

Troublesome Questions between Britain and the United States.

We see it stated, from Washington, that Lord Lyons is having long interviews with the State Department, and that the latter is busy in reference to the case of the "Chesapeake." We can very well believe it, for there are some certainly knotty points of international law on the subject. It would require some discussion probably to come to a clear and satisfactory conclusion as to the question whether the vessel really was given up to our authorities, or to her owners, for that involves, doubtless, the question whether the pirates who captured her were acting under a regular commission from Jeff. Davis or not. If they were not, the case was one of pure piracy. If they were, the question of recognizing the capture as legal, is one on which the British Government and our own would be very likely to take different views. Yet even if we accept the view which the English would be apt to take, and allow the capture to be a lawful one, according to their views of belligerency, what chance would the vessel have? She has never been condemned in any prize court. She has been recaptured by our vessel, although in British waters, and by us put into the hands of the British authorities. They would hardly go so far as to put the vessel into the hands of the pirates again, if they were impudent enough to make a claim for her. Probably the best way for England to settle it, will be to say, "We will not discuss any of these troublesome questions of lawful capture, &c. All we know about it is that you have put into our hands a vessel, which you say is yours, and which you want us to give back to you; and so, to avoid trouble, we will give it back to you. As for the wrongfulness of it, which you have been guilty of in seizing her within our waters, we will under the circumstances, overlook that. That is a matter which concerns us alone, and Jeff. Davis has no just cause of complaint against us for avoiding a quarrel."

Then there will come an explosion of rage from Richmond against England for not being willing to fight us, which, in view of the reports of the degrading state of things there by the correspondent of the London Times, will be received with indifference. As we have been before, and that will probably be the end of the "Chesapeake" case.

If, however, beside the question of the vessel, the surrender of any of the pirates is claimed by our government of the English authorities as being guilty of piracy and murder on an American vessel, the high seas, then some of these questions, which may be avoided in the case of the vessel, will have to be met. They will, in that case, probably come up for decision first before the Colonial Courts, and we may have our turn in finding fault with English Courts and Judges.

But there are not all the international questions to be decided by the two Governments. There is another case out of which equally complicated questions must arise for decision. We refer to the case of the "Saxonia," captured by the "Vanderbilt" at the Penquin Islands, on the coast of Africa, and which has lately arrived here. As we understand the facts of the case, the "Saxonia" was sent by English merchants, at Cape of Good Hope, who had supplied the "Alabama" with coal, &c., to these islands to carry their pay in the shape of the cargoes of the "Conrad" and the "Sea Bird," American vessels captured by the "Alabama," and which she had sent to the islands to be discharged there. The "Saxonia," which was a British ship, had taken on board a full cargo of this American property from the islands, when the "Vanderbilt" came along and snatched her up, and sent her here with a prize crew on board.

As will be very readily seen, there are various questions which must arise in this case. First, we understand there is a question whether the capture was made within the jurisdiction of England or not. If she owned the islands, then it was within her jurisdiction, as we see it claimed by the English papers; and if she did not own them, what excuse can she offer for allowing captured American property, uncondemned by any Prize Court, except that infamous one conveyed by Capt. Semmes in his own cabin, to be landed upon her soil, and then traded in by her subjects? Or if the islands were not her own, can she complain of the capture of one of her vessels while engaged in such a business? Again, if the capture was within her waters, what right had the "Vanderbilt" to make such a capture of a British ship? After she had made it, why did she not, as was done in the case of "Chesapeake," take the "Saxonia" to a British port, and deliver her to the authorities, to be by them delivered to us, if they thought we were in the right?

There is another question, too, about it. In an affray on board the "Saxonia" after she was captured, her First Mate was killed by a pistol shot. Shall there be any judicial inquiry into the cause of his death? Shall the man who fired the shot be tried for murder, and if so, before what tribunal, an English or an American one?

All will admit that here are matters enough for interminable discussion, and which will call for all the wisdom and patience and skill which the resources of both Governments can furnish.

