

hallow. They were also very peaceful, and as he found that the Gorilla was plentiful in the vicinity he resolved to stop and kill a few. It was here, he said, that he first killed one, and described the encounter in a very graphic manner. The Gorilla goes on all fours, but when it meets a man, it will immediately stand erect and rush toward the intruder, at the same time beating his enormous chest with his hands, making a series of drum-like noise, which, in the mountain forest, can be heard at an immense distance. They live in pairs, and when surprised, the female flies, but the male immediately gives battle. Such is his strength that he will snap a tree six inches in diameter with ease. Mr. Du Chaille in examining trees so broken by them, found that they did so for the purpose of sucking a sap which oozed out.

Like a man the Gorilla varies in size. The natives think they are invulnerable, and to his success in killing them, the speaker attributed the reverence in which they hold him. The speaker then went on to show the great reverence which the natives have to man in its entire organization. After speaking of another species of ape which build houses wherein they live, he gave a long account of the customs existing among the natives. The great custom which pervaded the whole country, he said, was a belief in witchcraft. The death of any person was invariably attributed to sorcery, and from one to fifty suspected persons were either put to death or sold into slavery yearly, and in this way the slaves procure many of their slaves.

After travelling two hundred and twenty-five miles toward the interior he struck a range of mountains running parallel with the equator; these lie at a distance of over one hundred miles, and he was directed to ascend the highest peak of the range. As his shoes and clothing had given out, he was forced to return without finishing his investigation. On his journey back he was much delayed by the fever, which he had taken despite huge doses of quinine. He thinks this range runs to the Abyssinian Mountains, and has no doubt that they are the identical Mountains of the Moon. The speaker finished his lecture by referring to the immense quantity of rum which is brought into that part of the country by slaves. He had seen a thousand barrels of New England rum exchanged for negroes while he was on the coast.

ELEVEN SHILLINGS.

A MAN called at a shop in a town in England, to purchase some articles which he wanted, and, observing a bill lying on the counter relative to the Bible Society, he began to read it, and he was struck by the fact that the Bible Society was the object of the society to circulate. A little girl, the daughter of the shop-keeper, being present, was much grieved at his wicked conduct, and asked him, "Sir, did you ever read the Bible?" He was a little confused at this question, but at last replied, "I cannot say I have." "I thought so," she replied; "for if you had with serious attention, you would not have treated it with such contempt." The man, having obtained what he came to purchase, went away. Not long afterward, the little girl was taken ill and died; but during her illness, as her father was one day sitting by her bedside, she said, "Father, I wish to ask of you a large gift." The father very affectionately answered, "What is it, dear? Anything that I can give you or do for you, I am willing to do immediately." "I wish you said," the dying child, "to give me eleven shillings." "Eleven shillings?" said her father. "What can you want in such circumstances, with eleven shillings?" The child, without mentioning her reason, still continued her request to have the money, till at last he gave it to her. "Now," said she, having this money in her hand, "I wish that with these eleven shillings one of the best Bibles may be bought, and when I am dead, let it be conveyed to the man who said, 'I cannot say I have read the contents of that book.' Let him be informed it is my last legacy, and it is the earnest wish of a dying child that he would read it with solemn and serious attention." Very shortly after her death her request was complied with; the book was purchased, and given to the man, with the dying injunction of the little girl. He was much struck when he heard it; and, though he did not love the book, yet he determined to read it for her sake. It pleased God to change his heart in the reading of it. He became a Christian, and afterwards purchased two books of the same kind, and gave one to each of his two children, who had begun, from his former evil examples, to become leaders of that which is good.—S. B. Banner.

PROGRESS OF THE REBELLION.

SEIZURE OF U. S. FORTS AND ARSENALS BY CONFEDERATE TROOPS.
SECESSION OF ALABAMA & FLORIDA.
Public Buildings in St. Louis in possession of U. S. Troops.
SURRENDER OF THE ARSENAL AT BATON ROUGE.

