhumanity and cruelty practised by this monster on our unfortunate soldiers. The surgeon in charge of the post testified to Wirt's employment of blood-hounds, to his vaccination of the prisoners with poisonous matter, to his frequent punishment of the captives in the most cruel and brutal manner, and to his deliberate and continuous refusal to furnish them proper food or shelter. Other witnesses who were on duty at Andersonville have made similar disclosures, and there can be no doubt that all the charges against him will be fully sustained. The prisoner is said to consider his case hopeless, especially as he is so feebly defended.—*N. Y. Independent.*

CANADIAN NEWS.

—The Town Hall, Amherst, was destroyed by fire on the 25th. It was insured for \$1,300.

—It is reported from Newfoundland that the results of the Labrador fisheries are very good.

—A passenger by train from Kingston reports that he passed fifty miles of woods on fire. The whole area has been darkened by smoke.

—The London papers state that on Thursday wheat was sold in the market for \$1.40 a bushel.

—There were passed by the crown timber office, Ottawa, last year (1864) 257 rafts of timber. This season but 194 have as yet gone through for Quebec. This is a very decided falling off, and is of course attributable to the limited demand for "the product of the Ottawa Valley."

—It is stated that our Government, in imitation of the example set by the British Government, will shortly cause circulars to be sent to the Mayors of all the cities, towns, and parishes throughout Canada, setting forth the precautions to be taken against cholera.—*Quebec Gazette, 30th.*

—The farmers of Grantham have now to drive their stock either to the lake or canal for water, work which we have not been compelled to do for many years. The oldest inhabitant don't recollect when the ground was as dry and hard as it is now. So says the *St. Catharines Journal*.

—The *Kingston News* states that a soldier of the Royal Canadian Rifle deserted lately from that city, taking with him a key belonging to the lettee of the Catarque bridge. The thief was returned by him on the steamer "Watertown," he having made his way safely over to Cape Vincent.

—We are sorry to hear that a man named Wm. Lamb was killed on the railway track, last week, near Brockville. He was driving a horse and buggy at a crossing, when caught by the cars and terribly cut up. He died a few minutes afterwards. The horse ran off and escaped.—*Carlton Place Herald, 30th.*

DROWNED.—A little Polish boy a few days ago, while sitting on one of the projecting boards of the side of the crossing of the River Bonnechere, in Renfrew Village, engaged in fishing, overbalanced himself and fell into the stream, and was drowned.—*Ottawa Citizen, 30th.*

—The centre-span of Dorchester Bridge, Quebec, was destroyed by fire on the 2nd. It is supposed that the fire originated by the careless throwing away of a match or cigar. The loss is estimated at over \$4,000.

—On Monday afternoon an engine, with full steam, broke loose from the tender at Point Levi, and, after running two miles, at the rate of about 60 miles an hour, overtook a freight train and rushed into it, smashing several of the cars. Fortunately no lives were lost; one man is reported to have been injured.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—We respectfully request our country subscribers who find the figure 9 after their names to observe that their subscription expires with this month; and that all papers of which the subscription is not renewed are necessarily, according to our system, discontinued. They are, therefore, requested to remit in time, and they will confer a great favor by endeavoring each to send another name or two with his own.

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1865.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO "WITNESS."

QUEBEC, Sept. 8.—The Licensed Victuallers' Bill was lost in Committee on Private Bills, after a most animated discussion.

A DISASTROUS FIRE IN TORONTO—A CHURCH AND DWELLINGS BURNED.

Toronto, Sept. 8.—A fire broke out at two o'clock this morning in the Grocery and Confectionary shop of Dodgson, Shields, & Co., corner of Yonge and Temperance streets, and gained ground so rapidly that the inmates barely escaped with their lives, by means of ropes.

The fire communicated to the shop of Mr. Edwards, Stationer, Yonge street, which was also destroyed.

On Temperance street, 2 dwellings occupied by Mr. Smith, plumber, and Andrew Henderson, auctioneer, and the New Connexion Methodist church, were destroyed.

The rear of the Wesleyan Church, fronting on Richmond street, caught fire, but was extinguished with slight damage.

A high wind was blowing from the east, and spread the flames with great rapidity.

Loss estimated at \$60,000, of which Messrs. Dodgson & Co. suffer to a large extent. Insured in the Phoenix, Western, and Liverpool & London. Other sufferers partially insured.

STEAMER BURNED AT CAPE VINCENT.

St. Kilmartin, Sept. 4.—The steamer "Water-town," plying between Cape Vincent and Kingston, caught fire while lying at the wharf at Cape Vincent about 2 o'clock this morning and was burnt to her water's edge. No lives lost.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—There was a shocking case of fratricide in West Nisouri, near London, yesterday. Two brothers, named John and Samuel McDowell, who were intoxicated, quarrelled. Finally, Samuel beat John to death with a club in the open field. The affair is causing much excitement.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

—The steamship "Scotia" brings news to the 21st ultimo.

—The Western Powers are framing a protest against the division of the Duchies. The question as to the succession to the Duchies is still under discussion.

—The Telegraph Construction Company are confident of success in the cable enterprise, and have offered to complete the present one and lay a new one during the next year. Captain Anderson, of the "Great Eastern," is also strongly sanguine as to the working of the line.

—Great anxiety is very naturally felt amongst the inhabitants at Longueuil on account of the many fires which have taken place there during the last few days. A meeting was held there recently by the Mayor and principal inhabitants, and most likely some assistance will be asked for from our fire-brigade. Though the universal opinion seems to be that incendiaryism has been at work, Mr. Hardy believes that his barn was set on fire on Sunday evening by some persons who lay there smoking. One of the military lookout party at Chambly states that, immediately before the last fire broke out, he saw a man running parallel with the fence, and in the neighborhood of the barn. He remembered to have seen the same man at Chambly in the morning, but whether this individual had any connection with the fire in question it is impossible to say.

McGILL COLLEGE.—The Faculty of Arts of McGill College opened on Friday with twenty-three new men, the largest number of matriculants which has ever presented itself the first day of the session. Most of these students are from the country, and of sufficient age to enter upon the labor and responsibilities of a college course, with a good hope of coming through its severe ordeal with unimpaired health. Having learned that the young men of one of the schools connected with the University were last year practically shut out by the arrangement of hours from the gymnasium, we plead for such that the physical part of education, which in the English colleges receives its full share of attention, may not be forced out of the curriculum of a single student.

FRENCH CANADIAN GENEALOGY.—The *Courrier du Canada* announces that the Rev. Mr. Tanguay has received an appointment from the Government in order to proceed with historical researches on the early history of Lower Canada, and consult all the parish registers of the country. Mr. Tanguay prepares a work which, as his appointment implies, will be published at the public expense. It is a register of all Canadian genealogies as far as known. The Rev. gentleman has only reached the year 1700, and yet has already his 70,000 names registered, which indicates that his work will be very thorough, and on the largest scale. But the cost and luxury of such an undertaking had certainly better be defrayed by private subscription than by our overtaxed public exchequer.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.—The *Canadien* *Volkblatt* has received private but reliable information to the effect that Mr. John A. Macdonald expressed himself to the Imperial Government in reference to the wrongs of the naturalized citizens of Canada in a much stronger manner than is implied by the official report of the delegates; that the Imperial authorities have promised to afford a remedy; and that the matter was referred to the law agents of the Crown, with instructions to report on the best manner to obtain the object desired. Mr. Macdonald states that his representations have met with far more success than he anticipated; and the German paper speaks in high terms of the persistent efforts to obtain redress for this grievance by Messrs. Cowan and Bowman, whose constituents are to a large extent naturalized Germans.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE FOR AUGUST.—Mr. Bourassa gives in this number the first chapter of his novel, "James and Mary, or Remembrance of a people Dispersed." It will illustrate the habits and history of the unfortunate French Acadians. Mr. D. Bellefleur has another article on the Mexican question, which is very hostile to Maximilian. The writer is most ultramontane in his principles, and lays down the rule that the highest and most perfect organization for a state is to have only one religion, namely, the true one, Romanism, and not to tolerate the exercise of any other in the realm. If such are the views of our French Canadian clergy and leaders, the Protestants will be held under Confederation as the great nuisance of Lower Canada, and persecuted as far as practicable. The Rev. Mr. Nantel gives a biography of the late priest of Ste. Thérèse, Mr. Ducharme. The writer exhibits a discriminating mind and a charming style, he has admirably painted the *beau idéal* of the pastor of a country parish. Mr. Royall winds up with an extended review of the events of the month.

"THE SATURDAY READER."—The first number of this new weekly (published by Mr. W. B. Cordier) was issued on Saturday last, being antedated to the 9th instant. It requires little courage on the part of a publisher to attempt the establishment of a new literary journal in Canada. The failures in the past have been so signal, that it has been pronounced hopeless to endeavor to substitute wholesome reading matter in this shape for the cheap sensational weeklies of the United States, of the *Ledger*, the *Weekly*, and the *Waverley* stamp; and for its infinite superiority to the trash that is thus imported, as well as for its own merits, we wish the *Reader* abundant success. It contains substantial original articles, tales and sketches, notes of travel and reviews, and poetry and miscellaneous matter; it is also very neat and attractive in appearance, being printed by Mr. Lovell. Foremost in the columns of fiction is Dickens's new tale, "Half a Million of Money." Besides the lighter reading, there are a couple of sensible articles on municipal reform and the late government mission to England. Under the caption of "What People Say," the writer represents the public voice as questioning the benefits likely to accrue to Canada from the late embassy to Britain, when, though our delegates were fitted to the full with nobles, state ministers, and wealthy corporations, they accomplished nothing beyond obtaining permission to burden the province with a vast accumulation of debt by the purchase of the Hudson Bay Territory and the construction of unnecessary fortifications. After advancing a few propositions as to the probability of a repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, the article closes with a paragraph on Canadian legislation, which we conceive a large proportion of the people will heartily indorse:—

"There is one thing, however, on which all men agree, namely, that the business of legislation has not, for a long time, been conducted in Canada in a manner creditable to those engaged in it or profitable to the country. While the Parliament which lately expired in England is praised by the whole nation for the numerous and important measures it has passed for the general welfare of the empire, our legislators, for about the same period, have left a record behind them of which neither we nor they have reason to be proud. Session after session, they have assembled to quarrel, talk much, and do little or nothing else. The houses now sitting is not at all likely to differ from its immediate predecessors in that respect, for the legislative programme consists chiefly of loose promises of what mighty things shall be done when Parliament meets again. This is a real and crying grievance, the cure of which is in the hands of the electors, who should apply the proper remedy at the earliest opportunity."

THE LONGUEUIL FIRES.

As nearly as we can gather, the following is a list of these extraordinary fires, some of which may have been accidental, though it is not at all likely that all were so. Indeed, the probability rather appears to be on the side that all were of an incendiary character:—

1st. The end building of a brick row of houses, all inhabited by British residents, was fired on Saturday week, when the wind was blowing strongly in the direction of the other houses of the row, and when all would have been burned had not the wind changed five points within a very few minutes.

2nd. The end building of the wooden row, also occupied by British residents, was fired the following night, Sunday, when part of the inmates were at church, and when the wind was

blowing strongly in the direction of the other buildings of the said row; the consequence being, that they were all consumed, with most of their contents.

3rd. On Monday the steamer "Iron Duke" was burned where she lay aground, near Longueuil.

4th. On Wednesday night an attempt was made to fire a detached building, opposite to the first mentioned row of houses, also inhabited by British residents; and on Thursday night the attempt was repeated.

All these fires, be it observed, took place in or close to a small village of a few hundred inhabitants.

These fires rendered houseless a great number of ladies and children, some of whom may not get over the alarm and exposure of Sunday night. All the reports about ashes in back buildings where the fires originated, are without foundation.

5th. Since the above date, three attempts have been made to fire the buildings of respectable French Canadian residents, but they were all discovered in time. On Sunday, however, the barn of Mr. Hardy, a mile from the village, was burned. Truly, the inhabitants of Longueuil are deserving of sympathy.

THE COURSOL COMMISSION.

Our statement of the result of Mr. Commissioner Torrance's investigation was, it seems, altogether premature, and our error was on this wise. We saw what appeared to be his report in the *Evening Telegraph*, and though we could find no copy of it among our Parliamentary documents, we supposed that paper had, through its connection with Government, been favored with an early copy. Of course, a matter of so much importance demanded immediate attention; and we were much pleased to be able on authority so unquestionable to establish Mr. Coursol's purity of intention, however far he might have erred in judgment. But our surprise was great on finding that what was published in the *Telegraph* was only the favorable parts of Mr. Torrance's report, and that his conclusion, or the gist of the whole, was left out. We shall not characterize this method of forestalling public opinion; but if Mr. Coursol was a party to it,—as the report, in the whole matter of the raiders, between him and the *Telegraph* seems to indicate,—it will not raise him in public estimation. By the conclusion of Mr. Commissioner Torrance's report, published in the *Gazette* of Tuesday, we find that he was obliged from the evidence to place Mr. Coursol on the horns of a very grave dilemma. Either he had jurisdiction in the matter of the raiders, in which case he committed an indictable offence in discharging them in the manner he did; or he had not jurisdiction, in which case he was guilty of a grave dereliction of duty, in not giving timely information to the Executive in a matter of such international importance. The unwarrantableness of his conduct in this respect appears evident from the whole history of the affair. When he gets hold of the raiders in the townships, he telegraphs to Quebec. When it is a question whether they are to be brought to Montreal for greater safety, he telegraphs to Quebec. When he brings them, he again telegraphs to Quebec that he has brought them into Montreal in safety. How, then, could he not telegraph to Quebec in a matter of such importance as the setting of the whole of them free for the want of a governor's warrant, and allowing them not only to escape before that warrant could be procured, but to get back the money they had stolen from the St. Albans banks, of which little arrangement Mr. Coursol must have had a pretty good idea, from the previous opinions he had given to Mr. Lamotte? As a stipendiary magistrate of the Government, he was certainly bound to keep that Government informed of his doubts about his jurisdiction, &c., in order that substantial justice might not be defeated by mere technicalities. Concerning Mr. Lamotte's conduct in giving up the money without an order of Court, Mr. Torrance brings overwhelming proof of its impropriety.

To the *Telegraph*, Mr. Coursol, and Mr. Lamotte, Canada chiefly owes the passport nuisance of last winter and spring, the expense of sending troops to the frontier, the vote to refund the money stolen, and the bad feeling generally which is likely to defeat the reciprocity treaty. This is surely enough of mischief for any trio to accomplish.

SUPPORTING THE CHURCH UNDER COM-PULSION.

Mr. Joseph Dufresne has a Bill before the House "to amend the law respecting the building and repairing of churches, parsonages houses, and church-yards, and to make better provision for the payment of debts which may remain due on buildings taken possession of by Fabrique." The principle of compulsory religion involved in the bill is not new in Lower Canada, where Church rates have long been established by law for the exclusive benefit of the Roman church.