We are happy to feel confident that, judging from the past, our Government will not be found wanting in them.—N.Y. Times.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.—About 11 1/2 on Friday morning an explosion of a most singular character occurred at the candy manufactory of Mr. P. H. Paxon, Toronto, near the Globe office. The explosion was so terrific that there were a boiler and three immense steam kettles, used for the purpose of boiling sugar. James Craig, one of the workmen, had just stirred up the contents of one of these kettles and had gone to another part of the factory when, without a moment's notice, the boiler exploded with terrific noise, hurling the large copper kettles some twenty feet in the air, lifting part of the roof into an adjoining yard, blowing away the windows of the factory between twenty and thirty feet, and moving the roof and rafters around as if they had been paper. Mr. Alfred Paxon, who was in the store below, immediately rushed up to the factory, just in time to prevent a boy from jumping from the second story window. On looking around he found Craig, the other employee, buried in the debris. Craig was extricated, strange to say perfectly unscathed. Mr. Paxon attributes the accident to the safety valve being choked, although he says everything was all right early in the morning.

The other day, says the Windsor Record, a herd of ten magnificent wild west came to the Great Western Railway, on route to the royal parks of the king of Sardinia. They had been procured in the Western part of Michigan by a special agent of the king, who is making a tour of this continent in search of animals wherewith to stock these parks.

Rev. Wm. Jay was once preaching at Waton, when he noticed some of his congregation asleep. Panning, he said, "I have heard that the miller can sleep while his mill is going, but if it stops it awakes him. I'll try this method," and so he did. He soon had an aroused audience.

The Greenwood Arson Case.

After a three days trial at Toronto on the charge of attempting to commit arson, William Greenwood has been found guilty and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary. The house which he was accused of having set fire to was that in which Catherine Walsh lived, and in which she was found dead on the morning of the 15th April last, under circumstances that give rise to the suspicion that she had been foully dealt with. Greenwood was put on his trial charged with the murder, at the last Assizes, but was then acquitted. A jury had less hesitancy in finding him guilty on the charge of attempting to commit arson than on that of murder.

The "Globe" remarks:—"For our own part we think the jury fully justified in the conclusion they arrived at. Upon the previous trial there was room in the evidence for a doubt of the prisoner's guilt, though morally felt certain that he had committed the crime of which he was accused. The evidence of the two women, Mrs. Rapley and Mrs. Constantine, was to a certain extent exposed to that given by the fellow-servants of the criminal. It was not positively proved that Greenwood had time to commit the murder, or of about the hour before the crime was discovered. But with this question the jury had not yesterday to concern themselves. Manifestly the prisoner had the opportunity of leaving his bedroom through the window, to be in the house of Catherine Walsh at the hour the fire was kindled by his footsteps. But it was not difficult in the way of his conviction was cleared. It then remained for the Crown Council to connect him with the woman, and show a motive for the arson. This Mr. Galt did. The fact that the deceased had allowed Greenwood to enter her house, and to have been overheard complaining to her employer thereof, was a forcible argument that the prisoner had been in her power. And how could that power be accounted for except upon the supposition that he was the father of the child she bore in her womb? Upon this evidence identifying Greenwood with the man who rented the house on Sayer street, Mr. Galt dwelt also with much force, not going through the testimony at length, but seizing the main points. The recognition by Mrs. Duckett at the inquest; the fact that a man was seen shortly before the discovery of the fire, and the house; the high seas, then some of these questions, which may be avoided in the case of the vessel, will have to be met. They will, in that case, probably come up for decision first before the Colonial Courts, and we may have our turn in finding fault with English Courts and Judges.

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One hundred thousand people visited St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York before the internment, to obtain a last view of the mortal remains of Archbishop Hughes. The obsequies took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Thursday, and were of a most imposing character. A solemn requiem mass was offered up, and the funeral oration was pronounced by the Right Rev. John McCloskey, Bishop of Albany. The remains were interred in one of the vaults of the cathedral.

