

What will He Do.

However gratifying it may be to see a large decrease in the imports of the country in this particular period, there is one consideration which will make it embarrassing and disagreeable. The decline in the Revenue will be larger than any similar period since the union of the Provinces. So far, the first four months of the year indicate a decline of nearly forty per cent., and at the next two months seldom will there be much movement in either direction, it is fair to infer that the first half of the year will show a like result. In 1864 the Provincial Revenue from Customs for the first half year was \$3,074,900. This year it will not amount to more than \$1,800,000. At the end of the fiscal year is now changed from 31st December to 30th June, it is probable that the excessive imports of last autumn may compensate for the falling off this Spring, and thus raise the total for the fiscal year to as high a point as was attained in the year previous. This Mr. Galt may probably attempt as a cover for the inevitable deficiency in the amount of the revenue of affairs. The imports for the year proper cannot fail to show a very large diminution during the autumn, and the amount of revenue realized to meet the largely increased demands of the Government will be very considerably less than estimated by the Finance Minister. It is urged by some that large movements in lumber and a good harvest will impart ease, and greatly increase the imports during the autumn. We pointed out three weeks ago that for a variety of reasons it would be most impolitic to depart in the latter part of the year from the cautious policy thus far pursued. The more the matter is looked at, the more serious the consequences become, that the only true remedy for the disordered commerce of the country must be continued light imports. It must also be borne in mind, that the imports of last Autumn were very excessive, even for a normal condition of affairs; and we feel quite convinced if the amount of the imports during the coming Spring was less by one half than in the previous Spring, the amount imported during the coming Autumn will show even a larger decline. Mr. Galt anticipated at the close of last session that the increased amount to be derived from the full effect of the Excise regulations, would make up the amount of the deficiency in the Customs branch. In this he is certain to be disappointed. Not only is the deficiency in the Customs very much greater than he anticipated, but in the increase in Excise falls far short of expectation. Of Tobacco and Whiskey, the principal sources of Excise revenue, the amount has been annually limited, and a large amount of the first named staple manufactured before the Excise went into force, is still in stock. The consumption of both articles is less than last year, and there is no possibility of an increase from these sources to anything like the extent expected. The conclusion is therefore inevitable, that the total receipts at the Provincial Treasury will show a great decline, and fall much short of the enlarged demands upon it. The sooner the fact is realized the better, in order that public opinion may be led to follow the deficiency in the tax.

The latest news from England is by the "Hibernian" and is contained in the following items: The Times' city article says, "5.30" have been in good demand both for Holland and Germany. The Americans who have been recently buyers, are now sellers." Parliament remains adjourned for Whitsun recess. English politics are consequently unimportant. The Duke of Argyll writes a long letter to the Edinburgh Standard in response to some remarks by Lord Dalhousie, to show that the anti-slavery feeling has been throughout the great motive in the North in the prosecution of the war, and appeals to the English people to help the Americans in the heavy burdens entailed by the sudden abolition. The papers generally applaud Earl Russell's letter withdrawing recognition from Confederate vessels. The Star rejoices that the Government has not been imposed upon by shallow devices as to the strength of the Confederates and the combined resistance in Texas. A serious accident occurred on the Great Western Railway. A heavy excursion train from Liverpool to London, containing nearly 1,000 passengers, upset near Shrewsbury; 14 were killed and about 60 seriously injured. Napoleon arrived at Bonn June 6th, and gave audience to the Tunisian embassy. It was expected he would reach Paris about the 10th. Bourse on the 7th closed rather weak; rentes, 67.45. ITALY.—There had been rumors of changes in the ministry but the Florentine Gazette says that the same journal publishes some details of negotiations with the Papal court by Sig. Vegeszi. The Pope, it is stated, will appoint bishops to the vacant sees, but they will be presented by Victor Emmanuel, and will acknowledge him as their sovereign and recognize the Kingdom of Italy. The Pope consents to the suppression of some of the bishoprics to which the same journal will have the right to prevent the return of prelates whose presence it may consider prejudicial to the public safety.