Mr. Dufresne will, therefore, be able to pass without opposition the little bill which his friends of the Hierarchy want in order to facilitate their operations. As if it were not enough to compel the people to support the Church of Rome by the tithe, each priest must be allowed to put up his buildings and to vie with his colleagues of the next parishes in the size, the architectural display, and the ornamentation of

the holy structures, and then the poor people, *volens volens*, must pay the contractors. Special rates are levied upon their property, the payment of which is enforced by the sheriff. In several parishes these rates are so heavy as to cause serious embarrassment to the farmers and to impoverish them. To escape the infliction several move out and establish themselves in the neighboring Protestant townships. But when this emigration has been going on long enough to form a Catholic nucleus, the parish system again overtakes them, and brings under the control of the French hierarchy what was before British Protestant soil. There is no real escape from this ruinous system of French Canadian peonage, except by emigration to the States or to Canada West. Instead of bonds to bring back these fugitives from ecclesiastical despotism, there are pastoral letters, denunciations from the altar, and colonization crusades, but they fail to retain them at home. The depopulation of Lower Canada thus goes on, brought about by the very persons who whine most about it. The legal powers already granted to our Roman clergy to hold their people in servitude are considerable, and so very extensive that even Protestants are not always secure against the pecuniary charges they entail.—And yet these powers constantly require some re-adjustment in the Legislature, and the re-adjustment is always such as to extend the operation of the system for the benefit of the clergy, but never for the relief of the farmer. The fact is that the French habitant is scarcely taxed at all, except for the Church of Rome, with the exception perhaps of a small municipal tax. To her goes all his direct taxation which is raised first for tithes, secondly for Church rates, and thirdly for school rates. Beyond this the French Canadian farmer pays scarcely any tax, direct or indirect; but that imposed by the Church in its varied forms is heavy enough to check any improvement in many a parish.

The tax of the tithe, onerous as it is in amount, is rendered still more objectionable by the manner of paying it. We have heard of the complaints of *habitants*, that, whilst the notary, the doctor, or the merchant of the village, who pay no tithe, is, perhaps, having a pleasant chat with the *curé* in the best room of the *presbytère*, Jean Baptiste, when he comes to pay his tithe, must drive round to the kitchen door, where he is instructed by a servant to carry his tithe-grain up into some loft, as if he were a serf. How long this is going to be borne, and borne submissively, by the cultivators of Lower Canada, we do not know; but it is not at all surprising that the more intelligent among them emigrate. The old French system arranged that the aristocracy and priests—or, in other words, the rulers—should pay no taxes; whilst the third estate, or working-people, were to pay the whole; and this seems to have been copied, as far as practicable, in Lower Canada. It, however, led in France to the sweeping away of both aristocracy and priesthood; and it is a dangerous, because an unjust, game to play anywhere.

GRAND TRUNK AND BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.

To prevent the railway monopoly now being forced upon this country from being placed beyond the reach of remedy, is now become a hopeless task; as it is quite certain the above amalgamation bill will be carried this session, Grand Trunk influence being paramount in the Legislature.

Our object is, therefore, merely to put on record the evil effect such a monopoly will have on our commerce in the future, and to controvert Mr. Brydges' adroit argument in favor of amalgamation before the Railway Committee.

Mr. Brydges said the passenger fares between Montreal and Quebec had been reduced from \$5.50 to \$4; between Toronto and Montreal, from \$10 in summer, and \$9 in winter, to \$8 the year round; that the Champlain fares had been reduced, and the passenger fares between Toronto and Detroit from \$7 to \$4, and that these reductions had been made because Mr. B. believed that they would bring about larger receipts to the company, and that the result had been as he expected. He likewise said the same remarks would apply in regard to freight. The truthfulness of these statements may be gathered from the fact, that last winter the freight rates charged the public on the Champlain line were something like 50 per cent higher than ever charged by that line before the amalgamation, but Mr. B. carefully avoided this fact, and all others that would militate against his case, and endeavors to make believe that amalgamation will be for the public good.

The passenger fares charged between Quebec and Montreal have been as low as \$1.50 first class, and \$1 second, by reason of competition against steamboats in summer, and \$4 first, and \$3 second in winter; between Toronto and Montreal \$8 and \$7 in summer and \$10 in winter (long before Mr. B. had anything to do with the management of the Grand Trunk), so that taking the average of the summer and winter fares, there has been no reduction of fares to the public, but, if anything, the reverse. The bulk of the travel is second-class, and we should like to hear from Mr. B. what reduction he has made in the second class fares? We are assured, none.

However, allowing this exceptional reduction, Mr. B. makes such good use of it, it is clear they were only made where the competition with steamboats to his mind necessitated them.

The reductions referred to East of Toronto, Mr. B. says were equal to 16 per cent., but the reduction of fare between Toronto and Detroit—where he comes in competition with the Great Western Railway—from \$7 to \$4, is equal to 43 per cent., which tells its own tale, and shows his animus and object.

When Mr. B. was manager of the Great Western Railway, he fixed the fare from Toronto to Detroit at \$7, and insisted that the Grand Trunk should charge the same, and complained against the manager of the G. T. for attempting to break down the receipts by ruinously low rates, but he immediately changes his tune on his transfer to the Grand Trunk.

Has Mr. Brydges generally reduced the fares and freight rates to points on the Grand Trunk to where there is no competition? Indeed he has not, nor does he, we believe, intend to.

It is impossible for Mr. Brydges to say whether these reductions have resulted in increased receipts or not, as the extravagantly low fare between Toronto and Detroit has diverted the business properly belonging to other stations, to those points, for passengers going to places between Toronto and Detroit, to which the fares are higher than \$4, take these through cheap tickets, and get off the train at their destination, thereby making an apparent, but *faux show* of increase in the business between Detroit and Toronto.

Again, will Mr. Brydges after he succeeds in getting all the railways in Canada into his own hands—which is his policy—give a guarantee that these low rates will be continued? I throw not, but feel confident his first object will be to charge the maximum fares and rates sanctioned by law, and most likely seek power from Parliament to have the tariffs both for freight and passengers increased to suit his ideas, until they become too burdensome for the people of Canada to bear, and then any complaints will be beyond redress. In such an effort to increase tariff rates Mr. Brydges would undoubtedly have the very same votes that he now commands.

The amalgamation of the Grand Trunk and Buffalo & Lake Huron is not intended to create permanent competition of any sort for the benefit of the public, but to do away with it altogether, and coerce the Great Western Railway into a similar arrangement, and when once this scheme of monopoly is completed, the farmers, traders, &c., located contiguous to the railways, and beyond practical reach of other carrying channels, will find to their sorrow that, whatever inconvenience or embarrassment they may be put to, they will be compelled to bear it, there being no help.

Till then the full evil effects of this great railway monopoly will not be felt or allowed, as Mr. B.'s policy is to frame things in such a way as to blind the public and Legislature until the whole scheme is safe and secure by acts of Parliament, when the screw will be fully put into play. The only remedy for the great tax on the business of the country which will thus be imposed will be for Canada to purchase the road at any price the speculators who hold it may ask.

The greatest reductions on freight and passengers made on the Grand Trunk Railway since Mr. B. undertook the management have been for American trade and travel, and if Canada were dealt with as liberally as the United States heavy reductions would have to be made on Canadian freight and passengers. Verily our neighbors are much better treated than we are, although we have paid \$20,000,000 towards this railway, and they not a cent.

The policy of the Grand Trunk in all its bearings, is not to charge low fares for the public, or to cultivate competition, but whenever and wherever it can by combination or amalgamation with rival corporations to avoid them.

As one instance, competition for the conveyance of immigrants arriving at Quebec has ceased altogether, under a combination entered into by the Grand Trunk, the Richelieu, and Royal Mail Line of Steamers, through which much higher fares are now charged to immigrants going West, than were before this combination existed, which is practically a monopoly—and the Agent who conducts the Emigrant business for the combined corporations is, we understand, allowed to make for himself a large sum per season, which comes out of the Emigrants.

In the arrangement for conveying immigrants from Quebec, it would be pretty difficult to find the interests of Canada or the poor immigrant consulted, but strikingly plain to see whose private interests have. The cloven-foot will crop out, and does unmistakably.

It is quite clear from this system that the competition and exceptional low fares in force are only used as coercive measures to force combination or amalgamation, after obtaining which the game will be one of exaction to the uttermost farthing.

The legislature, by sanctioning these amalgamations, are going directly in opposition to the interests of this country, and building up a dangerous and powerful monopoly, by putting the only channels of trade and commerce into the hands of one large carrying corporation, reaching and affecting pretty nearly every city, town, and village in Canada, and completely shutting off places distant from water communications.

OSWESLEY.

EDITORIAL NOTE OF A TRIP IN THE TOWNSHIPS.

RAILROADS.

There are two different projects on foot to connect the Passumpsic Railroad with the railways of Canada, either or both of which will be largely aided by Americans. The Passumpsic has been constructed bit by bit, and each addition that was made to its length not only paid its own expenses, but increased the returns of the sections previously made. The last addition, namely, from Barton to Newport, at the Southern end of Lake Memphremagog, has perhaps been the most profitable of all, as it not only takes many tourists to the Lake, but carries a great deal of live stock from Canada. And here I may remark that, as the great weekly cattle markets in the vicinity of Boston are held early in the week, live stock has to leave Newport on Monday morning; and in consequence Stanstead and other approaches to the railway at Newport are disturbed by droves of cattle and flocks of sheep passing through on Sunday. These flocks and herds are collected by cattle dealers all over the country, and so timed as to reach the railroad for Monday morning.

One of the projected railroads is to run from Newport through Beebe Plain to the head of Lake Massawippi, where it will divide,—one branch leading to the Grand Trunk near Waterville, and the other branch by the Outlet of Magog Lake to Waterloo. So satisfied, we believe, are the Americans that this extension would pay that they are willing to take up a large share of the stock; and it appears to me that Canada is still more interested in the completion of the plan. Stanstead, one of the richest of all the townships, has taken a considerable amount of stock,—first, in the St. Lawrence and Atlantic, now a part of the Grand Trunk; second, in the Stanstead, Shefford, & Chambly Road; and third, in the Passumpsic; in each case expecting to obtain a railway connection, but in each case meeting with disappointment. It would, however, doubtless subscribe again to a road which would prove so beneficial to it. Then, again, Montreal has an interest in this road. At present the nearest outlet from Stanstead leads southward, but it should have at least equal facilities northward. Besides a railway to the outlet of Lake Memphremagog, and a fast boat on that Lake, would take an immense amount of through travel in summer, in order to see the splendid scenery of that region, which seems to improve the offerer it is seen. There is another consideration in favor of the connections proposed. That with the Grand Trunk would give nearly a straight line from New Haven to Quebec, and would probably be fifty or sixty miles shorter than any other road from New York to Quebec.

The second projected railroad is to connect the present terminus of the Chambly & Shefford Railroad at Waterloo with the terminus of the Passumpsic at Newport, by a line on the west side of Magog Lake. This line would go by Brome Lake and the Bolton Pass, and down the valley of the upper Missisquoi river to Newport; thus passing between the mountain ranges of Sutton and Potton, one of the most picturesque parts of Canada.

Both plans are very feasible, and both will, doubtless, be carried out some day, and the sooner the better.

A DAY AMONG THE SCOTCH OF RYGATE AND BARNET.

Having often heard of the Scotch settlement in the above named townships, which lie on the Connecticut River, in the north-eastern corner of Vermont, I improved the opportunity of being so near to pay them a long intended visit. I stepped at McIndoe's Falls, a station of the Passumpsic road, and found in the immediate vicinity one of the patriarchs of the settlement. This was a Mr. Gibson, who had at the age of twenty-three emigrated to that settlement in the year 1801. He was now, of course, 87 years old, and though a little lame and hard of hearing, was still a tall, stout, healthy-looking man. There was a large family of the Gibsons when they came, and it has increased wonderfully.—This family came from the vicinity of Paisley,—a place called "The Thorn,"—and they were comparatively recent settlers. An elderly farmer, named Gilchrist, living in the same house with Mr. Gibson, is the grandson of an immigrant from Glasgow, who came to this settlement in 1775, or ninety years ago. The greater part of the Scotch emigrants came about 1780, under the auspices of an emigration company which had purchased a large tract of land in Rygate and Barnet. The emigrants appear by old records, to have been mostly from Fife-shire, and the West of Scotland, though some were Highlanders. The country they chose is the most hilly, or I might almost say mountainous, that they could have selected; but it is the peculiarity of Vermont mountains that they are generally fertile to the top; and consequently there is a good deal of excellent land where one would scarcely expect to find it. The pasturage especially is good.

A minister named Goodwillie came with the early settlers, whose name is still held in grateful remembrance, and a son or a grandson of his still ministers to a part of the Scotch Presbyterianism of this region, who are unapologetically divided into two or three different sects, which are not so cordial with each other as could be wished. The somewhat celebrated name of Gilliland is also common here.

I was much indebted to the Congregational

minister of McIndoe's Falls for driving me round to see some of the fine scenery of these townships, from whose hills views of the White Mountains and Franconia mountains are obtained. This gentleman's name, which is Bradford, suggested the inquiry if he were descended from Governor Bradford, of the first Pilgrim Fathers, and it turned out that he was the seventh in direct descent from that worthy.

These are all interesting reminiscences of the olden time, which the march of events will doubtless soon efface. The young men of these Scotch families mostly go to the west or to the cities, and many retain little or no trace of their descent but their name.

THE PETITION OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF CANADA.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWN,—

That your petitioners object to the Bill now before Parliament to incorporate the Licensed Victuallers of Montreal, for the following reasons:—

1st. Because they are not licensed victuallers at all—no license being required to sell victuals—but licensed liquor-sellers.

2nd. Because other branches of business, such as sellers of dry goods or hardware, are not incorporated; and no need is felt in any good business for such powers as the liquor-sellers ask.

3rd. Because the pretence of aiding in the enforcement of the laws set up by the licensed liquor-sellers is not feasible, there being no need to erect corporations to execute the laws. To enforce the license law requires a public prosecutor in each county, specially charged with the duty of preventing infractions thereof, and not a corporation of liquor-sellers.

4th. Because, though the object set forth is not real, this Bill has a real object, and that a bad one,—namely, facility on the part of liquor-sellers jointly to defend each other against prosecutions for infractions of the license laws, as set forth in the constitution of the Association from which, we believe, this Bill emanated.

5th. Because the principle of holding real estate in mortmain, for revenue purposes, is exceedingly dangerous, even when that revenue is to be applied to a good purpose, and altogether inadmissible when that revenue is to be applied to a bad purpose.

6th. Because the limit of corporate revenue—namely, \$5,000—fixed by the bill, can easily, by a variety of means, be exceeded.

7th. Because a revenue of five thousand dollars (even though it were not exceeded) would enable the corporation of licensed victuallers greatly to add to their present dangerous power to control Civic and Parliamentary elections.

8th. Because wherever the tavern interest controls elections, civic government is vicious, venal, and corrupt, and the respectable population are oppressed with excessive taxation. The members of Parliament returned by such constituencies also are of a very low grade of public morality. It is, therefore, essential by all right means to curtail the power and influence of tavern-keepers instead of increasing it.