Bishop Coles's trial commenced at the Cape of Good Hope on the 17th Nov., in St. George's cathedral, before the Metropolitan Bishop of Cape Town, and two suffragans, the Bishop of Graham's town and the Bishop of the Orange Free State. The accusing clergy, the Dean of Cape Town and the Archdeacons of Graham's Town and George's Town, were present to support the charges they preferred. Dr. B. Curator of the Grey Library, attended on behalf of Bishop Coles, and read a letter from the Bishop, denying the jurisdiction of the court, and handed in a formal protest against the proceedings. The Dean of Cape Town supported the charges in an eloquent and forcible speech, characterized by deep research and great ability. The trial was expected to extend over several days.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday, 1st inst. Mr. J. Turner, foreman in the employ of the St. Francis Lumber Company was driving a four horse team, when by some accident the team was thrown overboard, and struck him on the back. He died on Sunday morning. On the 27th December, James Reed, a contractor, fell down a shaft at the M'Gaw Copper Mine, in Ascot, at a distance of 50 feet, breaking his neck and died in a few moments. He was on a ladder, hung by a rope, to go down the shaft, when the rope gave away, and he fell to the bottom. A coroner's inquest was held, and we understand that the jury are of opinion that, as the rope appeared to be strong and strong, a stone thrown up by a blast must have struck it and partially cut it in two.—Sherbrooke Gazette.

TRAINING OF EDUCATED WOMEN.—A society has been started in Dublin for the training and employment of educated women. The Queen has given her patronage, and sent a donation of \$50 to its funds. The Princess of Wales also contributes a donation of £10. There is a large number of women, who, brought up in comfort, but meeting with reverses of fortune, find it difficult to obtain employment suitable to their tastes and capacities. The society to which her Majesty has given her high sanction, proposes to remove this difficulty by training educated women for employment, that may accord with their dispositions, and place them beyond the reach of want. This employment we believe includes acting as copyists, telegraphic clerks, &c. Miss Emily Faithful, who publishes a periodical in London, is, we believe, an advocate for the employment of women as compositor and printing offices under their own management.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.
Wednesday, Jan. 20th, 1884.

Late news from Europe report a very unsettled state of affairs, almost amounting to the appearance of trouble. It appears that Germany is threatening to assail Denmark, and though no forcible collision has yet taken place, circumstances connected with their troubles have become so complicated, that it is not easy to see how it can be avoided. It is said the Danish people are in favour of war, and they are sustained by their brethren of Norway and Sweden, and they have also a large measure of sympathy from Britain. France has as yet made no sign. Louis Napoleon has written a letter to the Duke of Angouleme, but it is of a non-committal character. There would seem to be an opening here for Louis Napoleon's cherished scheme of extending the frontier of France to the Rhine. Aided by Norway, Denmark and Italy, with England and Russia neutral, France would be a match for the Germanic powers. Denmark might get Schleswig; Italy, Venice and Rome, and France the Rhine. The prospect is not a tempting one to the Emperor. It is not easy to guess what he may have in his mind, or what he intends to do, although his legislative body is opposed to his policy and evidently in favour of peace and retrenchment.

In London, on the 22nd ultimo, King, Heenan, and a number of their friends connected with the recent prize fight, were brought up for a breach of the peace, and bound over to appear at the next quarter sessions. During the examination both King and Heenan assured the magistrates that it was not their intention to fight any more; but the Justice thought they should be punished, if only to deter others from similar pugilistic encounters, and compelled them to find bail for their appearance at the sessions, to answer any indictment for misdemeanor that may be preferred against them.

Late advices from India report matters in a terribly critical position. It is said that the war on the Panjab frontier has assumed serious proportions. There has been more fighting, and we have sustained heavy losses. Severe encounters took place on the 30th of October, 6th, 11th, 13th, and 19th November, and another is reported by the telegram from Lahore, under date of November 24th. We lost in these engagements thirteen officers killed, and twelve wounded, and in killed and wounded nearly five hundred men. The Bannoyers have replied to Col. Taylor's (the Commissioner of Peshawar) proposals, that we must leave the country or they will make us. Matters looked so serious that his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, at the latest date was on his way to the seat of war, and was expected to assume the command of the expedition. The Lahore camp of exercise had been broken up, and the regiments and batteries which were to have formed it are proceeding by double marches to the north-west frontier.