New York, Jan. 11.—The Star of the West will start for Charleston under the protection of the U. S. frigate Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 11.—The President has made a formal order directing the heads of the departments to withdraw all their advertising patronage from the Constitution newspaper. The immediate cause of this act is supposed to be the seizure of that journal regarding the sending of troops to Charleston.

Ex-Secretary Thompson has replied to his letter of acceptance of his resignation. While adhering to his opinions formally expressed, imply a breach of Cabinet faith, he speaks in the kindest terms of the President and his patriotism.

A private letter from Florida, dated Jan. 7th, says a number of delegates from West Florida express themselves to the effect that if the State should secede without a proper general understanding, they will secede from the other part of the State, and all west of the Apalachicola river will annex themselves to Alabama.

The arsenal at Catasboche has been seized by order of the Governor, under the pretext that the United States officer was about to remove arms.

At a private dinner party yesterday, high words passed between Senator Toombs and Lieut.-Gen. Scott. According to relations in congressional circles, the conversation turned on the sending of troops to Charleston, when Mr. Toombs expressed the hope that the people there would sink the Star of the West. The General with much earnestness asked whether it was possible that he as an American desired such an event. Mr. Toombs replied in the affirmative, and that those who sent the vessel there could be held responsible for what he said. Mr. Toombs remarked: "You have known me for twenty-five years, and are aware that I, too, am responsible. The matter here ended; but the subject, it is said, is now in the hands of friends."

It is probable that the Mississippi delegation will formally retire from Congress tomorrow.

Lieut. Talbot has arrived from Major Anderson with despatches to the Government. General Dix was to-day nominated and unanimously confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury.

New York, Jan. 11.—A Washington des-

patch to the Commercial says, an earnest effort will be made in the Senate to effect the investigation through the Judiciary Committee into the charge of a treasonable plot to establish a Southern Confederacy with the seat of Government at Washington.

Mr. Treascoe has come here with pacific overtures from Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina.

A despatch to the Post says that the United States steamer Fulton has sailed with orders to see the Star of the West safe into the harbor of Charleston.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 11.—The ordinance of secession was passed at 2.30 p.m. Cannon are firing, bells ringing, and the city is in a blaze of enthusiasm.

The following passed the Alabama State Convention to-day:—

An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Alabama and other States united under the compact and style of the United States of America.

Whereas The election of Lincoln and Hamlin by a sectional party, avowed hostile to the domestic institutions and peace and security of the people of the State of Alabama, following upon the heels of many and dangerous infractions of the Constitution of the United States by many of the States, and people of the Northern States, is a political wrong of an insupportable character as to justify the people of Alabama in the adoption of prompt and decided measures for their future peace and security. Therefore, Be it declared and ordained by the people of Alabama, in convention assembled, that the State of Alabama now withdraw from the Union known as the United States of America, and that she is, and of right to be, a sovereign independent State.

Sec. 2. And be it further declared and ordained, by the people of the State of Alabama, in Convention assembled, that all powers over the territories of the said State, and over the people thereof, heretofore delegated to the Government of the United States of America, be, and they are hereby withdrawn from the said Government, and are hereby resumed and vested in the people of the State of Alabama; and as it is the desire and purpose of the people of Alabama to meet the slave-holding States of the South, who approve such purpose, in order to frame a revisional, as a permanent Government, upon the principle of the Government of the United States.

Be it also resolved by the people of Alabama, in Convention assembled, that the people of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, be, and they are hereby invited to meet the State of Alabama by their delegates in Convention on the 4th day of February next, in Montgomery, Alabama, for the purpose of consultation with other States as to the best effectual mode of securing concerted action in whatever measure may be deemed most desirable for the common peace and security.

And be it further resolved, that the President of the Convention be, and he is hereby instructed to transmit forthwith a copy of the foregoing preamble, ordinance, and resolutions, to the Governors of the several States named in said resolution.

Done by the people of Alabama in Convention assembled at Montgomery, this 11th day of January, 1861.

The preamble, ordinance, and resolutions were adopted by yeas 61, nays 39. After the adoption of the ordinance the hall was opened to visitors.