Wherefore, we pray you to withhold your sanction from the bill in question.

And your petitioners, &c.,

MILITARY INSTRUCTION CAMP.—From the following circular, it will be seen that a camp of military instruction is to be formed for this district. It will most likely be on either St. Helens Island, or at Laprairie; and during the twenty days, there will probably be seven or eight hundred passed candidates of the military school under canvas:—

(CIRCULAR.)—MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

QUEBEC, Sept. 2, 1865.—Sir,—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief desires you will proceed to Montreal, and report yourself to the Militia Brigade Office on Saturday, 16th instant, for the purpose of joining a camp of Military Instruction at that place.

You will receive your actual travelling expenses in going and returning, and fifty cents a day, in addition to free rations during your 20 days' residence at the camp.

You are requested to bring with you your Military School uniform, and all articles which you may require during your absence from home. A reply is expected by return of post.

I have, &c., P. L. MACDONALD, Adj.-Gen. Militia.

To—Passed Candidate, Military School.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the "Witness"]

TREATMENT OF SERVANT GIRLS.

Complaints are frequently made of the conduct of servant girls, but if the matter were investigated by people of impartial judgment, it would be found that much of the conduct complained of is caused by the harsh manner in which they are treated. A day or two since, two respectable servant girls, bearing the most unexceptionable testimonials from their last places, had occasion to call at a house in answer to an advertisement, when the lady of the house happened to be at dinner. The two girls were sitting in the hall, awaiting the return of a servant with an answer to their message. They were told they must quit the hall, and wait in the street. The writer of this replied,—"If we are not fit to wait in the hall for your mistress's answer, we will not wait in the street. Good morning." My companion shed tears in thinking of this uncourteous treatment.

A SERVANT GIRL, NOT A SLAVE.

THE LONGUEUIL FIRES.

[To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.]

SIR,—I have taken considerable pains to obtain certain information on the spot, from the most respectable inhabitants of Longueuil, as to the cause of the recent fires at that place. I have come to the conclusion that the fires were not caused by any respectable person resident there. That there are young men belonging to the village who, by their nocturnal orgies, and disgraceful conduct, disturb the rest of their neighbors, there can be no doubt; but, whether under the excitement of liquor, they would be equal to incendiarism, it would be difficult without proof to say. Their belief is that you have in your midst in Montreal men so degraded that they would be equal to almost any enormity, and false alarms and incendiary fires are frequent, I am told. What is their object?

Doubtless, it is plunder in the confusion which arises. I have heard that valuable diamond rings and a watch disappeared mysteriously in the confusion of the fire at Longueuil, and that one, well known, made an attempt to penetrate the enclosure (after the fire) where the property saved from the conflagration was deposited, and received a sound thrashing from one of the sufferers, who remained on the spot to protect the said property. Let the public draw their own inferences from these facts, and not asperse the reputation of all persons at Longueuil.

I have lived in the midst of a French Canadian population in the county of Chambly, for upwards of 23 years, and I have never known an instance of an incendiary fire in the county.

September 1st 1865.

CITY ITEMS.

—The smoke from the burning of the woods between here and Kingston, was strongly perceptible, both by the sense of sight and of smell during last week, being particularly offensive on Sunday, when it invaded private houses, and, much to the annoyance of congregations, filled the churches of the city. At night the wind changed, the smoke was no longer perceived, and the moon shone with her usual silvery lustre, which for some nights previous had been changed for a dull tawny hue, or even a sullen red. This morning the smoke has re-appeared, and the small of burnt vegetable matter is very perceptible.

—The case of the admission to bail of Wane B'ossom, one of the parties implicated in the alleged attempt to kidnap Mr. Sanders, was argued recently by Mr. Davlin and the crown prosecutors, Mr. T. K. Ramsay, before Mr. Justice Berthelot, who, after the argument, said he would give his decision this morning. He recommended the legal gentlemen above mentioned to settle between themselves the amount of bail to be required, but, as their views on this subject showed a wide discrepancy, he stated that he would himself fix the amount.

—At the annual meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institute, held last evening, A. A. Stevenson, Esq., was elected President; Wm. Rathford, Esq., Vice-President; Jas. Muir, Esq., Corresponding Secretary; David Macfarlane, Esq., Recording Secretary; N. B. Corrie, Esq., Treasurer; J. Findlay, Esq., Librarian; A. C. Hutchinson, Esq., Cabinet Keeper. General Committee—Wm. Reid, Wm. Montgomery, Geo. W. Weaver, R. Lewis, A. Bertram, and Thos. Davidson, Esquires.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—We have received the annual circular from this French institution. It has a large staff of teachers, has trained a great many practitioners, whose names fill several columns, and, finally, offers to students the immense advantage of admission to the Hotel Dieu, and other Catholic hospitals of this city.

—Last Friday night, about 11:30, two men entered the house of a woman named Bernard, of loose character, living in Campeau street, and said they were sergeants of police and came to arrest her. They broke open her trunk and took \$90, called a cab, and took her into the cab, and told the cabman to drive to Panet street station. When they had arrived at the corner of Visitation and St. Mary streets they allowed her to go, and retained the \$90. The woman then began to think they were not police, and went to the Panet street station to inquire if she had been sent for. She related the circumstances to the sergeant stating she knew one of the parties by sight, and believed he was a person that lived near her. Sergeant Bouchard was apprised of the affair, and went to work to find the matter out. He ascertained the party the woman recognized to be one Joseph Lepine. He was accordingly arrested and brought to the court on Saturday morning, and depositions made to that effect. He will be tried at the Court of Queen's Bench.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—We are informed that the local committee have authorized the publication, at the opening of the Exhibition, of a descriptive catalogue of all entries made in the Agricultural and Industrial Department, as well as every information respecting the Exhibition of interest to the public. Revised editions will be issued every morning of the Exhibition. Efforts are also being made to include the entries of the Horticultural show. The catalogue will add to the interest of the Exhibition, and be of great convenience to every visitor for reference. Mr. J. M. Gatehouse has undertaken its publication.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, a man named Julian Balleau, residing at the Cedars, had his back broken by a piece of timber falling on him, while he was working on board the sunken steamer "Spartan." He was sent to Montreal in a small boat, and thence to the General Hospital in a carriage.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Sub Constable Fitzgerald reports that on Wednesday a young woman named Mary Armstrong, residing in Grand Trunk street, Point St. Charles, a daughter of James Armstrong who worked at the Grand Trunk, threw herself out of a two story window, and injured herself greatly. Dr. McDonnell was in attendance, and did not consider her to be out of danger. The cause assigned for the act is that her father, James Armstrong, would not allow her to go to the States.

ACCIDENT FROM THE FALLING OF A GALLERY.—On Monday evening, in a yard off Jurors street, usually called Bowie's yard, several women were seated on a gallery, one of whom had been getting wood in, and was leaning over the balustrade, when, it is supposed, that the cart beneath struck the supports of the gallery. The whole came down, and all were more or less injured. Two of the women fell upon the top of the one who had just been leaning over, and who, being in a critical situation, was so much injured that there are but slight hopes of her recovery.

THE REPORT OF MR. COMMISSIONER TORRANCE.—Mr. Commissioner Torrance's report to Government on the alleged failure of justice in the St. Albans raid case, has been published. It is very voluminous, analyzing the laws affecting the case, and the points of law raised upon the trial. It exonerates Messrs. Courcel and Lamothe from having been swayed by corrupt motives in their conduct in the premises. It, however, considers that the former has been guilty of "malfeasance of office," and that he should be indicted for it, because he did not communicate his decision to the Government before exception had been raised to his jurisdiction.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE, Friday morning, September 8, 1865.

Continued fine weather, with cool breezes from W. The drought cannot be so injurious to the general crops as might be supposed, in fact, the only sufferer is the after-mow. Green crops are too far advanced, and the tap-root too strong to be checked in its growth, and Corn and Potatoes will be benefited by the great heat.

—Brokers are buying Greenbacks at 31½ dis. and selling them at 31. Silver is being bought at 3½ and sold at 3.

FINANCIAL.—New York, Sept. 8, 10:30 a.m. Gold 144½; Exchange 9½. At 11 a.m. Gold 144½ to 144½; Exchange, 9½.

—Judge Dugan, of the Circuit Court, Toronto, says that it was through mistake the note in the case of Ewell vs. McMaster was given up to the assignee of Elliot & Co.; and Mr. Ewell says though he was notified, the case is to be tried over again.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY, July 7, 1865.

The market continues bare of Stocks and Bonds. Bank of Montreal—Sales to some extent at 113, at which it is still procurable. Buyers offering 112½. Ontario Bank—No sales to report. Buyers offering 101. Sellers asking 101½. Bank of British North America—Buyers at 94. No stock offering. City Bank—Asked for at 95. Commercial Bank of Canada—Sales reported at 73. Sellers to-day asking 79½. Bank of Upper Canada—Nothing doing. La Banque du Peuple—Sales at 101½ to 101½. Sellers now asking 102. Molsons' Bank—Sales at 113. No stock now in market. Buyers offering 112½. Bank of Toronto—Buyers at par. No stock in market. La Banque Jacques Cartier—No transactions. Sellers asking 106. Buyers offering 104. Gore Bank—Asked for at 86. No stock offered. Eastern Townships Bank—Nothing doing in this stock. Quebec Bank—In demand at 97½. No sellers. La Banque Nationale—Buyers offering 106. No sales. Montreal Mining Company Consols—No sales sellers asking \$3.50. Buyers offering \$2.75. Huron Copper Bay Co.—Sellers asking 65 cents. Buyers offering 55½. A supplementary dividend of 5 per cent payable on 26th instant. Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad—7½ is offered for the Old Stock, and par for the Preferential 10 per cent. Sterling Six per cent Bonds a offering at 85, with buyers at 80. Grand Trunk Railroad—No stock in market. Montreal Telegraph Company Stock—Sales at 126. Sellers to-day asking 127. Richelieu Navigation Company—In demand at 135. Montreal City Passenger Railway Company—Nothing doing, nominally 92½. Montreal City Gas Company—Buyers at 120 x d. Transfer Books closed for payment of dividend of 4 per cent, on 25th instant. Government Debentures—Six per cent Bonds (due 1872) offered at 101. Buyers at 98½. Montreal Harbor Bonds—Eight per cent Bonds (due 1875) offering at 104½. Buyers at 104. Quebec Harbor Bonds—Eight per cent Bonds offering at par. Montreal Corporation Bonds—Sellers at 89. Montreal Water Works Bonds—None in market. In other Stocks—Nothing doing. Exchange—Rates for Sterling very irregular. Best Bankers' (75 days' date), may be quoted 9½ to 9½.—From Brokers' Circular in Herald this morning.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—SEPT. 8

Extra Cattle—none; First quality, do., \$7.00; Second and Third, \$6.00 to \$6.00. Milch Cows, \$15 to \$20; Ext. a, \$30 to \$40. Sheep, ordinary, \$8.00 to \$9.00. Lambs \$1.00 to \$3.00. Hogs live weight, \$7.50 to \$8.25. Hides, 5 to 5½ per lb. Pelts, 60c to 75c each. Tallow, 10c to 12c to 5½c per lb.

REMARKS.—All qualities of cattle have sold this week at an advance on last week's prices. Hogs—no change, and a fair supply offering.—Hides and Tallow show an improvement in price; demand active.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

FOR MARKET-DAY, September 8, 1865.

(Carefully corrected for the "Witness.")

Flour, country, per qt.,	15 0 to 15 6
Oatmeal, do., do.,	12 9 to 13 0
Indian Meal, do.,	8 0 to 8 6
Wheat, per min.,	0 0 to 0 0
Barley, do. per 60 lbs.,	3 0 to 3 6
Peas, per min.,	4 0 to 4 3
Oats, do.,	2 0 to 2 1
Butter, do.,	0 0 to 0 0
Flax Seed, do.,	6 3 to 6 6
Timothy Seed, do.,	0 0 to 0 0
Turkey, per couple (old),	8 0 to 15 0
Geese, young, do.,	4 0 to 5 0
Ducks, do.,	2 6 to 3 0
Fowls, do.,	2 0 to 3 0
Chickens, do.,	1 6 to 2 6
Butter, fresh per lb.,	1 2 to 1 4
Do., salt, do.,	0 11 to 0 11½
Potatoes, per bag,	2 6 to 3 0
Beef, per lb.,	0 4 to 0 9
Pork, do.,	0 8 to 0 0
Mutton do.,	0 7½ to 0 0
Lamb, per quarter,	3 9 to 5 0
Veal, do.,	5 0 to 15 0
Beef, per 100 lbs.,	\$7 00 to \$8 00
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.,	\$6 00 to \$11 00
Maple Sugar, P. R. lb.,	0 5 to 0 6
Honey, per lb., in the comb,	0 5½ to 0 6
Lard, do.,	0 17 to 0 11
Eggs, fresh, per dozen,	0 11 to 1 0
Apples, per bbl.,	\$2 75 to \$4 00
Hays—ed.,	16 0 to 16 6
Old Hay, per 100 bundles,	\$5 60 to \$7 00
New Hay, " "	6 00 to 7 25
Straw, "	\$3 00 to \$5 00

—Lumber freights are steadily advancing. The Detroit Free Press states that lumber from Port Huron to Chicago is now being shipped at \$3.00 per thousand feet, delivered on the rail; and cordwood from the river St. Clair, delivered on board, at \$3.50 per cord.

MONEY MARKET.—The excitement in Wall Street arising out of the Ketchum frauds is subsiding, leaving, however, great tameness of speculation behind. Money has become again greatly in excess of the demand, and call loans can be obtained at five to six per cent. by substantial parties. Gold remains steady at about 144 per cent. Foreign exchange is firm. Sterling 60 day bankers' bills rule at 100½ to 100½ per cent, and the demand is increasing from the importing interest. There is also a good demand for gold to pay duties, and some for export. Bullion gold was received this week, about \$960,000, which will mostly be shipped. The fall dry goods trade has commenced in earnest this week. Higher prices have been realized, from the supply being less than the demand; the trade was never so profitable. The market for government stocks is quiet, except for 5-20 6 per cent. United States bonds, which

are still the favorites. The 7-30 per cent. treasury bill at a half of one per cent. below par, and are heavy. The general stock market is dull, but prices are firm, from the reluctance of holders to sell at any decline. The position of the heavy speculators has been changed since the discovery of the Ketchum fraud. The settlements of the outstanding contracts with Ketchum & Co. at the price on the day of their failure has converted bears into bulls, adding certain parties with heavy amounts of stock.—The bank weekly statement shows a decline in loans, with an increase of deposits, viz: Loans, \$209,263,722; decrease, \$1,736,630; deposits, \$179,084,034; increase, 4,603,634; specie, \$16,023,688; decrease, \$3,597,114. This diminution of specie takes the street by surprise, and at present is not accounted for.—N. Y. Independent.