The Toronto 'Leader' has lately been coming out in full sail with a high pressure of steam, against the Hon. Wm. McDougall in reference to some old wrongs which have been frequently repeated and often contradicted. The ruling spirit of the 'Leader' finds it very difficult to view his loss of the York Roads in a proper light. As the 'Globe' says "there are a great many things which the 'Leader' can forget, but the loss of the York Roads is not among them. By some means it obtained the idea that the Hon. Wm. McDougall was a party to the resumption of that valuable piece of public property, and for that it has never forgiven him, and ever ceased to abuse him. The other day it began an article with some insinuations and complaints, about a recent land sale at Sarnia, which occurred a year after Mr. McDougall ceased to have charge of the Crown Lands Department—and wound up with a repetition of an older slander upon Mr. McDougall, very awkwardly dragged in, and totally unconnected with the subject of which the editor was professedly treating. The story is something like this: While Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr. McDougall, after due enquiry, recommended the resumption by the Government of certain tracts of mineral lands which had been sold some fifteen years before, but forfeited long since by non-payment of purchase money. The Government, adopting Mr. McDougall's view, did resume the lands, and they were ordered to be re-sold in blocks of 400 acres, at \$1 per acre, we believe. The result was that a large quantity of these lands were sold, the Province got the money for them, and the mineral wealth which had been so long looked up was put in a way of being developed. But some men who were friendly to the Government of which Mr. McDougall was a member, were among the purchasers—though the two most frequently quoted, Messrs. Blackburn and Sheppard, were never special political friends of Mr. McDougall. But they were Ministerialists, and therefore the sale was declared by the 'Leader' to be a case of favoritism, and any number of fibes were printed by it about the matter, only to be refuted by Mr. McDougall's explanations of the facts of the case. By-and-by, after Mr. McDougall was out of office, and a Government to which he was opposed was in power, some one in Parliament moved for the papers bearing upon the resumption and re-sale of the mineral lands. The returns, as in proper shape, the 'Leader' says, were found to have been "mutilated." Having made this assertion, the 'Leader' wastes considerable space in insinuations and speculations about the manner in which the papers were "mutilated," professing to think that "it is most likely some person interested 'ed in the accused'" (by whom was Mr. McDougall accused except by the 'Leader' itself?)—had made away with the missing documents. All these insinuations are based upon the assumption that Mr. McDougall would be damaged by publication of the missing papers. Yet the 'Leader,' in the same article, says that a "complete" copy of the papers was made for a member of the House by the copying clerk, and that that copy is now in the 'Leader's' possession. This, we take it, is the strongest evidence that the "complete copy" contains nothing very damaging to Mr. McDougall, and that there could have been no motive on the part of his friends for suppressing any part of it. If there was the slightest ground for the villainous insinuations of the 'Leader,' it would parade its "complete copy" to the world and point out the damaging documents which had been kept out of printed record. There must be an excellent reason for not doing so. If it were possible that could be done, and the 'Leader's' documents could be proved genuine, we might overlook the absurdity of its asking us to believe that when Mr. McDougall's opponents controlled the department from which the documents came, the House and the Printing Committee as well, his friends were in a position to prevent the publication of documents damaging to him; and the mutilation of the documents having been accomplished, the Ministerial majority was unable to expose or rectify the wrong. But in the meantime, the fact that the 'Leader' has all the damaging documents in its possession may very fairly be accounted an ample refutation of its slander, based upon the alleged mutilation.