A splendid flag presented by the ladies of Alabama was conveyed to the President's stand, and formally presented to the Convention in a handsome and eloquent address.

Mr. Smith, delegate from Tuscaloosa, followed in a feeling reference to the stars and stripes, and then invoked the blessings of heaven on the new flag.

Albany Baker, of Enfield, then returned the thanks of the Convention to the ladies in most eloquent terms.

The ordinance of secession will be ratified next Monday, when it is believed that many other delegates will sign it.

An immense mass meeting is now being held in front of the capitol, and distinguished colored men are pleading their constituents as a unit to sustain the action of the Convention.

The secession flag presented by the ladies is now waving over the capitol amidst the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and the cheering of the people. The most intense enthusiasm prevails.

By order of General Scott the Post Office, Custom House, and Sub-Treasury Buildings were taken possession of this morning by a detachment of Federal troops under Lieut. Robinson.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 9.—A joint resolution of the House, relative to the preservation of the status quo was received by the Senate today. A substitute was offered, asking of the President an assurance of the preservation of the absolute status quo for sixty days, except to repel hostile invasions. This was adopted, and the subject finally referred to a select committee.

The House, after a hot debate, adopted an amendment to the Convention bill, authorizing the opening poll at the election for delegates to take the sense of voters whether any action of the Convention relative to the Federal Union shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, by yeas 77, nays 62.

Charleston, Jan. 11.—A private despatch to the Courier says that the Federal troops have abandoned the forts in Pensacola harbor, except Fort Pickens, where they are concentrated, and that 300 men have left Mobile to surprise Fort Pickens.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 11.—Mr. Burt, Commissioner from South Carolina, is speaking with the lone star pendant in the hall. The Convention was occupied this morning in the discussion of important local measures.

The following were the transactions of the Convention in secret convention, yesterday: The formal reception of the Commissioners from abroad. The resignation of Mr. Gholson, Judge of the U. S. Court. The adoption of a resolution recognizing South Carolina as a sovereign and independent State. The adoption of a resolution that the postmasters, officers, and agents continue until otherwise ordered.

The ordinance was signed at half-past ten in the morning.

The Convention will probably adjourn to Vicksburg, on account of the Legislature wanting the capitol.

The Governor has ordered the military to be in readiness at a moment's warning.

A call has been issued for Saturday night to complete the organization of the State. The churches are decorated with evergreens, and the lone star is prominent.

New York, Jan. 11.—A special despatch to the Herald says—New Orleans, Jan. 11th. The federal troops are now in possession of the Louisiana States.

The United States arsenal at Baton Rouge, in command of Major Haskins, and two companies, refused to surrender this morning. The arsenal was surrounded by 600 State troops, and a parley was held between Governor Moore and Major Haskins, which finally resulted in the surrender of the garrison at twelve o'clock to day. There was no opposition in taking the other forts.

The Crusader has not entered Mississippi. The excitement continues great.

New Orleans troops. They met with no resistance.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—The real object of the appearance of the Federal troops at the Sub-treasury office, this morning, is still involved in mystery. Crowds of citizens have surrounded the Custom House all day, but more curiosity than excitement was manifested. Many rumors prevailed but nothing of a reliable character can be stated. Everything is quiet at present.

Waverly, Mo., January 11.—An ultra secession meeting held here last night, passed resolutions strongly denouncing the St. Louis Democrat, and forbidding its circulation. Lincoln's effigy was burnt amid the firing of cannon, torch lights, music, &c.

Tallahassee, N. O. January 11.—The Florida State Convention passed the ordinance of secession yesterday, by a vote of 62 to 7. New Orleans, January 11.—Returns indicate that the secessionists have a majority in Convention.

At the Galveston election on the 8th, the candidates favoring a Southern confederacy obtained a majority.

Charleston, January 11.—The excitement here has somewhat abated in consequence of the arrival of the Federal troops. The enlistment of soldiers goes on, but all is quiet.

The Legislature did nothing to-day.

Montgomery, Ala., January 11.—The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night from the capitol to the river, while the streets are filled with enthusiastic people. An immense crowd assembled in Montgomery Hall, and were addressed by Congressman Curry and others.