DAY GOODS.—The market has become very active, and prices have strengthened considerably with a scarcity of the most desirable goods. In many cases prices have advanced. Prints are in great demand, the country dealers are buying freely and prices are one cent per yard higher. Bleached shirting, and sheetings have advanced some 5 cents per yard, and are in very short supply. Brown goods also advanced under a brisk demand. Gingham are in light stock and sell readily. Cottonades are wanted for the Western States. Brown drills are very scarce and 1 to 2 cents higher. Stripes are in poor supply, and have risen 3 to 4 cents. Jacquets are scarce and higher. Canton flannels are selling to arrive. Ticks are brisk and firm. In delaine activity is very great at higher prices. Both jobbers and the receiving commission houses are doing a large business. Fancy cassimeres of desirable styles and fine qualities are active at an advance. The cost of labor as well as of the raw material is very great both in cotton and woolen goods; and skilled laborers are scarce and wanted. Broadcloths are active, scarce, and wanted. Shawls are in good request, with lights:ock prices steady. Satinets are active and steady. In imported fabrics the demand is very great and beyond the supply; prices are high, but not too high for the demand. All dress goods are much sought for, especially fine delaines and marines. Basket silks are scarce. White satins are scarce and wanted. Fine cordings, doekings, and black broadcloths are very brisk, and command good prices. Auction sales are attractive. Sixty wore dress goods brought; good prices, and cloths, cassimeres, ribbons, and millineries have been taken with avidity. The importations are greatly in excess of those of last year in June, July, and August, being in value \$23,837,099, against only \$7,688,294 same period 1864.—N. Y. Independent.

GRAIN MOVING EASTWARDS.—The Globe says: Already has the new crop begun to move eastwards. The Grand Trunk Railway Company are now doing a very large local traffic in grain and flour, new flour having been shipped in considerable quantities from Paris. The Company are running their cars empty from Sarnia, so as to supply the local stations with the means of moving their produce before the close of navigation; and there is not likely to be any accumulation at any local station on the road. Grain dealers will be pleased with this arrangement.

N. Y. MARKETS (By Telegraph) Sept. 8.

Flour quiet and firm; receipts 6,523 bbls. Wheat better for spring; receipts 14,297 bush. Corn a shade firmer for sound; receipts 31,333 bushels. Rye quiet. Pork quiet. Lard quiet. Ashes dull. Oats dull. Barley dull. Peas nominal. Freights quiet and firm.

CORN EXCHANGE REPORTS.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES.

Furnished by the Corn Exchange exclusively to the "Witness."

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 8, 1865.

Flour, per bbl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, \$7.00 to \$7.25; Extra, \$6.50 to \$6.75; Family, \$6.20 to \$6.35; Superfine from Canada Wheat, \$5.30 to \$5.50; Superfine from Western Wheat, \$5.25 to \$5.35; City-Brands of Superfine, \$5.35 to \$5.40; Western States Flour, none; Super. No. 2, \$4.80 to \$5.00. Fine, \$4.30 to \$4.50; Middlings, \$3.85 to \$4.05; Pollards, \$3.25 to \$3.60; Bag-Flour, \$3.00 to \$3.20 per 112 lbs. Market quiet. A lot of 250 barrels Extra, un-inspected, sold at \$5.60. No round lots of Superfine reported to-day,—transactions for the most part limited to parcels for local consumption; the quotations are therefore unchanged.

OATMEAL, per bbl. of 200 lbs.—\$4.50 to \$4.70 according to quality.

WHEAT, per bush of 60 lbs.—About 18,000 bu. of Milwaukee Spring sold last evening at equal to \$1 1½; flat.

PEAS, per 60 lbs.—No sales reported this forenoon.

ASHES per 100 lbs.—First Pots have been sold at \$5.22 to \$5.25; Inferiors, \$5.25 to \$5.30. Pearls, \$5.30 to \$5.35.

PORK, per bbl. of 200 lbs.—Market firm; latest sales of Mess at \$23 to \$23.50,—holders asking an advance. A sale of nearly 100 bbls. Prime Mess at \$18.50. The stock of all grades is about 1,800 barrels, which include 1,200 barrels Mess; there are about 2000 barrels at present in transit for this market.

BUTTER, per lb.—Market continues active; a round lot of choice, for shipment, sold this morning at 22c.

CHEESE, at 22c.—Good Dairy 9½ to 10c, and of Factory at 10½ to 11c.

FREIGHT.—Few of the Fall fleet have arrived yet. Rates by steamer to Liverpool are:—Grain, 4s 6d per 480 lbs; Flour, 1s 6d per bl; Ashes—Pots, 30s per gross ton; Pearls, 40s! Provisions, 50s. No engagements reported yet for Breadstuffs to Glasgow per next steamer; Ashes and Provisions, same rates as to Liverpool. Rates to London per steamer are:—Grain, 5s per 480 lbs; Flour, 2s 9d per bl; Ashes—Pots, 35s per gross ton; Pearls, 42s 6d; Provisions, 50s. No engagements reported by sailing vessels.

FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange quiet; Bankers' 60-day drafts on London about 9½ prem. for cash; the counter and credit rate is 10 to 10½ prem. Private 60-day drafts 8½ to 8½ prem. Documentary about 8 per m. Bank Demand-drafts on New York, about 30½ to 31 dis.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—The following are the latest Western advices received by telegraph at the Corn Exchange:—

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 7th.—Wheat \$1.36 f.o.b.; firm; receipts 58,000 bushels. Grain—Freights to Kingston 19c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7th.—Wheat \$1.38½ f.o.b.; \$1.34 f.o.b. seller all month; receipts 19,000 bu. Corn 60c in store.

Family Reading

"TO HIM THAT OVERCOMETH"

BY SARAH WARNER BROOKS.

"Oh life," I said, "thou art so little worth,
Life hedged with wrong, and dwarfed by care
and ill—

"Twere better to slip softly under earth
And rest, with all thy chafing pulses still."

Then at the door my better angel stood,
In calm-browed silence, pleading down my sin
With grieving tenderness, till love-subdued,
Ashamed and sad, I bade him enter in.

And calmly forth together went we twain
Beneath the brooding arch of God's fair sky,
Through many a quiet elmen-shaded lane,
Screened from the burning splendor of July,

The sunbeamed westward; from the distant bay,
Grateful as love, swept in the breeze cool;
Rifling the wild-rose hedges by the way,
Light laughing children sauntered home from school.

Whistling his knee home trudged the jocund boy;
Hard by an oriole carolled loud and long;
And all the summer's rhythmic tide of joy
Ran rippling clear and silvery through his song.

And sweet as Hebe's breath was all the air,
From scented hay-ricks to the breeze flung;
While blithely on, with stalwart sinews bare
The sun-browned mowers raked and joked and sang.

Two lovers, on a shaded slope, apart
Drank in delight and life, with blissful eyes,
Murmuring the same sweet story of the heart
That Adam whispered Eve in Paradise.

"Oh soul!" then spake the angel, "look abroad,
Thus, in completed beauty, earth hath stood
Since the glad dawn of the 'sons of God,'
When first the Ever loving 'saw it good.'"

"Mar not his perfect plan with discontent,
The end lies hidden from thy vision dim,
Yet naught is wholly ill that hath been sent,
Since good and evil interchange from Him.

"All life is royal largess; in each breast
Lies boundless power to conquer untold pain—
Power to attain 'through suffering' unto rest,
And win from every loss eternal gain.

"Go live thy life, 'whatever ill betides,'
No like a wayward pilgrim, craving alms,
But calm and glad, as after victory rides
To peace a smiling conqueror crowned with palms."
—*Providence Journal*.

DOING GOOD IN PRISON.

A painter in Holland having omitted to answer a summons to be enrolled in the fire-brigade was sentenced to pay a fine of five shillings or suffer a day's imprisonment. Being poor, he chose the latter for his wife and children's sake, and proceeding to the jail gave himself up on the Saturday evening preceding the Sunday appointed by the magistrate for his incarceration.

He was placed in a room with ten or twelve others who were there for the same cause. They were a frivolous, jovial set. Some were laughing and joking, others were playing cards, and all were trying to be as merry as possible, though their merriment was of that kind which is as the "crackling of thorns under a pot."

The painter was uneasy. His pious heart was chilled by the ugly atmosphere of the place. He shrank from spending a Sabbath in such an evil company. He wished he had paid his five shillings, or could pay it now and go home. But such wishes were vain. He was a prisoner, and a prisoner he must remain until the close of the next day.

While brooding over these and kindred thoughts, the words "be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good," flashed into his mind. "I am alone, and they are twelve," said he; and then turning his thoughts into a prayer, he added, "Lord, remember that I am alone, but they are many; remember, also, that they are blind and lost, and perhaps thou wilt pluck some of them out of the mouth of the lion. Help me, O Lord, to witness for thee."

Thus fortified by purpose and prayer, he drew his rude bench to the window, took out his pocket Bible, and began reading.

"Hail! what have you there?" asked one of the men slapping him on the shoulder.

"You see it is a book," replied the painter; if you have no objection I will read a few pages to you."

"Are there nice stories in it?" rejoined the man.

"Plenty of stories and very nice, too," replied the painter.

"Well, let us hear," cried the prisoner. "Hush, you men! Listen, this fellow will read a story."

The painter read the parable of the prodigal son. To his surprise he was not disturbed until he finished, when one of the men said:

"I know that story very well. It is from the Bible."

Other remarks followed, and as it was now too dark to read any more, the painter proposed to read more on the morrow.

"Very well," replied several of the men, "it will help to shorten the day; and then they all retired to an inner room to sleep."

The next morning when breakfast was ready, the painter said:

"Permit me, friends, to say a word. We have slept soundly. God has graciously protected us through the night. Meat and drink are prepared for us. It is his gift.—Ought we not to thank Him for these mercies? If you have no objection, let us thank God and seek his blessing."

Hearing no objection, he proceeded to offer a simple, cordial thanksgiving to God, and an earnest prayer for his blessing.

After breakfast one of the prisoners smiled and said:

"You might be our minister to-day, you pray just like a parson."

"Yes be our minister!" cried several voices. "Let us have a bit of a church this morning."

To this several assented. Five laughed, and going across the room, began playing cards. The painter read a passage in scripture and then offered a solemn prayer, in which he did not fail to remember the card-players in the corner. After prayer he proposed singing, and at once began a favorite Dutch psalm, which he sung to a well-known tune. The effect was powerful. One by one they joined in, until even the card players dropped their cards, doffed their caps, stood up, and sang with the rest. The jailer, hearing the unwonted sound, came to the door and seeing them so devout and orderly, paused to listen, and then helped to swell the sacred chorus.

After the singing the jailer stepped inside, locked the door, and sitting beside the painter, remained while that faithful follower of his Lord proceeded to offer remarks on the Scripture he had previously read, and to exhort them to come to Christ.

The painter's words made a deep impression. No more cards appeared that day. After dinner he held another service, which was interrupted by the jailer's coming in to inform the painter that he had spoken to the magistrate about him, and had received orders to release him.

With a good conscience and a joyful spirit the painter hastened home. The entire results of that day's labor the painter will not know until the day of reward; but he did learn shortly after that one of his fellow prisoners, at last, was led to embrace the Saviour by his faithful and timely-spoken words.

I give this fact to my Christian readers as an illustration of the manner in which they who are wise to win souls will turn even the most unpromising circumstances of life into opportunities to work for Christ.

If that good painter could stand up amid twelve of his Master's enemies in a prison, and win at least one of them over to the right, what may not the reader accomplish in his wide and more hopeful sphere if he will but set his heart upon it?

FRANK STANLEY.

"Even a child is known by his ways and by his doings."

Years ago, a wealthy merchant in one of our inland cities was walking through one of its frequented streets, when a group of boys, engaged in a favorite amusement, attracted his attention. All seemed interested and happy. Just then, an aged woman from the poorer walks of life was passing on the opposite side of the street. She was infirm, and, by some mistake, fell. One of the boys referred to, seeing the accident, dropped his implements of amusement, and darting across the street with almost electric speed, assisted the woman in regaining her feet. He also gave her his hand, for he was too small to offer his arm, and led her safely to her home in another street. The boys, with one accord, united in calling him a simpleton, to sacrifice so much fun for the sake of helping that poor old woman. They wouldn't do it, certain, &c. The merchant (Mr. Goodhue) inquired the name and residence of that kind, polite little boy, and soon after visited the family. He found that Mrs. Stanley was a poor, but a very worthy, widow, with three children, Frank being the eldest. She was dependent for her daily support upon the labors of her own hands, with the little aid received from Frank, which was obtained by doing sundry errands for gentlemen, and distributing the daily papers, and in his spare moments caring for the little ones, thus relieving his mother in her labors. The afternoon which found him at play was a rare occasion, and the favor specially granted, as his mother thought he needed and deserved the recreation. Mr. G. inquired further, of persons likely to know the circumstances and character of the family, and found all satisfactorily corroborated. He inquired if Frank would like to attend school regularly, and found that it was the great desire of the boy's heart to be able to do so, that he might fit himself for usefulness—to be a man in every sense of the word; but how could he leave his mother? How could she get along without him?

Mr. G. told him that all difficulties in that direction should be obviated at once. Frank was accordingly placed in an excellent school, where he improved his time and opportunities most faithfully, and became a fair scholar. At a suitable age, and when he had gained the necessary information, he was transferred to Mr. G.'s store as clerk. Proving faithful and efficient, he was promoted, step by step, until he reached the position of confidential book-keeper. In the meantime, he not only supported himself and aided his mother, but as his salary increased, he was enabled to place his mother and sisters in more than comfortable circumstances, bringing every day light and sunshine to their happy home. Years advanced, and Frank had husbanded his income well and wisely, that he found himself in possession of a surplus, and the situation being offered, he accepted it—that of partner with his employer; and the firm of Goodhue & Stanley was for long years one of the most reliable and prosperous in that city.

Eventually, our friend Frank became the accepted suitor and husband of Grace Goodhue, the idolized daughter of this good and benevolent merchant, and thus the names of Goodhue and Stanley became inseparable. And this train of interesting events, let the dear children remember who read this story, arose from observations made that Saturday afternoon by this kind, large-hearted man on a public street in a large city in the rustle and jostle of the multitude, upon the "ways and doings" of Frank Stanley, a poor, obscure little boy. Remember, too, that your ways and your doings are noticed, whether they be pure and right, or whether they be wrong, and your character judged accordingly.—*N. Y. Examiner*.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

BY PETER BAYNE.

Mr. Gladstone is unquestionably the first practical man in England. In preciseness and originality, Thomas Carlyle and John Ruskin stand above him; but if it is of genius wedded to action, of magnificent power, engaged not in thinking or in writing, but in working, that we are in quest, the man who towers above all rivals is William Ewart Gladstone. The Liberals, all of them who deserve the name, regard him as their future leader, and anticipate the day when he will be Prime Minister of England.