The Bombay Gazette says that we are now no longer engaged with a few fanatics in an insignificant raid, but in a war with numerous tribes, whose numerical strength is an almost unassailable country, it is difficult to calculate.

The Times of India says the enemy has been found far more powerful than was expected. Almost six weeks have expired since our force entered the Umballah Pass, and we have obtained no decided victory. It is clear to all that our position there is a critical one, and that most decisive measures must be adopted to save our force from annihilation.

THE PRESBYTERIAN.—We have received from the publisher, Mr. John Lovell, Montreal, the January issue of this excellent monthly magazine, devoted to the interests of the Presbyterian body in Canada, and to useful general information. The articles in the Presbyterian are always of a high character, both as regards style and manner, while its typographical appearance does great credit to the publisher. Besides the usual variety of interesting and instructive reading, the present number contains the report of Principal Leitch to the Synod, on the assimilation of the curriculum of study for the ministry in this country to that required by the Church of Scotland.

When this report was presented it was characterized by the Synod as an exceedingly able paper, and the Rev. Principal received the thanks of the body for the attention he had given to the important subject when in Scotland the year before. On this subject the Presbyterian says editorially:—"There is now very little difference in the time of study required by both churches, as the last General Assembly agreed that three full sessions should constitute the Divinity Course. This is the attendance required at Kingston. There is still the difference noticed in the report in the attendance in Arts. A greater difficulty than this we apprehend in the way of assimilation, is the difference in the matter of the course here and home. As the object in view cannot be attained except by the adoption of an educational system satisfactory to the Parent Church, it can hardly be expected that a course of Arts and Divinity taught respectively by three and two professors will be accepted as the equivalent of one taught by six or eight and three or four. While the church at home is shortening their course, so that it is likely soon to be assimilated to our own, we ought to be taking steps for the increasing of our staff of Professors in both Faculties, which, on other grounds, we have formerly argued should be attempted." In his report Principal Leitch states that there is a favorable disposition at home to meet the views of a Canadian Synod.

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.—We have to notice the termination of the career of this agricultural serial. The copyright of the periodical has fallen into the hands of Mr. George Brown, the enterprising publisher of the Globe, who proposes to continue it in an approved form and under a changed title. The last number of the "Agriculturist" has appeared; the first number of the "Canada Farmer" is not issued, but judged from the prospectus, it promises to be a most valuable addition to Canadian literature. Owing to this circumstance of a succession with improved prospects there is less cause to regret the termination of the "Agriculturist" than there would have been had the suspension of this unpretending but really valuable agricultural journal left an unfiled blank in its domain.

MILITIA INSPECTION.—Lieut. Colonel Earle, Grenadier Guards, arrived in Kingston on Tuesday evening, en route for Storrington, Napanee, Belleville and Madoc, for the purpose of inspecting the Volunteer Militia Force of those several localities. On Sunday, the inspecting officer was at Belleville, where there was a Sunday Party of the Volunteers. On Monday he inspected the Volunteers of Rollin, Radnorville and Concession. On Tuesday and Wednesday the Volunteer Companies at Picton, Milford and Wellington will be inspected, when the Colonel will return to Kingston and inspect the Kingston and Garden Island companies.

The volunteers in this county may expect him here during the course of the next week; and in the meantime it would be well for them to avail themselves of every opportunity of drilling, so as to be able to pass the examination with credit. In another column we publish a list of prizes offered by the government, some of which might easily have been carried off by companies in this county, if they had only been regular in their attendance at drill during the last year.