Norfolk, Va., January 11.—Before daylight this morning, a steamer went to the federal magazine wharf, loaded with powder and left. Her destination is unknown.

Augusta, Ga., January 11.—A salute of 100 guns was fired here to-day for Florida, and 100 more for Alabama.

Mr. Gierden, a member of the South Carolina convention, went to Fort Sumner, this morning, and held a private parley with Major Anderson. All kinds of rumors prevail as to the cause of the sending of the flag of the South to the fort. Some say it was to show the flag to the Union, and others that it was to show the flag to the South. Some say that disaffection exists among Major Anderson's men, and others that a surrender of the fort is contemplated, and that it will be evacuated. It is believed that negotiations at Washington are going on for a peaceable surrender of the forts, and for the secession of the States. Good authority credits this opinion.

LATER.—The steamboat Excel has come into port with the news that the ship-of-war Brooklyn is off the bar. This is certain.

Col. Haynes, on the part of South Carolina, and Lieut. Hall, on the part of Major Anderson, have left for Washington, with proposals, and to obtain further instructions.

The Herald.

CHARLETON PLACE.
Wednesday, January 23, 1861.

Affairs in the South have assumed no new feature since our last. The danger of a civil war breaking out seems to be increasing.

At the same time there appears to be much cowardice on both sides. To think of all the bluster they have made, one would think they would have been at daggers' points long ago. Still neither party shows a disposition to drive matters to the extremity; and we should not be much surprised to see them both back down a little and adjust their difficulties.

The Globe regards the question as "narrowed down to a single issue, one in itself of little importance, but now pregnant with the fate of the American Republic. It is beyond a doubt that the President has refused to order Major Anderson to leave Fort Sumter. The ultimatum of South Carolina has been refused, and if she keeps her word, the cannon of the rebels have, ere this, commenced to play upon the sole fort now remaining to the Federal Government in Charleston harbor.

"Is there any likelihood that the rash mob which would thus bring down upon the land the horrors of civil war, will yet pause in its work? It is almost in vain that we endeavor to calculate upon chances in such a case as this. Had reason to do with the matter, and secession would never have commenced.—And yet withal there is a certain method in the madness of the men of the South. Determined as they are upon leaving the Union; giving up all hope as they do of any compromise—many of them ask and pray that they may be allowed to depart in peace.—And some of these, it is said, represented to the ambassador from South Carolina, that those from whom he was sent must not be the first to shed blood. They desire to avoid war; they shrink from provoking the fratricidal conflict; for assuredly the name of the man who in this contest shall strike the blow which inaugurates war will ever after be a synonym for infamy. The consciousness of this, the knowledge that even those of other States who desire to and will secede, deprecate bloodshed, may yet delay the attack upon the isolated Charleston fort.

The following is a list of the Forts and Arsenals in the United States which have been taken possession of by the rebels: December 27.—Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, at Charleston, S. C. December 30.—United States Arsenal at Charleston, seized.

January 2.—Fort Pulaski and Jackson and the U. S. Arsenal, at Savannah, seized by Georgia troops.

January 2.—Fort Macon and the U. S. Arsenal, Fayetteville, seized by North Carolina.

January 4.—Fort Morgan and the U. S. Arsenal, at Mobile, seized by Alabama.

January 8.—Fort Johnson and Caswell, at Smithville, seized by North Carolina.

January 10.—Fort McKee, at Pensacola, seized by Florida.

January 11.—The U. S. Arsenal at Baton Rouge, and the U. S. Arsenal at St. Philip and Jackson, seized by Louisiana.

January 12.—Fort Barrancas and the Navy Yard at Pensacola, seized by Florida.

According to the United States census of 1850, the population of the States which have seceded is as follows: Whites. Blacks.