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Arrival of the "Peruvian." THE ALABAMA. WAR DECLARED AGAINST PARAGUAY. Further Point, June 11. The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool June 1st, via Greenock June 2nd, passed this point at a late hour this evening. The steamer Hibernian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st. The steamer City of Manchester, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st. The steamer America, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 31st. The political news is unimportant. The rate of discount in the Bank of England has been reduced to 4 per cent. The U. S. 5-20's were quoted at 68 1/2; Erie, 50 1/2 to 51; Illinois Central shares, 76 1/2. COMMERCIAL. Liverpool, June 1.—Cotton sales for four days sum up 75,000 bales including 29,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has been buoyant; prices of the fair and middling qualities are 1d higher. The market closes firm, with an upward tendency, except for Eastern descriptions. Breadstuffs.—Flour dull and irregular. Wheat inactive, and 1s 6d to 8s 8d. Corn heavy and 6d lower, mixed, 2s. Provisions.—Beef quiet and steady. Pork very dull and easier. Bacon quiet. Butter firmer, with an improvement on inferior qualities. Lard flat and 1d lower. Tallow quiet. Produce.—Ashes quiet at 2s 6d to 2s 9d for red and white. Sugar quiet. Coffee quiet and firm. Tea inactive, but steady. Rice quiet, but steady. Consols closed on Wednesday at 91 1/2 to 91 3/4 for money. Liverpool, June 2.—Cotton.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 108,500 bales. The market has been buoyant, and prices are 1d to 1 1/2 higher for American and Egyptian, 1/2 to 1d higher for other descriptions. The sales today are estimated at 15,000 bales, market closing excited with an upward tendency. The authorized quotations are fair, uplands, 17 1/2; middling uplands, 16 1/2; middling Mobile, 16 1/2; fair Orleans, 16 1/2; middling Orleans, 16 1/2. Stock in port estimated 440,000 bales, of which 56,000 are American. Breadstuffs very dull, and all quotations slightly lower. Provisions quiet and steady, except lard, which is still declining. London, June 2.—Consols closed at 89 1/2 to 90 ex dividend; Ill. C. Shares, 76 1/2. The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased to £339,000. LATEST VIA GREENOCK. The steamer Republic, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 2nd. It is stated that Buenos Ayres has declared war against Paraguay. A triple alliance has been formed between Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. The allies are marching a strong force against Paraguay. GREAT BRITAIN. The public was entirely occupied with the race for the Derby. The French horse Gladiator won easily in a canter by two lengths. There was a length between the 2nd and 3rd horses. The London papers warmly congratulate France on the triumph at the Derby. The Times says they have fairly established themselves as our rivals on the turf. The prize was well and fairly earned. It is said that the owner of Gladiator, Count Lagrange, wins from £70,000 to £80,000. The Times says the attitude of the United States on the Alabama is perhaps more important than the demands themselves. The correspondence opened in 1863 on the part of the United States, and nothing could be more courteous. Mr. Adams desired to maintain amity as well as peace. England has many counter-claims, and an arbitrary embargo, blockade, and search. These will have to be examined at the same time, and England is unconscious of hostile intentions in urging them. She will decline to infer such intentions from the mere renewal of outstanding demands, which she believes to be unfounded. The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a speech at Chester, in favour of his son, who is canvassing for election to the next parliament. The Chancellor expressed himself in favour of a wide extension of the franchise to the working classes, not as a matter of abstract right, but in order to strengthen the laws and constitution of the country. FRANCE.—It was asserted that several foreign envoys had proposed a collective remonstrance against Prince Napoleon's speech, but the project was frustrated by Lord Cowley declaring that the language could not affect England, and that any collective step would be offensive to the Imperial Government. The Paris bourse on the 31st was dull. Rentes closed at 67 1/2. GREECE.—The elections have terminated. Quiet prevailed, with the exception of a few unimportant outbreaks. BRAZIL.—The Brazilian mail reached Lisbon with Rio dates to the 19th of May. Lopez had seized in the port of Assumpcion, without a declaration of war, the Argentine steamer "Valer". His squadron further disabled the port of Carrencia and two vessels of war. The town was occupied without resistance by 7,000 Paraguayan. The Brazilian Ministry had tendered their resignation, and Senator Nabuco de Azevedo was entrusted with the formation of a new cabinet. SPAIN.—The "Diaria Espanola" says that the Government dissolve Congress the party of the liberal union will abstain taking part in the elections. The financial difficulties of the Government are reported to be extreme. On the 31st the demand for discount was slight. At the stock-exchange loans were offered at 2 1/2 to 3. The Bank of France is shortly expected to lower the Bank rate. The Times says that Bombay telegrams of May 29 had reached London. One mentions further disasters, but another is understood to speak of bank failures (and the tone of both is very gloomy). It is added that all the claims on Cans and Co. (not legally proved) will be rejected, meeting probably that the line of bargains will be thrown out. The following is a summary of the "City of London" news brought by the Peruvian: The Atlantic cable was completed on the 29th. At the banquet given by the contractors all parties seemed satisfied with the great results already obtained, and expressed almost a certainty of the enterprise being a great success. In the House of Commons, in answer to a question, Mr. Cardwell said officers had been made for colonisation of the Red River district, but without present result. The Government acknowledges the right of property in land by the Hudson's Bay Company under their charter. The Owl says that the Canadian delegates have established a complete amity with the Imperial Government as to the fortifications of Quebec and Montreal. They firmly believe the proposed Confederation will be rejected out.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE. Wednesday, June 21, 1865.

The circulation of the C. P. Herald is now very large and constantly increasing. Merchants, business men and all who desire to communicate with the public will secure a wide publication for their notices, by advertising in its columns. Charges as low as those of other papers of less than half the circulation. No charge for publishing births, marriages and deaths.

There is no one, we think, can read the regular issue of lists of insolvents, without a feeling of pain. Men will start a business, borrow money and get credit, in every possible shape, as long as they can, and when their credit is exhausted take advantage of the Bankrupt laws. And what is worse they will come out, whitewashed and with an impudent face as if they had been honest.