The Tories, quite early in Mr. Gladstone's career, had reasons for changing their opinion of his conservatism. An intellect like his could not but occupy itself with the great problems of his time, and the most pressing of these was the economical problem. England had of old been a self-maintaining agricultural country; but the immense development of industrial activity in other manufacturing centres, with consequent increase of population, had gradually made it more difficult for her to feed her people, until at last, in the first quarter of the present century, the attempt to confine the inhabitants of Great Britain to the corn grown within the United Kingdom was literally to invite the horrors of starvation. Chronic misery and chronic discontent were the habitual condition of the body of the people. The conservative party, however, were unanimously and immutably devoted to the Corn Laws. So late as 1845 Sir Robert Peel was still the great protectionist minister, and Gladstone, honored, esteemed, promoted by Peel, was his right-hand man in the House. But the fallacy of the protectionist theory dawned upon Gladstone before it became apparent to the mind of his leader. The logic of Cobden was irresistible to this hope of the unbending Tories. To their infinite disgust he declared for free trade, and resigned his place in the cabinet of Peel. But Sir Robert himself soon yielded to the force of reason and to the terrible demonstration of the Irish famine. His declaration for free trade brought Gladstone again to his side, and until the death of Peel there was not one of his lieutenants in whom he reposed confidence so implicit as in Gladstone. The Tories were too stupid or too selfish to follow their leader in his new policy of free trade, and the old conservative party was broken up. Derby and Disraeli, men who have never passed a great measure and have never shown capacity to devise one, took the place of Peel and Gladstone at the head of the Tories. After the death of Peel, Gladstone was recognized as the chief of a knot of able men who received the name of Peelites. They stood aloof from the Tories, but declined to join the Whigs, and favored governments, whether liberal or conservative, with criticism of their measures more trenchant and able than agreeable. In the coalition cabinet of Lord Aberdeen, which began the Russian war, Mr. Gladstone once more took office as Chancellor of the Exchequer. It speedily became evident that he had found his place, and, since the day when he first presided over the finances of Great Britain, no other financial minister has had a chance against him. When Disraeli attempted a budget in one of the fleeting Tory administrations of which we have had several within the last few years, it was grand to see how Gladstone pounced upon it, rent its sophisms and plausibilities to pieces, trampled on its flimsy rhetoric, ridiculed its boyish shifts, corrected its arithmetic, and ended not only by rendering it impossible for Mr. Disraeli to continue Chancellor of the Exchequer, but by making him a laughing-stock to bankers' clerks.

Installed in the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and with scope given him by the appreciating though not sympathetic Palmerston, Gladstone has been engaged for a series of years in undoing that antiquated legislation by which the commercial and manufacturing energies of Great Britain had been hedged round and bound up. Year after year he has remitted taxation, but year after year he has shown a larger surplus. City men, the cold hearts and calculating heads of the Stock Exchange, were afraid of him. They called him speculative, reckless, fanciful, visionary. City men, as John Bright says, are always wrong, because they can conceive no higher motive than selfishness, have no faith in man, and think that generosity must issue in loss. It is a pleasant thought—I may remark in passing—that, by the baseness and ignominy of the view they have taken of the American conflict, the city men, the money gods of London, have mulcted themselves in millions sterling. Well, the city men did not trust Gladstone, and the *Times* and the *Saturday Review* talked on the subject in the sneering, cynical, heartless tone which pleases the city. But, by the more natural effect of his financial measures, this opposition was annihilated. The success of Gladstone became no more a conjecture, a possibility, a probability; it was a fact. When he brought forward his last budget a few weeks ago, signalized by a reduction of income-tax and of the tea-duty, there was scarcely a whisper against it in any quarter.

Those who look well into the character and have accurately studied the career of Gladstone, deem it possible that he may yet appear as a reformer in connection with nobler tasks than any which have hitherto engaged him. The province of spiritual reform still lies before him. The universities of England instead of being open on equal and honorable terms to the whole people are tied to the skirts of the Anglican ecclesiastical establishment. The Church of England—all that is vital in it—groans under the bondage of the State. To an intellect like Gladstone's it seems impossible that it should not become plain that the day has arrived in England when all churches ought to be free from state control, and when no Church ought to receive state endowment; when parliaments and governments ought to see in the subjects of Queen Victoria not Churchmen and Dissenters, but Britons; and when university education ought to be travelled by

no sectarianism, monopolized by no class. Representing Oxford in the House of Commons—Oxford, the seat from time immemorial of classical pedantry and political obstruction—and surrounded by timorous, lukewarm Liberals, Gladstone has as yet been compelled to maintain a certain reticence respecting the Church and the university. But he has said enough to make the old Tories fear and young Liberals hope. It is my clear conviction besides, that the questionable or equivocal utterances of Mr. Gladstone on the subject of the American war have been indications rather of the necessities, the unavoidable influences of his position, than the expression of his profoundest convictions. I believe that, in his heart of hearts, he is rejoicingly proud to behold the brow of the great democracy rising grandly over the obscuring clouds of slavery and rebellion.

Opulence of intellectual, emotional, spiritual power—that is the idea to which one always returns in contemplating Gladstone. He is an athlete of the intellect, a Hercules to whom the labors of thought are as play. His political toils have been sufficient to tax an ordinary or even an extraordinary man; but he is a distinguished classical scholar, has a fine taste in sculpture, and is a connoisseur in pottery. His speeches are a tissue of facts and figures, the multitude of them amazing; but they are always arrayed in order so admirable, and arrayed in eloquence so glowing, copious, and splendid, that they are as armies paraded on a field of cloth of gold. When Lord Palmerston and Russell leave the stage, William Ewart Gladstone will be the man of men in England.—*Watchman and Reflector*.

HOW GENTLEMEN CAN SINK.

While talking at the door of the Portee Inn with the landlord, I saw approach a certain cloaked figure in a pilot-coat—a strange wreck of an English gentleman to have washed up on that stormy coast. "Who is that?" I asked, as he moved away. "That, sir," the landlord said, smacking his lips over the name, "that is the Honorable Alfred Monthermer, third son of the Earl of Danvers—a commander in the navy!" The curious interest and wonder I had felt about the figure were explained, and my thoughts flew back just twenty-one years. "What, the pale youngster with an eye-glass, of the *Boanerges*, that lay near us in Plymouth Sound?" Picnics to the Breakwater; evening parties, where we judiciously danced with the Captain's daughters; cigars on the sly, when out of the reach of the oldest, indifferent to the vice, but liking to kick you for committing it—all floated through the mind as I gazed after the figure of the man, broken, beaten, bedevilled, and forsaken at the age of thirty-five. Then I formed a little theory of the history. The accident of a fast messmate or two to develop the latent tendency to "go a-mucker"; the fatal tick at Malta, and the presents of filigree and other work to a young Sicilian there, brandy and water to relieve the languor of the *sirocco*, claret and soda to temper the rays of the Dogstar; allowance outrun, and money borrowed from the landlord of the Jarvis Head at Portsmouth—a spell in the West Indies inflaming the growing thirst—and then "Monthermer drinks." He forgets to report Galita Light to one skipper, and another comes up at two bells in the middle watch, and finds him asleep in the hammock netting. He goes from ship to ship—with no open scandal—but pursued by a mysterious blight. There is a snug court of inquiry, and he is "invalided" soon after. Highborn aunts of an evangelical turn, get wind of the state of things, and die, leaving him nothing. The elder brother is glad of an excuse for buttoning up his pockets; but at last there is no ship to be got for Alfred, and he is packed off to the Highlands to be cured of drunkenness in the land of whiskey. There are establishments dotted over the western counties where they profess to do that sort of thing; but bless you! the patients get mysteriously drunk for all that—the whiskey seems to be in the air. And after a few years of deepening degradation, young Hopeful, now become young Hopeless—dies. The family solicitor sees a good opportunity of giving a holiday to one of the senior clerks, who runs down and buries our friend, and is very glad of the trip. There, my brisk young gentleman of the "Rag" making the hay of pleasure in the Haymarket, while the sun shines—how do you like the programme? The grave is open before us, and the polite moralist bows, and says, "After you!"—*Cornhill Magazine, Feb., 1865*.

THE INVENTOR'S TRIALS AND REWARD.

A record of perseverance and enthusiasm in a useful undertaking, which is rare, if not unequalled in the history of mankind, has been made in the sketch of Charles Goodyear in the July number of the *North American Review*. The world has known his name in connection with the numerous articles of India-rubber which have been introduced into general use, but very few have the remotest conception of the toil and hardship and suffering, through which their comforts and conveniences were provided. Before the year 1820 India-rubber was not used in the United States, and it was not until fourteen years of unsuccessful experiment with the new material, resulting in failure and the loss of immense sums of money, that the substance was brought to the attention of Mr. Goodyear.

In 1834, curiosity led him to enter a store, and examine a new life-preserver. He at once devised an improvement in the method of inflating the article, which brought him into connection with the manufacturers, and they, recognizing his genius, urged him to endeavor to devise some method by which India-rubber could bear the test of heat.

His experiments proved unsuccessful, and the companies borne down by the financial difficulties of 1836, ceased to exist. But the seed had been planted in a tenacious soil, and Goodyear remained rooted in the business

which was henceforth his life-work. He was a man of deep religious feeling, and he writes that

"From the time that his attention was first given to the subject, a strong and abiding impression was made upon his mind that an object so desirable and important, and so necessary to man's comfort, as the making of gum-elastic adaptable to his use, was most certainly placed within his reach. Having this presentiment, of which he could not divest himself under the most trying adversity, he was stimulated with the hope of ultimately attaining his object. Beyond this, he would refer the whole to the great Creator, who directs the operations of mind to the developments of the properties of matter, in his own way, at the time when they are specially needed, influencing some mind for every work or calling."

But for this religious conviction of his duty, as an inventor, to mankind, it seems doubtful whether he could ever have sustained the losses, and steadily met the obstacles, which for ten years baffled his efforts. Without fortune, without patrons, without credit, in a small house in Philadelphia, in 1834, Goodyear began his experiments. The business had become odious to capitalists on account of the losses in it, and though the raw material had fallen to five cents from a dollar and a quarter a pound, yet Goodyear was sometimes too poor to purchase enough to experiment upon. He was seldom out of the debtor's prison a year, from 1841; and he had no means of conducting his investigations, but by the use of the commonest utensils. He made some beautiful patterns of overshoes, but the hot weather reduced them to a stinking paste; his pure white India-rubber cloth, formed by another process, proved no better when brought near the fire; he exhausted the patience of his friends, pawned his clothes and his wife's trinkets, and still experimented, producing admirable articles, and making some progress towards the subjugation of the difficult substance, but always finding some radical defect which obliged him to begin anew. Once he thought the discovery had been made, but the accidental dropping of acid upon the cloth which he had devised, proved it to be useless. He tried anew, preparing his materials in Gold st., New York, and transporting them three miles on his back in order to work the compound by a horse power to which he was allowed access.

He applied aquafortis to his rubber cloth, and again seemed sure of success, and a French house offered to purchase the right to use this process at a large price; but Goodyear had discovered that this cloth could only be used to a limited extent, and for thin fabrics, and therefore declined to sell the right, upon the ground that he was certain of soon securing a material that would supersede this and be more generally useful.

In 1839, he discovered by accident, that a union of sulphur with India-rubber would make it superior to heat. He followed the clue with an enthusiasm amounting almost to frenzy, for he felt sure that he had triumphed. But his darkest days were yet before him. The difficulty now lay in the adjustment of the proportions of the materials used. To discover by experiment these proportions he needed capital, and he had reduced himself to poverty and isolation by his previous failures. He employed his wife's cooking utensils, and oven, begged the privilege of using the furnaces of factories and shops after working hours, and was esteemed a troublesome lunatic by the workmen whose tools he smeared with gum, and the people among whom he resided. His family were supported by charity, and oftentimes were destitute of food; he grew thin and yellow, and in the winter of 1839-40 was reduced so low, that when his youngest child died during his absence in search of some new patron for his experiments, and he returned to bury it, he had not the means to provide a coffin, nor a meal for the five helpless dependents in his house. An application to a friend who had never quite deserted him, brought in return a letter of severe and cutting reproach, and seven dollars given out of pity for his innocent family. A stranger heard the sad tale, and sent them a barrel of flour. The next day the family followed on foot the remains of the child to the grave.

A distant relative heard of his misery and sent him fifty dollars, and from that time his fortune changed. He formed the acquaintance of two brothers by the name of Rider in New York, who supplied funds until unable to do so longer, and then Mr. Wm. De Forest gave him credit and cash until he was able to conduct his experiments to a complete success. The amount supplied by this latter friend reached forty six thousand dollars.

It was more than ten years before he was able to conduct his operations with complete success, and every new article which he invented cost the indefatigable man weeks and months, and often years of trial.

He had no sooner made his invention successful, than harpies began to prey upon him, pirating his inventions, defrauding him of profits, and forcing him to make ruinous bargains on account of his necessitous circumstances. He never acquired any property, and died in debt, and Congress, under the influence of those who had pirated his inventions and crippled his work, failed to renew the patent.

The indebtedness of mankind to Charles Goodyear for his perseverance, industry, and devotion is beyond computation. He founded a new branch of industry, opened a new source of wealth; supplied art, science, and humanity with hundreds of articles, which increase the pleasures and lessen the pains of life, without any selfish emolument; and at the expense to himself of comfort, reputation, and health, and the endurance of untold hardship, and contempt deeply trying to his sensitive spirit. He will be remembered in the days to come among the benefactors of mankind, and be justly entitled to such a place.—*N. Y. Observer*.

The Miscellany.

TWILIGHT.

September's slender crescent grows again
Distinct in yonder peaceful evening red.
Clearer the stars are sparkling overhead,
And all the sky is pure, without a stain.

Cool blows the evening wind from out the west,
And bows the flowers, the last sweet flowers
that bloom,—
Pale asters, many a heavy waving plume
Of golden-rod, that bends as if oppressed.

The summer's songs are hushed. Up the lone
shore
The weary waves wash sadly, and a grief
Sounds in the wind, like farewells fond and
brief;

The cricket's chirp but makes the silence more.
Life's autumn comes; the leaves begin to fall;
The moods of spring and summer pass away;
The glory and the rapture, day by day,
Depart, and soon the quiet grave folds all.

O thoughtful sky, how many eyes in vain
Are lifted to your beauty, full of tears!
How many hearts go back through all the
years,
Heavy with loss, eager with questioning pain

To read the dim Hereafter,—to obtain
One glimpse beyond the earthly curtain,
where
Their dearest dwell, where they may be or
not

September's slender crescent shines again!
—September Atlantic Monthly.

THE HORRORS OF ANDERSONVILLE.

The following is a portion of the evidence in the trial of Capt. Wirz, Commandant of Andersonville prison:—

Thomas G. Alcock was sworn, and testified that he was captured and sent to Andersonville prison in some part of December, 1864; on arriving there he was searched by Capt. Wirz, the prisoner, whom he now recognized at the bar, who took from him his belt, containing \$150 in gold, \$280 in greenbacks, a jack-knife, a breastpin and a gold ring, and his pocket-book; these were never returned to him; on one occasion a weak man asked Capt. Wirz to let him go out for some fresh air; Wirz asked what he meant, and turned round pulled a revolver out of his pocket, and shot him down, the man died two or three hours afterwards.