South Carolina.....274,563 383,944

Mississippi.....295,718 310,748

Florida.....47,203 40,342

Alabama.....426,514 245,109

1,043,998 1,000,143

This shows the colored population to have a majority of over 48,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

Lieut. Hall left to-day with instructions to Major Anderson. His character was not transpired, but it is ascertained from a reliable source that the troops will not be withdrawn from Fort Sumter, as demanded by South Carolina authorities, and that the fort will be defended. Such is the present condition of affairs.

Mr. Armstrong, late warden of the county of Elgin, and chairman of the John A. Macdonald dinner at St. Thomas, has lost his election as a councillor at Port Stanley. Presiding at a Macdonald dinner does not appear to be a very sure prospect to the elections of the people.

We published, last week, some account of the trouble at the Reformatory prison at Isle-aux-Noix, in Lower Canada, which shows clearly enough the incapacity and mismanagement of the present Warden and officers of that institution. The former warden, under whose management the institution was working well, was removed without any pretext whatever, except to make way for a tool of the priesthood and a friend of the government. The appointment of Mr. Prieur, a French Canadian, who knew nothing of prisons or their management, was a death blow to the efficiency of the reformatory prison. A well informed contemporary accounts for his appointment on the ground of his being a partner of Mr. Renaud, the great pillar of the Ministry in Montreal. Mr. Renaud demanded the place for his incompetent friend, and it was granted as a matter of course. The result we have now before us as recorded in the Ministerial journals themselves. It is insubordination, insurrection, and escape from prison of the whole of the inmates! The little boys rebelled against their impetuous rulers, knocked them on the head, opened the doors and walked away! The story is thus told by the Toronto Mirror, in an article intended to be a defence of the Government:

"This prison has been so mismanaged that even under the present efficient Warden a serious outbreak took place. The officers were overpowered, the prisoners, and, on the whole, had a narrow escape with their lives. The boys confined, some of them young scamps of only 12 or 14 years of age, seized red-hot irons and pitchforks, beat the Warden about the head and face until he was well-nigh insensible. The other guards were overpowered with the tools used in the workshops, and one of the youths, about 19, was so violent that he shot him down. On his return, however, the guards were beaten down, the prison broken open, and the birds flown in the direction of the Village of St. Valentine. On their flight they were stopped, not by the authorities or the prison guards, but by the farmers, who do not seem to have relaxed such an accession to their population. The magistrates were immediately sent for, and they have ere this finished their investigation of the case, which led to this insurrection. We believe they came to the conclusion that some more efficient guards and system of management were required."

The Pilot, of Montreal, admits that the outbreak at Isle-aux-Noix is wholly attributable to the incompetence of the officials. He says, Mr. Prieur:

"May be an excellent business man, but is utterly and entirely unfitted for the office to which he has been appointed. He has had no previous experience of prisons, prisoners, or the way to keep them in subjection with a view to reclamation; and neither his education nor his former habits are favorable to his turning out better qualified than he is now, were he kept in his place for a score of years to come. This institution, for want of proper officers, is likely to turn out a curse rather than a blessing, and the Government will be much to blame if they do not immediately take the matter in hand, and adopt summary measures to cure the evil."

THE SMALL POX.—The Quebec Chronicle writing on this subject, says that many country villages, pernicious practice of inoculation contributes to the increase of this scourge, and adds that "in Ottawa that antiquated plan has produced most lamentable results, and quite a panic has occurred." This surely cannot be the case. For by the 16 Vic. Cap. 170, it is enacted that "any person producing or attempting to produce, by inoculation with variolous matter, or by violent exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter, article, or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or willfully by any other means whatsoever, the disease of Small Pox in any person in this Province, shall be liable to be proceeded against and convicted summarily before any two Justices, and for every such offence shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one month." The same act also provides that if any Medical practitioner is convicted of contravening the above provisions, his license shall become null and void and of no effect, and only renewable on the certificate of the Provincial Medical Board.

We learn from the "Monitor" that the sale of the effects of B. F. Church, the defaulting and absconding cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, in Brockville, realized some four or five hundred pounds. His debts are between twenty and thirty thousand dollars, so that his estate will not pay more than four or five cents in the dollar. He has victimized a large number of persons in Brockville, among whom are many of those who were his personal friends. We understand that even the Church of which he was a member (the Free Church) and of which he was also treasurer, will lose largely by him; while at the same time, he has left its financial accounts in a state of the greatest confusion. His career points a moral of the deepest import to those who live above their means, in order to keep up an appearance.