There is no startling or exciting news this week from the war. The great armies of the north appear to be "mowed up," or, from some cause or other, totally inactive, so far as aggressive movements are concerned. Charleston is not yet either taken, nor burned with Greek fire, although it is more than six months since Gen. Gilmore commenced operations on Morris Island, to bring its capture or destruction. In another part of our paper is a paragraph stating that the small pox is resisting all efforts to check its progress in Washington, and that even the highest officers in the government are being attacked with this loathsome disease.

We publish, to-day, an unusual number of accidents, resulting from one cause or another, in different parts of the province. It is surprising to see the large proportion that have been the result of over-indulgence in intoxicating liquors; and yet we do not take warning by the fate of others, but drink as freely as if they did not know they were swallowing poison. "On a man take fire into his house, and his clothes are burned?"

A large steamer (the Scotia) ran into a heavy stone pier in England and totally destroyed it; the vessel was uninjured. The best and strongest made ironclad ship could not stand a blow such as a steamer like this could give, driven at the highest possible speed.

We are sorry to hear that on the night of Sunday, the 10th inst., the Catholic chapel in Huntly was burned down. We have been informed that the fire originated from a stove pipe. The light of the burning was distinctly seen at this place.

A correspondent wishes to know what is the best time for cutting fence timber, and for transplanting fruit and ornamental trees? There are many of our readers who are posted on these matters and better able to give a correct answer than we are. If some of them will favor us with their views, we will be happy to give them a place in the "Herald." We should say that the beginning of winter is decidedly the time for getting out fencing and building timber. At this season on the farmer has more spare time on hand and the cedar swamps, being frozen, are more accessible for chopping and teaming. In regard to moving trees, much depends on the season, and the kind of trees to be transplanted—some being much earlier in their growth than others.

The best way to lay off the ground, after it has been fully prepared and the distance decided upon, is to measure along the sides and ends, setting a stake at the proper distances, and then driving small stakes, say one foot high, at all the points where the lines thus indicated intersect each other. After the ground is staked, commence digging the holes—and this should be completed before the trees are removed from the nursery.

The proper season for transplanting a tree is a long one, between the falling of the leaf in autumn and the swelling of the buds in spring; and, in the case of a hardy tree, as the apple, it probably makes but little difference whether it be done before the winter or after it. With other trees it is different; the less hardy ones with diminished strength cannot so easily withstand the severe frosts and piercing north-westerly winds of that season. Hence they should be transplanted only in the spring. Apples may be removed either in November or April, provided it be well done, with probably about equal success. Cox's, who did a great deal of orchard planting in his time, always planted in the autumn, generally about the middle of November—sometimes, however, as early as October, and sometimes as late as December. Thomas, in his Fruit Culturist, says:—"Where the work is well done, both are successful." The editor of the Illustrated Annual Register, 1855, says that planting should be done at that season when it can be best done; and adds—"after all, the subsequent treatment of trees has more to do with their success, at least twenty-fold, than the season of the year for setting."

Trees should be injured as little as possible in removing them from the nursery. Taking them from the roots, and tying in such a manner as to be easily transplanted, is properly the nurseryman's business; yet it is always best to keep a watchful eye to the work. Especial care should be taken that the roots are not broken or bruised, or cut away by the spade in taking them from the ground; and when any of the roots do become injured, they should be nicely cut off with a sharp knife. As soon as dug, the trees should be carefully arranged in convenient bunches, as much damp earth as possible placed round their roots, and then closely enveloped in some coarse sacking, or other suitable thing, and firmly tied with strong cord. If they are to be set out but a short distance from the nursery, these precautions are unnecessary, though if they are to be carried any considerable distance, too much care can not be used in this respect. In all cases the roots should be carefully secured against exposure to the air and sun. If they are to be set out, they should be immediately planted, they should be placed in the ground, root and stock, by digging a trench and shoveling loose earth upon them. The weather will not always permit of immediate re-planting, but it should in no case be delayed longer than is absolutely necessary. If they are to be set out in orchard or garden, the trees should be removed from the trench one by one as they are planted.