Cases of the kind have occurred nearer home, but the one to which we refer at present is found in the "Trade Review," where notice is taken of a debtor who having passed through the white washing process advertises under the heading—"THE DEAD ALIVE AGAIN." His notice is followed by the announcement that the advertiser having purchased his stock at a very low figure, he is determined to dispose of it equally cheap. Further down in the very same column we are found the explanation. It is in these words, and refers to the same advertiser:—"A deed of composition and discharge having been filed in my office by the insolvent, creditors are informed," &c., &c. One would think that the insolvent would have got fairly out of Bankruptcy before he announced himself again to the world in such a shape as the above; but filing has become so fashionable in some localities, that there is not much sense of the proprieties left. Besides which, our friend has, doubtless, got a good bargain out of his creditors, he is anxious to make the most of it, and does not hesitate to adopt the earliest and most effective means to let his luck be known. "The dead alive again!" is the key-note which he sounds the success of a liberal compromise, and the low prices at which he can comfortably afford to give his goods away. Of course any one understands that no legitimate trader, honestly endeavouring to pay twenty shillings in the pound, can afford to sell goods as cheaply. It can't be done, and the people know it; depend upon it, our friend, who has had a commercial resurrection, will do a roaring season's trade. His store will be crowded, while that of others more deserving will be deserted. His sales will foot up largely every day, his profits be good; while those of the fair-dealing merchant will dwindle and disappear. This is but the fruit of the plentiful crop of seed which a bad system of compromises has sown. The full harvest has yet to come. It was bad enough that a large number of imprudent, incapable, and not a few dishonest traders should have been encouraged to fail in the last half-year by the liberality with which wholesale merchants compromised their indebtedness. The evil was sufficiently painful even with these: But what will be its extent and consequences, if, with this liberality of compromise, a large number of the prudent, the capable and the honest traders are forced to succumb? What other fate is in store for them, if this system is permitted to continue? Either good men will be driven out of trade, because they can make nothing at it; or, unable to successfully compete, they will be forced to adopt the same plans with which to make a profit. Are our wholesale merchants prepared for a general repudiation of indebtedness? Have they made up their minds that all retailers—the good as well as the bad—shall have their obligations reduced by one-third or one-half; have they made money enough in the last few years to afford the entire retail trade of the country the luxury of a liberal compromise? If they have a surplus so abundant, we are rejoiced to hear the fact; but if they have not, which is certainly the case, they must either cease this system of compromising for their debtors, or they

During the past week our villagers have had something to look at, in the shape of what is called the Zographion, which, so far as we can learn, means a collection of second class paintings exhibited on canvas. The best judges in our village say that it was a poor affair, in most respects, and in no wise comes up to the puff given it by some of our contemporaries, who may, perhaps, have been well paid, as are most penny-aliners for what they are able to say. It was also lauded to the skies, by a class of our community, one of whom was heard to say that the exhibition of itself was worth fifty sermons. People often make fools of themselves, but seldom more so than when they try to give their money to showmen or mountebanks of a second class order; which may, perhaps, tickle the fancy and please the mind of some people who perhaps have not had an opportunity of seeing such works of art executed in good style. With the exception of the scenes from "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," the whole thing may be said to be a humbug. The series of pictures intended to illustrate the "Journyeings of the Israelites" were utterly unworthy of money being paid to see them; moreover, they were very badly explained. The same may be said of the series illustrating the "Pilgrim's Progress." They would have required the help of a first class magician to make them visible from the far end of the room. Altogether, considering the amount of money the exhibitor carried out of the place, our citizens may be said to have been 'respectably' done for.

We understand that a division of Good Templars has been organized in this village and hold their meetings in the Baptist Church, which has been very tastefully fitted up for the purpose. The institution, we believe, embraces young persons of both sexes, and the meetings, we suppose, are of a social character, partaking considerably of the nature of a school of training for young men in business habits, and founded on strictly temperance principles. We would advise all the young people who have time to spare, instead of loafing about the corners, to go up to the "temple."

The contractors for the Ottawa buildings have been officially instructed to have them ready for occupation by October next; it being, the notification runs, the intention of the Government to order the civil service employes to be ready to move there early in October, whether this task can be accomplished or not; but from all accounts previously given of the state of the works, it is evident that it will require the exertion of some extra energy.

We learn from Quebec that Wilkes Booth's papers and memoranda have been handed over to the American Consul, but now remain in the hands of the Marshal of the Admiralty Court, in whose custody they will continue until an order is made in due course of law for their ultimate disposal. An investigation was recently had into their contents, when they were found to consist of parts of plays written out and memoranda of no importance. Nothing whatever bearing on Mr. Lincoln's murder was discovered.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Samuel McDonnell died suddenly on Monday. He was working on the railroad at the time. An inquest is being held on his body.