A Jamaica paper, in giving a programme of impending changes in the Governors of the British Colonies, assigns the Governorship of this important Island to His Excellency Mr. F. Hincks, at present Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands. The Governorship of Jamaica, it is added, is the only coming vacancy, where Mr. Hincks, it is the most lucrative of any British Governorship in the West Indies or North America. If we are not mistaken, the salary is £10,000 a year. Mr. Hincks has proved himself peculiarly acceptable to the people of the Windward Islands; and there is no question that his administration has been marked by the conspicuous ability which he displayed in this Province.

Mr. Armstrong, late warden of the county of Elgin, and chairman of the John A. Macdonald dinner at St. Thomas, has lost his election as a councillor at Port Stanley. Presiding at a Macdonald dinner does not appear to be a very sure prospect to the elections of the people.

We understand that several cases of suffering have occurred in different parts of the country, from the extreme cold weather of the week before last, persons getting their feet, hands or faces badly frozen. And we notice by our exchanges that the same has occurred all over the province, and in some parts of the States. In general, intoxication is the principal cause of such mistakes, as cases are very rare, in which a person, well clad, and in his sober senses, will allow himself to freeze without using some means to keep his blood in circulation.

A case of the kind we have mentioned, occurred in our own neighbourhood, which, although the fearful and to which it was tending was happily averted, should be a loud warning to all who are in the habit of stupefying themselves with intoxicating drinks:—On Saturday night of that week, a well-to-do farmer, named Kidd, residing near the Carp, was on a visit to some of his friends near Franktown, and had his wife and four young children comfortably seated in his double sleigh. Having partaken too freely of brandy to keep himself warm, he lost his way and drove down the eleventh line of Beckwith. When some distance in the "swamp" he discovered that he was off the track, and found it necessary to turn the sleigh. To facilitate this object he got his wife and little children out into the snow, and having the sleigh turned, and himself comfortably seated, he imagined that all was right, and drove off, regardless of the cries of his family, whom he left to perish with the cold, on a strange road, in the middle of a dismal swamp, and without any protection. Even the woman's shawl and one of her mittens remained in the sleigh, she having dropped them in trying to take care of the baby. Fortunately a "good Samaritan," named David Cram, came by that way before they were frozen, and about 8 o'clock at night, took them to his house and took care of them.

SMALL REVENGE.—We believe that ninety-nine out of every hundred of our intelligent readers thought we did right in refusing to keep up the Reaping and Mowing Machine controversy in our columns last fall, which, instead of discussing the merits of the several machines had degenerated, from being a very silly affair at first, into an altercation of angry words, hard names and personal recriminations. Messrs. Stewart and Black, however, seem to have thought differently; and instead of thanking us for the trouble of correcting and printing several of their long letters, they have taken offence because we would not publish all they had to say; and in consequence, have stopped their papers! We hope that none of our readers who have paid their subscriptions to the Herald in advance will feel alarmed. We intend to continue its publication as if nothing had happened.

PRINCE ALFRED.—The idea is very generally entertained in well informed circles, that we are going to have a visit from Her Majesty's fourth child and second son, Prince Alfred, before long. He has been to Berlin on a visit to the Prince and Princess Frederik William; and was expected to embark at Plymouth on the 15th of January in Her Majesty's Ship St. George, Captain the Hon. F. Egerton, and proceed immediately to the North American West Indian station and probably to Canada, and the other British American provinces, to witness the prosperity and growing importance of the American portion of Her Majesty's Empire. If the report be true, there is no doubt he will receive a loyal and hearty reception. He is now in his seventeenth year.