There is a great diversity of opinion in regard to the proper size of a tree for transplanting. Some will plant only a very large tree, and others the better; others choose two-year-olds, or not over two feet in height. The middle course is here undoubtedly the correct one. In thrifty, well-lit nurseries trees of three years old will be found the most suitable for transplanting. Their height will usually be six to eight feet; in less thrifty nurseries, from five to six feet. At the age of three years the tree may be considered as in a better condition to sustain the violence done to its nature by transplanting and better able to recover from it than at any other period. Care should be taken to select trees of as near the same size, vigor, and general condition as possible.

It requires three men, or two men and a boy, to set out trees as they should be done. Before inserting the roots into the hole prepared to receive them, they should first be dipped into mud made of the rich surface mold, to cause the earth to adhere to all their roots. This done place the tree in its proper position in the hole, shoved in a small quantity of the finely pulverized mold, and then give it a gentle shake suddenly up and down, in order to settle the dirt closely about the roots. One person to hold the tree to its proper position, while another shovels in the earth. When a sufficient quantity of the earth has been placed upon the roots, tread it down gently with the foot, and then add more, rounding it to a slight mound, with the stem of the tree for the centre. The tree should be placed in the hole so as to allow it to stand about as deep, when the earth becomes settled around it, as it stood in the nursery. It is recommended by some to plant the tree in the orchard in the same relative position to the points of the compass that it occupied in the nursery. This may or may not be beneficial; at any rate, it can do no harm, and it is quite as easy matter to mark the tree before it is lifted, so as to indicate its position.

If the planting be done in autumn, there should be a mound of earth ten inches to a foot high, and three feet in diameter, raised around the tree to steady it, and protect its roots from frost and the bark from being eaten by the ground becomen wet, settled in the spring, the mound should be removed.

Before setting out, each tree should undergo a proper degree of trimming. This requires considerable judgment. As the branches and roots of a tree depend upon each other for support, it will readily be seen that the removal of one will be overbalanced, in removing it from the nursery, all the small fibrous roots, and sometimes many of the larger, are lost; hence the top must be trimmed to correspond. To do this properly, all the leading shoots should be shortened back one half or two thirds of the current year's growth, and if the roots have been much injured, the leading branch should be headed back still more.

We are sorry to hear that on the night of Sunday, the 10th inst., the Catholic chapel in Huntly was burned down. We have been informed that the fire originated from a stove pipe. The light of the burning was distinctly seen at this place.

The rage for big ships seems to be over. The question appearing to be practically settled that mammoth vessels exceeding a certain size are not available for profitable commercial purposes, and are, in fact, a failure. Large guns seem, at present, to be the subjects of experiment. How shall the heaviest ball be thrown the greatest distance with the greatest accuracy? The Great Eastern enjoyed a monopoly of the attention of the English, during its day. Now "Big Will" seems to be the centre of attraction. During the last quarter of a century the dimensions of steamers have been gradually enlarged to meet the present and prospective wants of increasing commerce, until the construction of the vessel we have named, which, to say the least of it, was a wild experiment—a grasp into the region of unknown results. It were, certainly, safer to have increased the size gradually—to argue forward from known facts and step on by degrees from some solid and ascertained footing. Indeed, the history of the Great Eastern has been merely a repetition of the old story of the vaulting ambition which overleaps itself. Its builders, assured that men can handle enormous weights, seem to have assumed that, like the Titans, they could hurl mountains as well; and, nervous themselves by such sophistical logic, they laid the keel of a steamer which has involved them in ruin, and proved a stupendous failure. These thoughts are suggested by the announcement that the enterprise is, at last, reduced to the extremity of being disposed of by lottery—a most inglorious finale, of such seeming greatness. We suspect that the fortunate gambler who draws the lucky number will find himself in the position of the man who "drew the elephant."

Unless that her vast capacities can be made available for government transport, she will be more likely to prove a burden than a source of profit to whatever hands she may happen to fall.

