

COLONIAL

CANADA.—THE INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.—Recent events have given more significance to this grand scheme than people have hitherto attached to it. The resolutions of Mr. Macdonald, moved by Rose during his illness, which we have previously published, put it in a possible or feasible shape. According to the survey of Major Robinson, the distance from Quebec to Halifax is 600 miles, and his estimate of the cost of the Railway, 5,000,000 pounds sterling. 100 miles of the road in Canada have already been constructed, and 64 in Nova Scotia. With these branches made it is calculated that 5,000,000 will complete the work, estimating the cost of construction at 10,000 pounds per mile. To raise this sum Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ask imperial guarantee of their Bonds to the amount of 1,000,000 pounds sterling each, thus finding two out of five millions. For the Canadian part of the scheme, we recapitulate Mr. Rose's words as reported:—

"Canada would aid the undertaking in this way. Some years ago, we, through Lord Sydenham, borrowed a sum of 1,500,000 pounds sterling from the imperial authorities for public works in Canada. About half of this amount had been since repaid, or rather was to the credit of Canada as a sinking fund. It was now proposed that if England would give to Canada a receipt in full for the whole debt, she would be prepared to appropriate it for the construction of that railway. It would thus cost Canada nothing, and would be a small contribution on the part of England to an undertaking which would be more national than colonial in its character. (Hear.) Thus 5,500,000 out of 5,000,000 pounds—which was the largest estimate of the cost of the work—would be secure."

In addition to this there are 4,000,000 acres of land in New Brunswick and Canada, along the line of the road, to be given towards it, worth little now, but portions of which would become valuable, with the road passing through them. On the land and the credit of the enterprise itself it is proposed to raise the remaining 1,500,000 pounds. We believe Messrs. Macdonald and Rose gave the question much attention when in London last year, and became satisfied of its feasibility. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are deeply anxious to have the road, and would pay of their ability to obtain it. And it is the only thing which would make valuable the portion of the Grand Trunk Railroad below Quebec. The Government calculation is that the proposed road will pay the working expenses. If so, it would, no doubt, be better to have it. The international considerations which may be urged in favor of it are weighty, and as we have before pointed out the discovery of gold at Fraser River may, before very long, lead to its being a portion of an Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Undoubtedly, the inter-oceanic road will, in the course of time, be built, step by step, as the continent fills up with population and wealth, the joint product of its natural resources and human labor. The finances of the Province are cer-

tainly not in a state to induce one to look with a favorable eye on any grand scheme, based on good commercial or other estimates, requiring a large outlay of money. It has already speculated enough for its revenue—more than suits the comforts of the Minister charged with finding the ways and means; but there is no good reason why the country should not consider favorably such a scheme as that submitted the other day by Mr. Rose.—*Montreal Gazette.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The New Brunswick Government appears to be dealing vigorously with the question of Emigration in that Province. The system introduced by their predecessors has been repealed, and a new Emigrant Agent, Mr. Shives, has been appointed in place of Mr. Perley. New Brunswick offers a large field for Emigration, the quantity of land at the disposal of the Government being little if at all short of twelve millions of acres, the greater part of which is of an excellent quality. The price of the land is three shillings per acre, to actual settlers, if paid for in cash—the money in all cases to be repaid in the opening and improvement of roads leading to or through the property purchased.

"The regulations will only require the purchaser to clear two acres the first two years, and to occupy and reside there one year, and clear five acres before the grant expires, the purchaser can in all cases pay for the land in labor, if desirous of so doing; thus virtually giving to the settler the land, if he will perform a few months' worth of labor on the roads."

"The title of the land not to vest in the purchaser until he has actually made a settlement. Provisions are also made to reserve land for schools."

The Globe says: "The Emigrant will find, when he lands upon our shores, that the Emigrant Agent will be ready to attend upon him, he will find plans of the land in the office, with descriptions of quality. The Emigrant Agent will, after giving him full information, conduct him to the County and District Surveyor, who can immediately point out to him the land on which to settle, for which he can have his option either to pay in labor or money, as best suits his inclination and convenience."

This is what we call a sound practical measure, which cannot but be attended with the most beneficial consequences.

The Canadian Usury Act, as amended last session, permits that hereafter any rate of interest agreed on between parties may be exacted. When no rate is specified, the rate is to be six per cent. Banks are restricted to seven per cent.

ADMISSION.—The Salem Statesman, the organ of the Administration party at the seat of government in Oregon, demands the admission of that territory as a State by the next Congress.

The taxable property of Oregon territory amounts to 25,724,118 dollars against 18,465,272 dollars last year.

LOUIS J. PAPINEAU.—Shortly after leaving Grenville—on the Ottawa river—on our right, the chateau of a celebrated Canadian public man, Louis J. Papineau, the former Speaker of the Lower House and originator of the Rebellion of 1837. It is in the midst of a large seigniorly here, La Petite Nation, of which he is the lord. The house is within a few yards of the river side, on a low hill, half hidden by foliage, and with abundance of forest in the back ground. It is a substantial, irregular, and rather picturesque looking, stone building, with towers and high pitched roof, and reminds one of the pictures of old Norman chateaux. Here dwells, seemingly in peace and quietness, the hero of many a hard-fought political battle, who with all his errors, was unquestionably, when in his prime, one of the most talented men and, according to most accounts, the ablest public speaker, that Canada has ever produced. Mr. Papineau has attained the patriarchal age of four score years, and either through indifference, or mental decay of his mental powers, takes little or no interest in the present noisy politics of the country.—*Acad. Rec.*

An act was passed at the last session of the Canadian Parliament to allow Heads of Departments to exchange offices without re-election. The Brown ministry being displaced, three of the present Cabinet having exchanged offices, actions have been commenced at Toronto against hon'ble John A. Macdonald, Sidney Smith and P. M. Vankoughnet for alleged illegality of transfer of office without re-election. The penalties sought to be recovered is 500 pounds from each daily.