Sergeant Boston Corbett testified that he was in the United States service; was captured at Centerville, Va., and conveyed to Andersonville. After he entered the stockade he found nine men of his own company who had been brought there three months previous; within two months six of these men died; of 14 men who were taken to Andersonville where he was, only two returned alive; he was one of them; when he reached there he saw forts and guns; he noticed several men near the headquarters in chains, with balls, exposed to the heat of the sun; he still bore the marks of the sun by exposure on his shoulders; he had seen the stocks but did not remember seeing any persons in them; the dead-line was a slight wooden structure three or four feet high, running twelve or fifteen feet from the stockade; the place where the stream entered the stockade was broken down; he had seen men shot and killed there; the prison was in a horrible condition of filth; the swamp on each side of the stream was so offensive and the stench so great that he wondered every man there did not die; he believed it was the cause of the death of many of our men; the maggots were a foot deep; the soldiers dug up roots; they were dried in the sun and used for fuel, the sick lingered around the camp; soldiers lie down to rest after a march; going to that locality he would find dead men; the feet of others were swollen; gangrenous sores were without bandages; the sores were filled with maggots and flies; the men were unable to move, lying in their filth; they generally chose that position and would prefer being near the sink; in one case a man, he was certain died from lice, which were as thick as the man's garments; the food was insufficient even when double rations were served for calling the roll or attending the sick; when the witness was sick within the stockade no medicine was given to him.

The scurvy was the general disease; some of the men would be obliged to crawl, and others to walk on crutches; he thought that in September or October last a large number of men, 200 or 300, were taken from the stockade to work outside on a building said to be designed for a hospital; if the same number of men had been employed in cutting wood they might have built comfortable quarters; the men would have been glad of a chance to cut wood; the men being fed on insufficient food and sorghum and molasses, they took sick and died in front of the building; the number was large; they died in cords.

The Court—What do you mean by cords?
Witness—I mean that if they had been piled up like wood, they would have made several cords.

Gross-examined by Mr. Baker—The witness had seen maggots in the food and had himself washed them off in the stream; maggots, too, were in sores and in such a way not fit to describe; the swamp was filled with maggots occasioned by the filth of the men who could not reach the sink; one night, while the men were being removed to another prison, one of them fell down; the witness heard Capt. Wirz swearing; being night he could not see the blow, but yet knew of the occurrence.

L. D. Brown, captured at Plymouth and taken to Andersonville, testified that on or about the 15th of May, 1864, having written a letter to his parents and being about to take it to the letter-box, he saw a cripple with one leg, who asked the sentinel to call Capt. Wirz; the Captain came; the man asked him to let him go out; the Captain never answered, but turned to the sentinel and said: "Shoot the one-legged Yankee devil." The shot was fired and a part of the man's head was blown off, and he died in a few minutes; the blood-hounds were taken round every morning, Capt. Wirz riding with them on horseback in company with the keeper; the witness had seen a man who had been lacerated by these dogs; when he went to Andersonville, his watch and \$174 in money were taken from him, and for one day the prisoners were deprived of food until they had arrested about 300 men who from starvation had made a raid on the supply waggon.

Jacob B. Brown, a brother of the former witness, and late a prisoner at Andersonville, testified that on the 27th of July, 1864, he saw Wirz in the sentry box; when a man came beyond the dead-line to get water, Wirz ordered that he be shot down; the sentinel fired and killed him, the bullet taking effect in the head; the witness mentioned another case for a similar reason; the ball which was fired took effect in the man's breast; he did not see the man die, but had no doubt the wound was fatal; he had heard men threatened by Capt. Wirz; the latter said if the men did not fall into the ranks, they would be shot down; the men accordingly hurried in to the ranks; the witness stated cases where the prisoners were deprived of rations from the 1st to the 4th of July, 1864.

CANADIAN WOOLLEN MILLS.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

It happened to the writer of these remarks the other day, in company with a representative of a leading English newspaper, to visit an establishment in this city known to be the receptacle of the products of the principal woollen mills in this country. The object was, for information, to see the results of the woollen manufacture of Canada. The visit was in many senses so striking, that we purpose to furnish some of the particulars to the public.

The manufacture of woollen fabrics is only in its infancy in Canada. Yet in how far it is important, and will become more important, we will leave the reader to judge from a statement of facts.

In the first place we are assured, on authority which we consider to be undoubted, that the annual product from the principal mills is now over \$2,000,000, exclusive of the product of the "custom mills," of which there are a great many over the country. In the principal Canadian mills the best kind of machinery in the world is employed, with water for a cheap motive power and with labor at reasonable rates. The country is very favorable for the production of a particular kind of wool, but the price of this is well kept up to the farmer, by the demand for export, as well as the demand for home manufacture. The production, however, may, and we believe, will, be increased to an almost illimitable extent. We can rival Australia in quantity but not in fineness, the climate of this country tending to make crisp the wool of those kinds of sheep which in other countries produce the fine qualities. The manufacturing of the very finest kind of woollen fabrics will, therefore, not likely be ever natural in Canada; but the style of goods known to the trade as "Scotch Tweeds," is so in an eminent degree, as is also that of some other kinds of cloths and flannels.

We shall deal more particularly with the "Scotch Tweeds." And here, in the first place, we shall state as a fact, on undoubted authority, that the Canadian manufacturers have been successful in bringing out a class of goods so much superior to the imported article, both as regards pattern and fabric, that if the present demand for them on this side were not greater than can be supplied, we are assured they could be exported and sold at paying prices in the leading British markets. The superiority of the Canadian fabric, too, is so striking, that it commands precedence over the Scotch manufactures in the markets of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and is exported and sold there with a profit, after paying the United States duty of about 56 or 60 per cent made up in part of specific and ad valorem duties. If any reader is incredulous at this broad statement of facts, so different from the popular apprehension, as we were ourselves at first, we can assure him it can be established in the most simple and positive way, and that there is no room for any doubt. It is a fact that the largest house in this trade in New York did, a short time since, contract for all the tweeds of the description we have referred to, that can be turned out of three of the principal Canadian mills, till October next. Some of the mills turn out 160 pieces a week; and the money involved is not less than eight to ten thousand dollars a week. This contract affords a profit, and the goods pay as we have said, from 56 to 60 per cent duty to enter the United States. While these goods are cheaper than the same kind of goods imported from Scotland, their real value is greater from their manifestly superior quality—from what reason arising we do not know; but the fact is sufficiently palpable from a comparison of a piece of the best imported "Bannockburn" with a piece of the same made at Albion. While the former costs \$1.30 a yard to import, and the latter can be sold here at \$1.10 competition is out of the question; and the demand, in the view of the facts we have stated, ought to be, as it in fact is, equal to a very great supply.

But how is it that the American manufacturer can be beaten in his own market? was a question that naturally arose, seeing that the Americans have water-power, are skilled in machinery, and have the price of wool equalized by the reciprocity treaty, plus charges of transport. According to the Boston board of trade report of 1865, a good authority on this point, we may say en passant, the woollen manufacturers very greatly depend on the wool they get from Canada. But to return to the question of price of the woollen fabrics made in the United States. In the first place the farmer has to pay his direct tax for raising the wool; the carder has to pay a tax for the process of carding it; the spinner for spinning it; the weaver for weaving it; and the dyer for dyeing it. Labor is also high. So what with taxes at every turn, and high labor, the Canadian manufacturer of Scotch tweeds can pay a duty of nearly sixty per cent, and make a fair profit in the American market. This is a fact of public importance; it shows the comparative lightness of Canadian burdens; and particular adaptation for this kind of manufacture. It is clear that it, at least, is not indebted to protection for prosperity; and that it does not require protection but further development. We understand this process of development is yearly going on, the present mills have started from very small beginnings. The principal mills are now situated at Albion, Peterborough, Cobourg, Hopkell, Strathville, Port Dover, Chumbly, Sherbrooke, Galt, and Plattsville, and there are other mills in other places.

There is one consideration which arises in this state of things, that if our neighbors decline to renew the reciprocity treaty, Canadian farmers can with advantage devote increased attention to the keeping of sheep, for which the country is well suited, and woollen manufactures will become greatly stimulated. The price of wool is, we believe, kept up 100 a pound by the treaty; but increased demand at home would

have a tendency to stiffen the price, in some-thing the same way that demand for export now has, in the event of the treaty being repealed. Washed Canadian fleeces are now worth 46s per lb., and as much could be exported as produced. This is a high price, and, we believe, would pay the farmer quite as well as anything he now raises, if not better.

[For the "WITNESS."

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS, AND WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

SIR,—As these are the long holidays, and many persons are now thinking and deciding where they shall send their daughters to be educated, or, in simpler terms, to school, permit me, through your columns, to say something to your readers, especially to fathers, mothers, and guardians of young girls. Here, be it understood that I address not individuals whose religious faith and conscience are irreverently perverted through vitia habits and an irreligious life, or deadened by the all-absorbing passion, "love of money," "getting gain," till in either case the unhappy soul has lost all belief in truth, in differences between right and wrong, &c.; in short, all faith in anything but expediency, money, and the good things of this life. For such persons I have neither argument nor persuasion; they are out of my reach; I cannot touch them. To the earnest man or woman who is not an Atheist, and not a Roman Catholic, I have something to say about the education of young girls, and the gist of what I have to say is this:—If you believe in your profession of faith, if you have any preference to the Reformed doctrines of the Christian Church, don't send your daughters or wards to Popish Schools, or Convents. I know that many people who would not confess, even to themselves, that they are either careless or wilfully erring in this matter, do send their daughters to Convents, and maintain that these daughters have received, or will receive, no injury to their Protestantism. Let me say to such, "I fear, if not careless, you are deluded." "Examine closely into the case; and, if not too late, take care!" A lady once said to me, when just on the point of sending her daughter to the Loretto Convent of this city, "I have no fears for my daughter, she is too strong-minded, and too well-grounded in her faith for the nuns to do her any mischief." That lady would not like to say much on the subject now, her heart is too sore. The dear girl went. In conversation with me two years later, though she had been then six months withdrawn from the school, she said, "I shall not turn till I am twenty-one; but I intend to be a nun." I hope other influences have saved, and will save, her from such a fate; but I fear—I know—that the infatuation will have its influence over her, during all her earthly career. However it was not my intention in this letter to give instances. I could cite many, perhaps at some other time I may do so, but at present I have just one little incident to mention by way of introducing an urgent request. This request is that all Protestants who read this, and have any young friends, either now in attendance, or who have been attending convent schools, will take the pains of examining those young friends, and thus ascertaining for themselves if those girls have not, one and all, a real bias in favor of (the children don't know it is Popery) nuns and convents, and the rites and ceremonies of Popery.

I should like well to know the result of said examinations. I have before written on this subject, and a gentleman one morning called on me to speak about the placing of his little daughter in some good Protestant school. He said she had been at the Loretto Convent, as it was near, seemed a good school, &c.; and they had thought as she was so young, only six years old, she would receive no harm, particularly as the nuns had their devotions over before the Protestant children came in. However, on reading something against the practice, &c., he began to examine little Missy on the point, and to use his own expression, "he was an off-hand, dashing young man." "We found her a right good little Catholic." Again, I say let every one make sure for himself or herself that no harm has been, or is being, done in this way in his or her own family. In the meantime, I have more to say on the subject by Mr. Editor, your kind permission.

Yours, &c., O. STEWART.

[We are very sorry the above important letter has lain over so long, and hope it may not yet be too late to do good.—Ed. Wir]

WHAT ARE CONSOLS?

The national debt of England began with the relinquishment of the old custom of extorting from the people, and substituting borrowing therefor, to meet public exigencies. Charles I. borrowed largely from his partisans; but all his debts were extinguished by the Revolution. It was under his sons Charles II. and James II., that the foundation for a permanent debt was laid in England. On the succession of William III. the debt was \$3,221,315. During his reign, however, the system of credit was expanded throughout Europe. A large part of the annual expenditures of the Government was defrayed by borrowing money and pledging the state to pay annual interest upon it. At William's death the debt was \$78,562,195. From this time to the present the process of borrowing has been continued in all exigencies, such as war, the large payment on account of Negro Emancipation, etc. In periods of peace, and when the rate of interest has been low, the Government has redeemed small portions of the debt, or it has lowered the annual charge by reducing, with the consent of holders, the rate of interest.

The debt, then, consists of several species of loans or funds, with different denominations, which have been, in process of time, variously mixed and mingled, such as Consols, that is, several different loans consolidated into one stock, 3 per cents, Consols, new 3 per cents, etc. The public debt continued to increase until, at the accession of George I., in 1714, it was \$270,276,815. Some ten millions were paid off during his reign; but during that of his successor it was greatly increased, so that in 1764 it had reached the sum of \$694,327,150. During the peace of 1763 to 1775 fifty millions were paid, but at the conclusion of the American Revolution it was \$1,249,257,640. In the peace which ensued from 1784 to 1793 fifty

millions were paid. Then came the great revolution of Europe, in the course of which England sided with despotism. During this insane career she contracted an increase of debt of three billion of dollars; so that at the close of the war, when the English and Irish Exchequers were consolidated, the total funded and unfunded debt, in 1817, was \$4,204,252,455, and the annual charge upon it was \$160,079,705.

From that time to 1854 there was a continual reduction of debt. On the 1st of April, 1854, it was \$3,848,221,245. But then came the Crimean war, and afterward the war in India. Immediately following these came the necessity of increased expenses in placing the navy and army in preparation for a general European war. The Crimean and Indian wars have increased the debt more than all the reductions which were made during forty years, and to-day it cannot be less than \$4,250,000,000, most of which is Consols, bearing interest at three per cent.—Am. Paper.

SELECTIONS.

—The use of the term "horse power" is very common, yet few, except good mechanics and engineers, attach a definite meaning to it. It means the power required to lift 33,000 pounds, avoirdupois, one foot high in one minute.

—The Chicago Journal says, "Over the door of an humble saddlery Galena, Ill., there hangs a sign with the inscription, 'Grant & Son.' To that 'Son' we, the people, cry 'Welcome,' to-day; 'Hail to the chief, welcome, and all hail!' The Lieutenant-General was the 'Son.' The senior member of the firm resides in Covington, Ky."

To CLEAN KNIVES.—A small, clean potato, with the end cut off, is a very convenient medium of applying brick dust to knives, keeping it about the right moisture, while the juice of the potato assists in the removing of stains from the surface. A better polish can be obtained by this method than by any other we have tried, and with less labor.

ECONOMY.—When a Spaniard eats a peach or pear by the roadside, wherever he is, he digs a hole in the ground with his foot, and covers the seed. Consequently, all over Spain, by the roadside and elsewhere, fruit in great abundance tempts the taste, and is ever free. Let this practice be imitated in our country, and the weary wanderer will be blest, and joy. We are bound to leave the world as good or better than we found it, and he is a selfish churl who basks under the shadow, and eats the fruit of trees which other hands have planted, if he will not also plant trees which shall yield fruit to coming generations.

MIRACLES FORBIDDEN.—The secular authorities have been obliged to interfere in a village called Petrovjin, which is not far from Kaschau, in Upper Hungary, to prevent the working of miracles. Several persons, the majority of whom were girls of tender age, professed to see the Virgin, with the Saviour in her arms, in the foliage of a large oak tree. While some of the maidens lay on the ground in a state of ecstasy the male "seers" collected money for the purpose of building a chapel on the spot. On the 30th of last month no fewer than four thousand persons were collected round the oak, under which were half a dozen girls, who either were or affected to be in a trance.