A case of scandal has lately come to light, accusing the Rev. Richard Lewis of Prescott, of certain improprieties for which he has been brought into the court of his bishop in Toronto, charged with having taken improper liberties with one of the lambs of his flock. His Lordship found the charges generally proved and passed the very lenient sentence upon the Rev. delinquent, which is published upon our first page. He was condemned to the costs of proceedings and admonished to abstain from offending in like manner in future.

Rev. John B. Jones, a Baptist missionary among the Cherokees, has been compelled to leave the country by the United States agent, on charge of being an Abolitionist. Last he should be marched into Arkansas by the military, and left there to the tender mercies of Vigilance Committees, he was compelled to hurry away with his wife, when she was too feeble to ride except in a reclining position; and they camped out for ten nights, fearing to sleep at houses lest they should be seized by border ruffians. They have now made their way safely to Illinois.

The latest runaway case we have heard of is that of John Kilpatrick, Tinsmith, of Almonte, who, about two weeks ago, left for parts unknown, carrying off, it is said, a considerable amount of the money and property of his creditors. We fear that his will be a hard road to travel, as he left without so much as paying the printer. It is supposed that he is gone to California.

LONG RANGE.—Cham, the clever Parisian caricaturist, is himself very much in vogue. According to him, the word of command on drill will be, "Attention! Spy-glasses! Fire!" The new weapons enabling the brave armies to fight at great distances, the vanquished army will be summoned by telegraph to surrender; and a victorious hero returned from the battlefield, and recounting the events of the campaign, when interrogated respecting the personal appearance of the people against whom he had been fighting, will be obliged to confess his inability to satisfy the curiosity of his hearers upon this point, as, though he saw the fire, he was quite out of sight of the enemy.

The people of New Haven have lately been seeing stars in the day time; this is neither a new discovery nor any mark of good omen.

AN ELECTOR.

It is reported that Mr. Halliburton, M.P. for Lancashire, England, and formerly of Nova Scotia, is at present engaged on a work intended to vindicate the Orange disturbances in Canada West during the Royal Tour.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

The following excellent article from the "London Despatch," gives a British view of the case of the fugitive Anderson, and the duty of Canadians in regard to the matter:—

The question is, whether a murder has been committed in the State of Missouri, an American State, which is to be recognized as such in the Province of Canada, a British colony. The local authorities of Canada appear to have been sorely puzzled; they have tossed the case from one board or bench to another, looking wistfully at each other like boys perplexed in finding the word of an enigma. "I don't know; what do you think?" "Can't tell; ask John; what does he say?" The case has travelled from court to court, each being glad to deliver it upon some other authority. The Crown lawyers have been consulted, taking week after week to make up their minds—those minds being so large that it took a long time to make them up; and after all, we were to wait for the next steamer to know the result of it, and perhaps have to wait for the steamer that shall come after that. Infinite argument awaits a case which every honest heart decides instantly on its being stated. Unprovoked, or revengeful, or mercenary killing is murder all the world over; there can be no doubt about that. But the law of Ketch swings of a man in obedience to the law and conformity with the judicial sentence that is not murder. When the hiring soldier levels and fires his musket, and shoots down some unhappy hireling in the opposite ranks, both being in the armies of countries which are at war, that is not murder. Nor was it murder when the High Court of Justice, with Bradshaw for judge, sentenced a traitor Stuart to the block, despite his inherited royalty. Nor, if legal execution be not murder, neither is killing in self defence for the preservation of liberty and life. The Missouri slaveholders claim Anderson as being a murderer whom under the Abolition Treaty the Canadians are obliged to give up. But so treaty can bind individuals or States to become murderers. If the Canadians gave up Anderson they would no doubt give him up to a cruel death. What we should think of that they may learn by the feeling of this country in reference to the handing over of Count Teleki by the President of the United States to the Austrian authorities. Complicity in murder is as mild a description as can possibly be given of such a course. Cowardice and sympathy with despotism may be the excuse in the one case, but there can be no such excuse in the other. Canada is not afraid of Missouri, nor can it be under any obligation to gratify Missouri's barbarity. Anderson struck for liberty and life just as the Canadians would strike for liberty and life, were the whole American Confederation employed to subjugate it, and transfer it from the rule of Queen Victoria to that of President Buchanan and the American Congress. The act was in self-defence; it was not a crime, but a justifiable, necessary and brave act. The Abolition Treaty is a treaty of extradition of criminals—criminals ascertained to be such by the laws of the country to which they belong. Now, as has been very justly observed, the Ashburton Treaty was made between Great Britain and the United States as one entire confederation; it was not made with the State of Missouri. We do not know the State of Missouri as a portion of the great American Union. We have no more to do with Missouri than the American Union has to do with Yorkshire. There is, indeed, this difference, but it is a difference which makes against the Missouri claimants. Yorkshire obeys the general laws of the land; so does Canada; not the general and constitutional law of the United States does not identify the crime of murder with the destruction of life in the defence of liberty. This may be a Missouri law, but it is not a congressional law; it is not a law of the Northern States; it is not a law for which America as America has any recognition or responsibility. It is, therefore, not a law which the British colony of Canada is in any manner bound to respect.