A nice little speck of excitement has occurred in Kingston on the attempt of a speculating Yankee named Wheeler, to kidnap and enlist a Canadian, named Patrick Rourke, a resident of that city and the father of a family, into the Federal army. The examination came up on Friday, before the police court and the room was crowded to suffocation. The first witness called was

Thomas Howland of Kingston, who deposed as follows:—"I am a brother-in-law of Rourke, who has a wife and four children; the youngest was born last Saturday. The last time I saw Rourke in Kingston was on Tuesday week, and I afterwards saw him in Watertown, where he was lying in a guard house drunk. I got information that he had been taken away by a Yankee who was going to enlist him, and I went to see him. Before I went I consulted with the Mayor and Mr. Gildersleeve, and they advised me to go. When I got to Long Island I stopped at Plue's tavern, where I heard of Rourke, but I first got information in Kingston, at Makins' that he had been seen in Watertown, and I went to see him. I was told at Plue's that Rourke came there in the stage with the prisoner, and that he was so stupid the people there had to carry him from the sleigh into the tavern. When the stage was about to start for the Cape, the men in the tavern did not wish Rourke to go, but prisoner demanded him, saying he had enlisted and must go with him. I heard this and went in, and saw Rourke in the stage, and he was lying in the guard house intoxicated and dressed in the Yankee uniform. That was last Friday."

Cross-examined.—Rourke was sober when he left his house on the day he fell in with Wheeler. Robert Makins told me that the prisoner had paid Rourke's fare to the Cape, and that he was trying to get him over to enlist. A man named White told me that he heard Wheeler boast that he could make \$400 or \$500 out of Rourke when he got him to New York; and another person named Plue told me that he saw Wheeler's conduct that he was trying to work Rourke away.

Robert Makins sworn—I am agent for the stage line and know the prisoner. I saw him on the 6th at my brother's tavern, where he paid Rourke's fare to the Cape, and he was so stupid that he could not tell whether he was drunk or not. After the stage left I wanted Rourke to get out with Wheeler said he was sick, and that I must keep him on. (Witness here described Rourke's appearance and the clothing he wore at the time.) I wished him and the other passengers to get off until we got over the thin ice.

Alex. Fossett deposed as follows:—"I live on Wolfe Island, and know the prisoner by sight. I saw him a week ago last Wednesday at Plue's tavern. I was in the tavern when the stage came up, and I saw a man that looked like Rourke carried out of the sleigh, and he was stupidly drunk. I heard this and was so bad that I thought he was going to die. This was about eleven or twelve o'clock in the forenoon. Wheeler came into the bar with the rest. Wheeler shook up Rourke, telling him the stage was going to leave and he wanted him to go with him. I said to him, 'Rourke could not go, and he replied that he had paid his fare to the Cape and must have the money or the man. (Sensation.) I had a suspicion from Wheeler's actions that he was kidnapping Rourke. I last saw Rourke in the stage sleigh at three o'clock, when it was about to leave for Cape Vincent, and he was then stupid and not like a man in his right senses. I asked him if he knew where he was going, and he replied that he was going home. I told him he would fetch up at the Cape, when a man named King came up and, rolling up his sleeve in a threatening manner, told me I was making myself too busy, and then returned to the tavern. Rourke drank nothing while he was in the tavern except about a thimbleful of whisky which I gave him. Prisoner told me he (Wheeler) was a resident of Kingston, but another man told me he was a blockhead. (Excitement.)

Gen. Drinker sworn—I am one of the look out party on the Island, and saw the prisoner get off the stage a short time before it came to Plue's. I also saw Rourke lying across the sleigh as if dead. I was told that Wheeler had him in charge, and I heard prisoner himself say he had treated Rourke to a glass of beer and a cigar, and that he was going to take him to the Cape. I should say that Rourke had been drugged. (Sensation.)

Michael McCafferty, the stage driver, deposed that when Rourke entered the sleigh at Kingston he appeared steady and was able to walk; but that after he had been in about five minutes he became insensible. Witness never saw a man get drunk so quick in his life.

The case was here adjourned till Monday.

Wheeler requested, through his Council, to be liberated on giving bail to appear at the time appointed, but the Police Magistrate refused, and the prisoner was remanded.