HOW TO BE MISERABLE.—Think about yourself; about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, what people think of you, and then to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch; you will make sin and misery for yourself out of everything which God sends you; you will be as wretched as you choose on earth, or in heaven either. In heaven either, I say. For that proud, greedy, selfish, self-seeking spirit would turn heaven into hell.—It did turn heaven into hell for the great devil himself. It was by pride, by seeking his own glory—so at least wise men say—that he fell from heaven to hell. He was not content to give up his own will and do God's will like the other angels. He was not content to serve God and rejoice in God's glory. He would be a master himself, and set up for himself, and rejoice in his own glory; and so when he wanted to make a private heaven of his own, he found that he had made a hell. When he wanted to be a little god for himself he lost the life of a true God, to lose which is eternal death. And why? Because his heart was not pure, clean, honest, simple, unselfish. Therefore, he saw God no more, and learned to hate him whose name is love.—Kingsley.

—Mrs. L. M. Child, in a recent letter to the Independent, makes some comments on the ladies which may not be wholly inappropriate even in this meridian:—She says—"Thinking of the great and blessed works done during these last four years by women in the Sanitary Commissions, the hospitals, and the school houses for the emancipated, I seemed to see a bright light dawning on our future career. But the vision receded in the distance, when I looked from my window and saw a bevy of damsels sailing by, with hen-coops in their skirts, and upon their heads a ruthless pan of straw with a feather in it—utterly useless for defence against wind or sun. To make this unbecoming head-gear still more ungraceful there descends from it something called by the flowing name of waterfall, but which in fact looks more like cabbage in a net, tricked out with beads and wampum.—If I had met them in Western forests, I should have taken them for Ojibway squaws, but their dress was la mode Parisienne. This tyranny of France is, I suppose, one of the things that must be endured, because it cannot be helped, till our brains are better developed. In process of time, I trust the Empress Eugenie will sleep with her illustrious ancestors, and that no other fantastic queen of fashion will come after her, to lead the civilized world into such a fool's dance. What a set of monkeys we are, in fashions and furbelows, dancing to the tune of that imperial show-woman!"

AN ASTRONOMER'S PRAYER.—These are the last words in Kepler's "Harmony of the World":—"Thou who, by the light of nature, hast kindled in us the longing after the light of thy grace, in order to raise us to the light of thy glory, thanks to thee, Creator and Lord, that thou hast me rejoice in thy works.—Lo! I have done the work of my life with that power of intellect which thou hast given. I have recorded to man the glory of thy works, as far as my mind could comprehend their infinite majesty. My senses were awake to search, as far as I could, with purity and faithfulness. If I, a worm before thine eyes, and born in bonds of sin, have brought forth anything that is unworthy of thy counsels, inspire me with thy Spirit that I may correct it. If, by the wonderful beauty of thy works, I have been led into boldness; if I have sought my own honor among men as I advanced in the work which was destined to thine honor, pardon me in kindness and charity, and by thy grace grant that my teaching may be to thy glory and the welfare of all men. Praise ye the Lord, ye heavenly harmonies; and ye that understand the new harmonies praise the Lord. Praise God, O my soul, as long as I live. From him, through him, and in him, is all, the material as well as the spiritual; all that we know, and all that we know not yet, for there is much to do that is undone."

—If a train moving at the rate of 25 miles an hour were stopped instantaneously, the passengers would experience a concussion equal to that of a body falling from a height of nineteen feet; they would be hurled against the sides of the carriage with a force equal to that which they would be exposed to in falling from a window on the second floor of a house. If the train were moving at the rate of thirty miles per hour, they might as well fall from a height of three pairs of stairs; and an express train would, in point of fact, make them fall from a fourth story.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION.—At the great Congregational Council in Boston Governor Buckingham of Connecticut said:—"I had the pleasure of being in Washington during the great review, and having been there forty-eight hours, and seen those streets thronged with tens of thousands of men, women, and children, and more than 150,000 soldiers, I saw not one intoxicated—not one. (Applause.) That was under the power of military law, for every grog shop and every bar was closed by military authority. But no sooner was that military authority removed; no sooner were those grog shops and those bars opened again, than there was a scene of confusion and rioting which required military force for its suppression; and, in order to prevent disorder in the city of Washington, orders were again issued by military authority, that those places should be closed from 7 o'clock at night until 7 in the morning. Then again peace and order were restored."

SOUTHWARD HO!—As the surest reconstruction will be the population of the South, so the best thing we can now do is to aid in that repopulation by assisting in the work of emigration. To the greater part of our people, the South has been a hidden land. They know as little of Texas and the Carolinas as they do of the Crimea. They know that such geographical distinctions exist, but any practical information—the cost of travel—living—the price of land—rents—the value of labor—the capacities of the soil—is beyond their reach. The general impression has been that nothing grows in the South, but Sugar, Cotton, and Tobacco, and that, unless a farmer has the capital to control great estates and unlimited labor, he cannot work advantageously. There could be no greater mistake. A man with a small sum of money may do better in the South than in the North—for intelligent, skilled labor is more scarce, land is cheaper, the demand is greater by reason of the destruction of the war, and the means of transportation and travel are better than in any of our newly opened Western States. The war gives an opportunity for enterprise and pluck that may never occur again.—New York Tribune.

FROM MEXICO.—THE EMPIRE A FAILURE.—The Times' City of Mexico correspondent, of the 21st ult., writes that the *Estafeta*, the French organ, says that but two coffins are left open; that France should assume the protectorate of Mexico (as it admits the empire is an entire failure) and declare it one of its provinces, or their country must be absorbed by the United States. Mexican independence, it says, is impossible. Frequent Imperial disasters are reported as usual. The recall of the Papal Nuncio by the Pope caused a great sensation among the clergy-men who are also openly opposed to the Emperor. Gen. Amolegar has been sent to Washington as a Minister, who hopes for a "recognition." A threatening article has appeared in the French papers on the demonstrations they say Gen. Sheridan is making on the northern frontier. There is a number of bands of idle Confederates in the city of Mexico, having lost all confidence in Maximilian.

NEW ORLEANS ITEMS.—The steamers "Geo. C. Cromwell" and "United States," from New York, have arrived.

The Texas correspondent of the New Orleans Times, under date, Brownsville, Aug. 25th, says, the *Matamoros Monitor* of the preceding week announces the arrival of Beauregard at Vera Cruz.

The Liberales on the border are quiet, but are recruiting a large force for future action.

A force of Imperialists, with a wagon train, on the route from Monterey to Matamoros, was met by Liberal scouts, attacked and driven back to Monterey. A Colonel of the late Confederate army was killed. Reinforcements from Matamoros were sent by Cortinas' guerrillas, and driven back.

The troops mustered out under the late order of Gen. Sheridan have nearly all gone home; but a large force still remains here as guards for the latter of Texas.

A grand ball was given on the night of the 24th in honor of Maximilian's minister, which was attended by General Steele and other United States officers who had dined with him on a previous occasion. Gen. Steele toasted the Emperor.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FURTHER BY THE "SCOTIA."

New York, 5th.—The steamship "Scotia" arrived at 5 o'clock.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.—The Telegraph Company are so confident of success with regard to the Atlantic Cable that they have offered to contract with the Atlantic Telegraph Company to recover the present cable and lay a second during next year.

Le Nord explains the position of the French system for a telegraph via Canary Islands Cape Verde, and the south route, and says there is no discouragement from the failure of the "Great Eastern." The line is to be completed from Paris to the Canary Islands in two years and the whole line within five years.

The London Times has an editorial on the situation of the Americans towards England. It denies there exists any pretext for war, and says society asks for the dispassionate consideration of affairs by the Americans.

The Emancipation Society has issued an address announcing its dissolution.

Owing to urgent demands from Ireland on account of the cattle disease, the importation of cattle from Great Britain into Ireland is prohibited.

A mutiny broke out on the ship "St. Mark" in the Mersey, bound to New York. It was soon quelled, but the second mate and some of the crew received severe injuries.

The British Squadron has returned from Brest. The Emperor and Empress have returned to Fontainebleau from Switzerland.

The Paris Temps, alluding to the Austro-Prussian proceedings with the Danubians, points out that France may appropriate a point on the Rhine when it suits her with just as much right as Prussia appropriated Lauberger.

The Austro-Prussian diplomats are to continue their negotiations as to the question of succession to the Danubians.

Shanghai, July 22nd.—Bourgeois is still in custody. The American Minister again demanded his release, intimating that refusal would be a casus belli.

It was rumored that the insurgents had captured Pekin.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, August 26.—The weather continues variable, and more favorable for harvesting. Yesterday it was very fine. Breadstuffs.—Wheat was dull and a shade easier, although Thursday's advance was generally maintained; winter red, 9s 6d to 9s 9d per cental; Milwaukee and Amber Iowa, 9s 3d to 9s 6d. Flour steady. Corn easier; mixed declined to 31s, per 480 lbs. Provisions.—Beef quiet but firm, at the late advance. Pork firm. Butter quiet. Tallow active, and again 2s dearer, but choice assorted at 45s to 45s 6d. Produce.—The Brokers' Circular reports as usual steady; pots, 27s to 27s 3d; pearls, 30s. Sugar firmer and a shade easier. Coffee inactive. Rice in good demand.

WASHINGTON, 31st.—It has been represented that attempts had been made to abduct George Sanders from Canada, and that these attempts were incited by the President's proclamation, offering a reward for his arrest. The only proclamation on the subject which has been issued is that of the 21st of May last, and that promises the reward only upon the condition of the apprehension of Sanders within the limits of the United States.

SOUTH DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 1.—Mrs. Carlos Marston, wife of the Homoeopathic Physician, of this place, murdered her husband and daughter this morning, about two o'clock, by shooting them with a revolver, and afterwards killing herself with the same weapon. She was suffering from sickness, and was undoubtedly laboring under a dreadful fit of insanity when she performed the terrible deed.

SOUTH HINGHAM, Mass., 1st.—The stage coach on the way from South Weymouth to the beach at Cohasset yesterday p.m., while crossing the track at South Hingham, was struck by the engine of the South Shore Railroad, and the passengers in the coach scattered around. One man, Mr. Leander Lovell, of Weymouth, was killed, and all more or less injured or mutilated.

New York, 1st.—The Herald's special Washington despatch says, Wm has placed in the hands of his counsel documentary evidence, showing that, in establishing the dead line at Andersonville, he acted under orders from Gen. Winder, and the rebel Secretary of War, Seldon. The commission has determined to reject Boston Corbett's testimony, on the ground that he is a monomaniac on the subject of the cruelties at Andersonville. The records of this prison, which were captured by Gen. Wilson, are missing, and a quartermaster's clerk is under arrest on suspicion of knowing what has become of them.

The Times' special Washington despatch says, that both the President and the Secretary of War are in favor of the trial of Jeff. Davis by a civil tribunal.

New York, Sept. 1.—The Times' Washington despatch says that whenever the trial of Jeff. Davis takes place, Gen. Butler, in connection with the Attorney-General, will take a prominent part in the prosecution. The whole matter has been under consideration at a recent cabinet meeting, where the question of the mode and place of trial was so far decided, as to render the trial an event near at hand.

New York, 1st.—Advices from South America to 24th July, state that Paraguay suffered a reverse near South Borgia. A Brazilian force had attacked the vanguard of the Paraguayan army and driven it back with a loss of 700 men, 3000 horses, and 2 flags. The Brazilians report a loss of 150 killed and wounded. The Emperor of Brazil was, at last accounts, at Buenos Ayres.

The breach between Maximilian and the French is daily widening, and it is reported that M. de Somellato has been sent by Maximilian to President Johnson with a condolence on the death of Mr. Lincoln. The French expect a war with the United States. The clergy are in open opposition to the empire.

Wood's Hole, 4th.—A large propeller bound east was ashore at 7 p.m. She is square rigged and has two masts.

New York, September 4.—A collision occurred to-day in the East River between the sound steamer "Briggeport" and the British ship "Margaret Egan," the latter was badly damaged, and has several feet of water in her hold. She has a valuable cargo. The collision occurred during a dense fog.

Boston, September 4th.—Commodore John Collins, long of the United States Navy, died on Saturday at North Conway, N.H., where he was visiting. He was born in 1795. He served with distinction during the late war with Great

Britain, and continued in active service up to within six years, when ill-health compelled him to retire.

New York, 5th.—The capture of Fort Michel by the Haytian rebels has already been announced. The Bulletin de la Revolution has a long account of the event, by which it appears Anjou who commanded the rebels, did not seek to enter the postern gate, but led his force up to the very walls of the fort. The heroic band, in consequence, experiencing great difficulties in making their way through a net work of thorny underwood and other natural obstacles. On reaching the walls Anjou ordered a halt, and mounting an oak tree, he reconnoitered the position and waited for dawn. About 3.30 a.m. he descended the tree and dashed on the fort at the head chanting, Vive Salnave! The garrison being thus unexpectedly attacked with cold steel, fell into confusion and fled, leaving the fort to the victors.

Troy, 5th.—A destructive and threatening fire occurred at West Troy this afternoon, below Canal street, taking both sides of Broadway. Some twenty fine, valuable brick buildings were destroyed, making a loss of probably \$75,000 to \$100,000.

New York, N.C., Sept. 2d.—The steamers "Louisa Moore," "Euclid," and a fleet of schooners, left here to-day for the North, heavily laden with cotton, tobacco, naval stores, and other products.

Extra Billy Smith is passing his time quietly on his unconfiscated estate near Warren.

The Herald's Fort Monroe correspondent says, the privilege of writing to his wife has been granted to Jeff Davis.

The Norfolk & Weldon railroad will be in running order in a few days.

New York, 6th.—The Tribune's Metamorphosis correspondent, who has had an interview with George de Leon of the liberal party, says, he learned of him that the wants of the Liberals are such, that, if not soon relieved, the cause was lost. They have no money, arms, ammunition, clothing, or even provisions; and, if the United States do not send relief assistance, there will soon be no Liberal party in Mexico to be assisted. The total number of men they now have in the field amounts to only 1800 men.

New York, September 6th.—The Herald's Beaufort correspondent of the 2nd says yesterday the Haytian despatch steamer "Gelfard" put into this port for coal, water, &c. The captain is a bearer of despatches to Washington asking, it is presumed, for aid to quell the rebellion in Hayti.

The small pox and yellow fever are showing themselves here on board of some of the mercantile vessels. Bilious and malarious fevers are prevalent, but not very fatal. The city is comparatively healthy, sickness being confined to the vessels.

The Times' special has the best authority for saying that Alex. H. Stephens and J. H. Regan, now confined at Fort Warren, in writing to their friends at the South, express liberal views respecting reconstruction, the negro race, and the future of the South. They urge that the agricultural system must be revolutionized, that the negro being a large and permanent element in the population of the South, must be so treated as to increase his self-respect and manhood, that his freedom must be cheerfully accorded, and the negro educated for the intelligent wielding of that political power, which the progress of events promise to put him in possession of, the sagacious are wise in their time beyond many of their fellows, and see the wisdom of making intelligent men and women of the freedmen.