The case is still stronger against Missouri. What is the fundamental constitution of the United States? What is the first principle which the northern and the western hemisphere, called Heaven and earth, God and man, are called upon to observe? It is on which Transatlantic freedom rests? Is it not that all men are born free and equal—that every human being is entitled to life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of the means of happiness? It is not Anderson, but the Missouri slaveholders who are the violators of this principle; the rebels against this code, and the real offenders, in purpose if not in act. And they have the insolence to ask British Canada to become their accomplices! Devoutly do we trust that no parchment treaties or legal quibbles will prevent their receiving the only British answer. Anderson is a refugee whom we are bound to protect; he stands on the soil of Canada under the guardian-ship of our Penates; and if instead of only the little paltry Province of Missouri, we had to deal with the united forces of the great American Confederation, the reply ought still to be, "There he is, and touch him if you dare." Let the emissaries go back to Missouri as fearless as they came; or if ashamed to show themselves in a foreign land, let them be "tarry at Jericho until their beards be grown," to hide their blushes.

It is the Missouri people who are the criminals, and not Anderson; or, if an individual must be singled out, it must be somebody to convict of murder, or without conviction to hang, stab, or roast alive; it is not Anderson but the self-called master and owner of Anderson. That person, who ever he may be, has treated Anderson, not as a man, but as a beast, and a property, for which he is properly more responsible than the being so treated. Suppose Anderson, instead of an enslaved human being, had been a dog, or a cat, or a pig, or a fowl, a bull-dog, or any other animal; would the respectable Mr. Digges see the animal running across his fields, and runs after him, and flourishes his stick at him. Pent in a corner, the bull-dog turns savage, and uses that natural bowie-knife which nature has given him in his teeth, and grips the respectable Mr. Digges to death—all for his good, to resolve in another place that enlighten which the New York newspaper promises. Perhaps, however, some of the spirit-rappers, with which America is so largely abundant, may ascertain whether he has profited by the instruction.

At any rate, it is not Anderson, but the friend for whom Mr. Digges was so anxious, that is responsible in this matter. The owner of a servant who commits an injury is generally responsible, much more the proprietor of a negro whom he is guilty of debasing from the rank of humanity into that of the unreasoning brute. Master and man, owner and slave, may both, very possibly, be brute alike; yet still *qui facit per alium facit per se*. There let the Missouri authorities look out for the murderer. Negation of the rights of humanity involves negation of its duties. The slave cannot be a thief, nor can he be a murderer; his respectable proprietor exempts him in both cases, and morality takes the responsibility on his own shoulders. Missouri may punish him as it will; it may try him by State law, or Conventional law, or Lynch law; that is left to itself. It may iron him, brand him, make a target of him, or burn him with faggots of green twigs; that is all optional. But Missouri has no right to claim his dehumanized agent as a murderer, and pursue

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir,—I observe that the Brockville Record makes a boast that the Brockville and Ottawa Railway has the best Engine House in Canada. I am not going to dispute that fact, but does it not strike the Brockville people, that it would have been more to their profit, to have had the Railway in operation to the Ottawa River,