LORD KAMES' PROPHECY.—In a conversation of Lord Kames with his gardener, one day, he said, "George, the time will soon come when a man shall be able to carry the manure for an acre of land in one of his waistcoat pockets," to which the gardener replied, "I believe it, sir; but he will be able to carry all the crop in the other pocket."

ADMIRALS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—At last, we have an admiral in the navy. The Navy Department, it is rumored, has just decided that naval captains, when in charge of expeditions similar to that now about to start for South America, shall be justified in assuming the title of, and be entitled to the honors and salutes of an admiral. Accordingly, Admiral Shubrick now flies his broad flag at the fore instead of the main, where Yankee commodores have hitherto located their pennants.

The electric telegraph, between Sydney and Melbourne, is nearly complete. It is already in operation through Victoria, between Melbourne and Albany; and through New South Wales from Sydney, as far as Gundagai, within thirty hours of Albany.

The Empire, a well known Australian paper, expired on the 28th August.

WITNESSES.—In our legal reports will be found an account of a proceeding before Judge Betts for the discharge of an English sailor boy, only fifteen years of age, who has been confined for upwards of eight months in the Eldridge street prison, as a witness on behalf of the United States. A friend who visited him tells us that he found him without shoes or stockings, complaining that the slivers of the floor ran into his feet and made them bleed; that he had no shoes for months. The last, it was ascertained, were destroyed by the rats. Mr. Archibald, the British Consul at this port, addressed a petition for his release to the United States District Judge, who very properly rebuked the barbarous practice complained of by directing an order to that effect to be entered at once.—*New York paper.*

UNWRITTEN POETRY.—Far down in the depths of the human heart there is a fountain of pure and hallowed feeling, from which, at times, swell up a tide of emotion which words are powerless to express—which the soul alone can appreciate. Full many hearts overflowing with sublime thoughts and holy imaginings, need but the "pen of fire" to hold enraptured thousands in its spells. The "thoughts that breathe" are there, but not the words that burn. Nature's own inspiration fills the heart with emotions too deep for utterance, and with the poetry of the heart lies forever concealed in its own mysterious shrine.

Unwritten poetry! It is stamped upon the broad blue sky; it twinkles in every star. It mingles in the ocean's surge, and glitters in the dew-drop that gems the lily's leaf. It glows in the gorgeous colors of the decline of day, and rests in the blackened crest of the glittering storm-cloud. It is on the mountain's height, and in the cataract's roar—in the towering oak, and in the tiny flower, where we can see the hand of God, there beauty finds her dwelling place.

NEGRO VOTERS.—It is claimed that there are at present 11,000 negro voters in the State of New York. The N. Y. Times does not believe there are quite so many, inasmuch as the last census only showed 9,000 colored voters. The entire negro population of that State, when the census was taken, 1855, was 45,286.

ONZCON.—It appears from the reports of the Assessors of the various counties of Oregon, that there are 42,862 souls and 9,910 voters in the territory.

Why is fine woman like a locomotive? Because she draws a train after her, scatters the sparks, transports the mails (males), and makes us forget time and space.

VOL. XLVI.

Great Act At Ros

Tonnage For Year
ceeds Four Hundred
sand Ton

I X L Now Working
Body and Mill
Crushing

First Shipment Made
centrates By
Process

Rosland, Dec. 12.—Commodore at Le Roi No. 2 were shipped from the for the first time. Six went to Northport smelting purposes and the solve an interesting metal in connection with this class of product.

In connection with the of the White Bear which an order was placed ago an interesting point new mill will use water No. 2's plant, which is a with oil lost in the first fact may be to cut down Bear's oil loss to a minimum.

The I. X. L. mine has the new lease. Lessees chine drills on a fine body the mill started crushing prospects for another success are very bright.

One shipment for the will exceed 400,000 ton margin. This will be a crease in the tonnage previous year. The detail were: Le Roi, 5,760; 1,500; War Eagle, 1,250; 2,410; Le Roi No. 2, Jumbo, 120; Spitzee, 60; year to date, 385,785 tons.

AGED CLERGYMAN

Toronto, Dec. 12.—Rev. del, Presbyterian, retired oldest clergymen in Canada aged 92 years.

INSURANCE MEN'S

Toronto, Dec. 12.—The Cident Insurance Underwation in session here, had to fix a uniform rate for missions. The question uniform basis for accident rates will be discussed later.

COWARDLY ASS

Non-Union Worker Set U and Beaten Into In

Chicago, Dec. 12.—A non-union electrician Chicago Telephone Com tacked by several union s day and beaten into iust condition is said to be cri

EMPEROR WILLIAM

Berlin, Dec. 12.—The out today. It was the appearance outside the