Francis W. Pickens, of South Carolina, the man who said he was insensible to fear, has asked for pardon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5th.—No news from the "Shenandoah" since the arrival of the "Nile."

PORTER'S MONROE, Sept. 5.—Jefferson Davis has so far recovered from his attack of erysipelas as to be able to resume his walks daily.

New York, Sept. 6.—The Tribune's Bowmanville, Texas, correspondent recounts an interview with Gen. Cortinas, whom he found full as sanguine as ever of the success of the Mexican Liberals in their struggle to preserve their nationality. He said the United States could not continue at peace with Maximilian, whereas if the old form of Government was restored, the two could live in friendship. A great many of our officers in Texas are sending in their resignations, according to an invitation from the Government. A large number of these resignations come from officers commanding negro troops.

The back-bone fever, which has left no one untouched is now abating.

On the 12th General Steele visited General Rota of the Mexican army, in return for a similar compliment from the latter. Gen. Steele met with a cordial reception, and was handsomely entertained.

A letter from an officer on board of the flag-ship "Lancaster," of the Pacific squadron, states that the flag-ship encountered a tornado in the Gulf of California, and came very near foundering. The vessel arrived at Acapulco in a terribly shattered condition. This is truly an unfortunate affair, as every vessel of that squadron is needed for the chase of the pirate "Shenandoah."

BRADFORD, Pa., 6th.—The grand jury yesterday presented a true bill in the case of John P. Reid, jr., indicted for the murder of Provost-Marshal Jacob Grouse, on the 1st of August last.

TORONTO, Sept. 4.—The entries of live stock for the Provincial Exhibition, which commences in London on the 18th inst., are as follows: Horses, 369; cattle, 495; sheep, 665; poultry, 284; total, 2,012.

TORONTO, September 6.—Jim Robinson and Jim Brown, two of the most experienced burglars in the United States, broke into the dwelling house of Felix Drouillard, tobaccoist, George street, at 10 o'clock last night. The police, who were forewarned, headed by Acting-Chief Cummins, surrounded the house and arrested both burglars who were armed with revolvers.

Early this morning a fellow named James Church robbed the tavern of Thos. Healey of a gold watch and chain, pocket pistol, and \$14. He was arrested and the property found.

D. Prescott, R.A., London, had his hand so shattered by the bursting of a gun while following the other day that it had to be amputated.

Farmers are unwilling to deliver barley at reduced rates. Prices recovered 5c to-day; quotations 70c to 76c for best.

The big "Nellie" arrived in Norfolk from T. K. Island with a cargo of salt, consigned to C. B. Staples. This is the first arrival of the kind since the war.

BIRTHS.

DELANEY.—On the 3rd inst., at No. 9 Anderson street, the wife of Mr. Denis Delaney, of a son.

POWELL.—Daniel Powell died at Kingston, on the 15th of August, after a short illness. Quebec papers please copy.

SHEPSTONE.—At 19 St. Antoine Street, on the 4th inst., Mrs. J. A. Shepstone, of a son.

MARRIED.

GREEN, BARTON.—On the 6th inst., by the Rev. James Elliott, Alex. Greer, Esq., of Havelock, to Miss Martha Barton, of Montreal.

DIED.

ANGUS.—At No. 23, Janvier street, on the 6th inst., William H. Angus, aged 17½ months, son of William Angus.

CAMPBELL.—On the morning of the 31st Aug., Clemmie Abbott, the beloved wife of the Rev. A. Campbell, Wesleyan Minister, Brewer's Mill, C. W., aged 27 years. To her sudden death was sudden glory.

McGARVEY.—In this city, on the 4th instant, Elizabeth McGarvey, a native of Stranraer, Scotland, wife of George Rogers (of the firm of Rogers & King, founders), aged 71 years.

SCARNE.—On the 5th instant, Jane Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Robert Scarne.

JOHNSON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 5th at No. 3 Montcalm Terrace, Annie, daughter of B. D. Johnson, aged 15 months.

RENAUD.—In this city, on 4th instant, from Typhoid fever, after a painful illness of 24 days, Edmund, sixth son of the Hon. L. Renaud, aged 11 years, 6 months, and 16 days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1865, Open to Competitors from all Canada.

WILL BE HELD AT THE CITY OF MONTREAL, ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,

The 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th September next in the EXHIBITION BUILDING, St. Catherine Street.

And upon the grounds known as the Priests Farm, fronting on GUY AND ST. CATHERINE STREETS.

PRIZES OFFERED, \$10,000 to \$12,000. The Prize List and Rules of the Agricultural Department, and Blank Forms of Entries, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, No. 615 Craig street, Montreal, or of the Secretaries of County Agricultural Societies.

The Prize List, &c., and Forms of Entries of the Industrial Department, may be obtained of the Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, Mechanics' Hall, Great St. James street, Montreal.

Entries of Stock &c., must be made on or before SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at the Office of the Secretary, No. 615 Craig street, Montreal.

Entries of other Agricultural Products and Implements must be made at the same place on or before SATURDAY, the 9th of September.

Entries in the Industrial Department may be made on or before the 15th day of September, at the office of the Board of Arts and Manufactures.

A fee of Five Shillings (entitling the holder to free entrance during the Exhibition) will be required from each Exhibitor.

Arrangements have been made with the principal lines of Railways and Steamers to return to their destination unsold goods from the Exhibition free of charge.

G. LECLERC, Sec. Board of Agriculture. MURRAY, Sec. Board of Arts, &c.

FALL IMPORTATIONS, WHOLESALE. OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF NEW GOODS ON SIGHT THIS DAY.

The subscribers have received the bulk of their FALL IMPORTATIONS, comprising every desirable line in RICE, FANCY, and STAPLE DRY GOODS. Close buyers are invited to examine the Stock before making their purchases.

Each department will be complete in itself. TERMS LIBERAL.

GEORGE WINKS & CO., 70, 71, 72, 73, 74 Commalson Street, No. 1 Custom House Square.

THE TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, In affiliation with THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. TWENTY-THIRD SESSION.

Lectures will commence on the 4th of OCTOBER, 1865, and continue till 1st APRIL, 1866.

FACULTY: E. M. HODDER, M.D., F.R.C.S., Eng., Physician to the Toronto Lying-in-Hospital, and Toronto General Hospital, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, 159 Queen street, West.

WILLIAM T. ATKINS, M.D., Surgeon to the Toronto General Hospital, Principles and Practice of Surgery, 70 Queen street, West.

H. H. WRIGHT, M.D., L.C.P. & S., U.C., Physician to the Toronto General Hospital, Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, 187 Queen street, East.

J. H. RICHARDSON, M.D., M.R.C.S., England, Surgeon to the Jail, General and Descriptive Anatomy, 116 Bay street.

UZZEL OGDEN, M.D., Physician to the House of Industry, and Protestant Orphan's Home, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 57 Adelaide street, West.

J. THORNTON, M.D., Physician to Toronto Dispensary and Boy's Home, Medical Jurisprudence, 119 Church street.

JOHN L. LIZANS, M.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Rolling Mills, Surgical Anatomy and Demonstrator of Anatomy, 117 Church street.

JAMES EVELL, M.D., L.R.C.P., Eng., Physician to the Toronto Lying-in-Hospital. Institutes of Medicine, Denison Avenue.

JAMES ROWELL, M.D., Surgeon to the Toronto General Hospital. Clinical Surgery, 305 Yonge street.

HENRY H. CROFT, D.C.L., F.L.S., Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy at University College.

REV. WILLIAM HINCKS, F.L.S., Professor of Botany, &c., at University College.

Arrangements have been completed for special attention to Clinical Instruction and Lectures. For further particulars apply to any member of the Faculty, or to

H. H. WRIGHT, M.D., Secretary. Toronto, Sept. 5, 1865.

GRAND SALE

CHOICE GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

The Subscriber will sell, EARLY IN OCTOBER, by public auction, upwards of

10,000 GREEN AND STOVEHOUSE PLANTS, SHRUBS.

DUTCH BULBS, FRUIT TREES, EVERGREENS, &c.

All warranted from the best Nurseries in New York and Holland. This will be the largest sale of the kind ever held in Canada. Catalogues and full particulars will be published in time.

J. G. SHIPWAY.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. Rev. Dr. HAMILTON and DAUGHTERS. Tuition, including English, French, Latin, Algebra, Drawing, Gymnastics, &c. \$6 to \$10 per quarter.

Board and Tuition \$60 per quarter. 587 St. CATHERINE STREET. Classes re open Wednesday, August 30.

MONTREAL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, 1009 DORCHESTER STREET, NEAR GUY. A New Term will begin on FRIDAY, 1st September.

WM. J. N. TURNER, Licentiate of Royal College of Preceptors, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MRS. E. H. LAY, PRINCIPAL.

The Fall Session of this School will commence on WEDNESDAY, September 6th, when it is especially desirable that all who intend joining the classes should be present.

Mrs. LAY has increased accommodations, and will have several vacancies for BOARDING PUPILS.

For Circular, containing Terms and Course of Study, apply by letter to Mrs. E. H. Lay, or at the house, No. 41 Beaver Hall.

MRS. SIMPSON'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE BOARD AND EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES will be RE-OPENED for a new School-year on MONDAY, the 4th September. Pupils will please to attend punctually at 9 a.m. Classes for pupils of all ages and in every stage of advancement. Several vacancies for boarders. On and after Thursday, the 31st instant, Mrs. SIMPSON will remain at home daily from 11 a.m. until 3 p.m. to receive visitors on school business.

For Prospectus apply to Messrs. DAWSON Brothers, 23 Great St. James Street, or at the school. Copies will be sent free by mail on application.

108 MANSFIELD STREET, Montreal, 18th August, 1865.

THE NEXT TERM OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE PROPRIETARY COLLEGE, Durham House, St. Lawrence Main street (a short distance from Sherbrooke street), Montreal, will commence on MONDAY, the 21st August, 1865.

The REV. ALFRED STONE, Head Master. The English, French, Latin, and Greek Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mathematics, History, and Geography are included in the studies.

Fees payable in advance. CHARGES FOR GENTLEMEN.

First Class.....\$8 per Term
Second Class.....7 "
Third Class.....6 "
Fourth Class.....5 "
Fifth Class.....4 "
Sixth Class.....3 "

The Ladies' Department is superintended by MRS. STONE.

CHARGES FOR LADIES. From \$5.00 to \$3.00 per Term. Preparatory Class, \$3 per Term.

Boarders are received by the Rev. A. Stone. Further particulars may be had by applying to MR. JOHN GODWIN, English Master, Or to MR. STONE, at Durham House.

TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted, for the Senior Department of the Common School in the village of Lanark, a Teacher holding a first-class certificate from the Normal School. Engagement to be from the 2nd October ensuing until the end of the current year, with the prospect of re-engagement if satisfaction is given. Applications, stating salary expected, with certificates and testimonials, to be sent (prepaid) to the undersigned on or before the 20th September next.

A. G. HALL, Secretary B. of T.

WANTED, an intelligent Lad as an Apprentice for a retail Drug Store in Notre Dame street, Montreal. Application to be addressed to box 914, Post-office.

SCHOOL BOOKS and SCHOOL STATIONERY at GRAFTON'S BOOK and STATIONERY STORE, 82 Great St. James Street, opposite Wesleyan Church. Wholesale and Retail.

E. E. GILBERT, CANADA ENGINE WORKS, is prepared to execute orders for Oil-borings and Pumping Machinery, Portable and Stationary Engines, Boiler-work, Smith-work, and Heavy Furnace Forgings, Hoisting Machines, Hydraulic Presses, &c. Also, has on hand several Second-hand Engines and Boilers for sale low.

1865. NEW FREIGHT MONTREAL AND OTTAWA FORWARDING COMPANY.

(LIMITED.) CAPITAL, \$50,000. JOHN McLENNAN, President.

W. McNAUGHTON, J. B. AGGER, Directors.

This Company has been formed with a special view to provide for the large and increasing trade of the route by the Ottawa River and Rideau Canal and their tributaries, and is provided with new and efficient stock, and all the means necessary to secure despatch and economy in rates of freight.

Freight received on the Wharf of the Richelieu Company at Quebec, and forwarded daily.

ISAAC BONNER, Agent, 85 Common Street, Canal Wharf, Montreal.

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EUROPEAN EXPRESS AND FORWARDING.

The CANADIAN EXPRESS CO. forward PARCELS, SPECIES, MERCHANDISE, and VALUABLES of every description weekly by the Montreal Ocean S.S. Co's Steamers to and from all parts of Europe.

They also give special attention to the forwarding goods as cargo. Customs-House and Insurance business at the lowest rate. Commissions solicited. Orders promptly attended to.

AGENTS. Liverpool, A. Blackwood, Jr., 22 Water street, Tower Buildings.

London, G. W. Wheatly & Co., 150 Leaden Hall street.

London, G. W. Wheatly & Co., 23 Regent street, Manchester, Globe Parcels Express, 127 Market street.

Glasgow, Globe Parcels Express, 17 Renfield street.

Edinburgh, Globe Parcels Express, 76 Prince's street.

Dublin, Globe Parcels Express, 5 Eden Quay.

Birmingham, Globe Parcels Express, 2 Bull st.

Montreal, D. T. Irish, Place d'Armes.

Toronto, M. H. Irish, Toronto street.

Hamilton, J. D. Irwin, 1 West-King street.

Quebec, W. C. Scott, St. Peter street.

Kingston, J. C. Clarke, King street.

Portland, J. E. Prindle, 90 Exchange street.

And in all the Principal Towns in Canada, of whom any information can be obtained.

G. OHENSY, Supt.

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Montreal Warehouse, 74 Great St. James Street. Toronto Warehouse, 31 King Street East.

DR. COLBY'S ANTI-COSTIVE & TONIC PILLS.

They are not intended to act as a strong Cathartic, but are expected to promote natural and regular evacuations, invigorate digestion, and restore appetite. They possess Tonic properties of a peculiar and most excellent character, which invigorate every function of digestion, revive the appetite, and impart new tone and elasticity. They are specially designed for persons of constipated and torpid habits, Professional men, business men, students, clerks, females, and all who may suffer the inconvenience of indigestion from lack of air and exercise, will, in most instances, derive great benefit from their use. They can be taken with advantage by persons who can bear no other tonic. They can be taken any length of time without injury and, what is peculiar, without increase of dose.

The undersigned Physicians, cheerfully certify to the high professional standing of Dr. Colby, of Stanstead, one of the oldest and best physicians, and to the excellent qualities of his "Anti-Costive and Tonic Pills" which we have used in our practice, and highly approve of.

J. B. Gibson, M.D., Durham, O.E.

O. E. Cotton, M.D., Cowanville.

Charles Brown, M.D., " "

S. S. Foster, M.D., Bromo.

Norman Cleveland, M.D., Barnston.

N. Jenks, M.D.