The Shunt Gun Condemned.

Our predictions with regard to the ultimate destiny of the shunt gun system have been generally and completely verified. After a protracted trial, it has at length had that verdict pronounced upon it, which we had predicted, namely, that it would be abandoned, and no large guns will for the future be rifled on this principle. The 64-pounder rifled gun, so very recently been finished and issued to the Royal Navy, have utterly failed on trial board ship. The shot with the hollow head did not travel in a straight course, and were found to break upon impact or even by a fall upon the ship's deck. The intention now is to re-construct the shells, which are to be hollow in the rear. The shells from this naval 64 pounder have been found to burst prematurely in the gun, and in one gun, on board the Excellent, the rifling was entirely destroyed from this cause. A second gun was also seriously damaged by a rifling of the French gun, which has a gas-trait, has been highly recommended by the Ordnance Select Committee for naval vessels. The committee, however, states that it will be necessary to introduce sundry modifications, which it is now engaged in carrying out, previously to applying the rifling to the French gun, which has a gas-trait, has been highly recommended by the Ordnance Select Committee for naval vessels. The committee, however, states that it will be necessary to introduce sundry modifications, which it is now engaged in carrying out, previously to applying the rifling to the French gun, which has a gas-trait, has been highly recommended by the Ordnance Select Committee for naval vessels.

Barroatin Gael.

He is reported to be much attached to his wife, who visits him in Gael. Her house is near Logan's farm, and he is forever on the look-out at a window of the gal that opens in that direction. The Rev. Mr. Villeneuve and the Sisters of Providence look after his spiritual welfare. He seemed at first pious, and professing to be a good Roman Catholic; but this was when he had given up all hope of escaping conviction and the gallows. The services of the French Canadian lawyers were proffered to him and declined, he refusing even to see them; but, according to the "Union Montreal," an eminent English barrister of this city, having undertaken a similar office, has been accepted. Since then Barroatin seems to have conceived some foolish plan of escaping from his confinement, and, as a consequence, he has become suddenly hardened against the appeals of religion, and compared with the infidel and deceiver of his mother, who is prostrate under the shock which has been given her by the crime of her son.—"Vivres."

Daring Robberies in Blanshard.

On Thursday last week a man called at the house of Mr. Knapp, at No. 10, for something to eat. He left shortly afterwards and returned at dusk, accompanied by another man. The two entered the house, attacked Knapp and robbed him of his money \$160, which he had in his pocket. The Union Montreal reports that the man, causing Knapp to carry the lamp, was one kept guard at the door, armed with a rifle. The other was armed with a revolver. After searching the premises the fellows failed to discover any more money, although there were \$20 in silver in a trunk belonging to a boarder, and the box was twice searched. On the following day the same fellows paid a visit to the house of Mr. Henry Cathart, of lot 23, con. 8, just after dusk. One of the men entered the house, asked for something to eat, and while Mr. Cathart was passing to go out, he jumped on him, and presenting his revolver demanded Mr. Cathart's money. In an instant the two engaged in a fearful struggle. Cathart caught hold of the intruder by the throat, who, thereupon, shouted "Joa," when the other scoundrel who was outside rushed in to the assistance of his comrade, and being armed with a rifle tried to fire at Mr. Cathart as he came in. Mr. Cathart was immediately struck with the rifle over the head and stunned. When he recovered he was told to deliver up his money, but fearing that they might be identified they blew out the lamp. Mr. Cathart went to a drawer in the bureau and took out a pocket book with money, and threw it under the bed, and handed some loose change to the ruffians, saying that was all the money in the drawer. The ruffians then dragged Mr. Cathart out to the barn and pelted him with stones, and struck him with the rifle over the head and on some parts of the body, and was not able to move a limb.—"Montreal Evening News."

SUNDAY MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. Strahan & Co., London, for the Sunday Magazine for June. One of its principal attractions this month is a beautifully executed engraving of "Slavery," from a picture in the possession of the Glasgow Art Union, by J. Noel Paton. Its contents are in keeping with its well sustained character as a first class English Periodical.

We are sorry to hear that James, the second son of James Bell, Esq., of Perth, met with an accident, on Saturday last. He was down the river shooting, and his gun went off accidentally, the contents lodging in the ankle joint, quite destroying it. It is very doubtful whether the foot can be saved. It should prove a lesson to boys to be very careful in handling fire-arms.

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