GOVERNMENT VOLUNTEER MILITIA BILL.—We understand that, after the present inspection of the Volunteer Militia, the sum of \$300 will be awarded to each Military Division, for the best drilled Companies viz., the four best companies 1st prize, \$100; 2nd prize, \$80; 3rd prize, \$70; 4th prize, \$50. Companies competing must parade at least forty-three privates.

The Ramsay Council met on Monday last and elected Albert Teske, Esq., of Appleton, Reeve, and James Dickson, Esq., of Clayton, Deputy Reeve for the current year.

The Beckwith Council met on the same day, and nominated A. McArthur, Esq., but declined to accept the office, and James Conn, Esq., of Ashton, was elected Reeve for this year. We understand that Brice McNeely, Esq., resigned his office of Counsellor. Two vacancies have thus occurred in the Beckwith Council—one, by Mr. McNeely's resignation, and the other by the death of Mr. Burrows.

A young man named Benjamin Butler is at present in the Ottawa Gaol on the grave charge of murdering a young woman of the name of Margaret Reid, at the village of Carp.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR—Not having seen any account in your last issue of the Supper given by the operatives of the Victoria Woolen Mills to their employers on Christmas Eve, I send you these few lines for your next issue. The Supper was prepared by Mr. J. K. Cole, and laid out in his new Hall, which was very tastefully decorated. I noticed a very appropriate motto suspended from one of the festoons of evergreens which were across the Hall, it was "Industry and Enterprise." I will not try to describe the table as it appeared before the party sat down, it will be sufficient to say that it was covered with everything that could be provided at this season of the year, and stamped Cole as a prince among caterers. The chair was occupied by Mr. T. Waterborn, the vice by Mr. S. Sheard; Mr. B. Rosamond sat on the right and Mr. W. Rosamond the left of the Chairman. After every body had done justice to the good things provided, the chairman proposed the different toasts, prefacing each with a few suitable remarks. Between each toast songs were sung by different members of the party. The first toast, "The Queen," was drunk with enthusiasm, the company singing God Save the Queen. Songs, "The Cottage by the Sea," Mr. Hepworth, "The Old Time," Mr. Rosamond, "No more," Mr. Lowe. The next toast, "The Prince and Princess of Wales," was drunk with the usual honors. Songs—"Banner of old England," Dr. Mostyn; "Wedding of Balthoreen," Mr. J. Donegan and "I'll marry both girls by and bye," Mr. Douglas. Next the toast, "The Good things provided," was responded to in a speech of about half an hour, which was received with great applause, and when he sat down the cheering was actually deafening, such is the estimation in which he is held by his employees. Mr. Lowe then recited, in a very handsome manner, "A Bundle of Sticks," which the health of James Rosamond, Esq., was proposed, and Mr. G. Rosamond responded. Song by Mr. Douglas, "Sweet Silver Moon"; Mr. Hepworth, "Little Lullaby." Next toast, "Operatives over Canada." Mr. Sheard being called upon, responded in a splendid speech, which I am very sorry I have forgot part of, I would send it. "The Factory Bell," by Mr. Hepworth.

"The Press" was then drunk, which was responded to by Dr. Mostyn, after which Mr. Hepworth sang "The Merry Ploughboy" and "A Kiss of black turf." The next toast the "Ladies" was drunk with the customary honors and Mr. J. Rosamond responded, and he was received with great applause, and when he sat down the cheering was actually deafening, such is the estimation in which he is held by his employees. Mr. Lowe then recited, in a very handsome manner, "A Bundle of Sticks," which the health of James Rosamond, Esq., was proposed, and Mr. G. Rosamond responded. Song by Mr. Douglas, "Sweet Silver Moon"; Mr. Hepworth, "Little Lullaby." Next toast, "Operatives over Canada." Mr. Sheard being called upon, responded in a splendid speech, which I am very sorry I have forgot part of, I would send it. "The Factory Bell," by Mr. Hepworth.

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