

the preservation of their union with the Empire; and, doubtless, should affairs in New Zealand assume such an aspect as to render necessary the interference of the Imperial Government, Earl Granville would readily find his way over the arguments which he but recently brought forward with so much force and cogency to show that there should be no Imperial aid given to the Colony. It need not be denied that New Zealand should settle its own quarrel with the aborigines. Perhaps the Colonists are themselves, in the main, to blame for the troubles which have come upon them, and they may therefore deserve some measure of chastisement. But while the obligation of the New Zealand Government is undisputed, the ability to fulfil that obligation may be wanting. And if the Colonists are really unable to defend themselves, one of three things must occur: the destruction of the Colony, the intervention of a foreign power as its protector, or the assumption of its defence by England. It is only by the latter course that New Zealand could be preserved to the British Crown, and any English Minister who hesitated to adopt that course in the hour of peril, would be hurled from power, no matter what the measure of his previous popularity.

The official record of the vote at the recent election in North Renfrew gives Hinks 569, Finnday 449, making the majority for Sir Francis 120.

A heavy storm prevailed on Lake Ontario on the night of the 16th, the worst that has been known for many years.

Fire.—A fire broke out about eleven o'clock last night in Teas' coffin factory at St. Gabriel locks. The firemen were promptly on the spot, but despite their efforts, the building was burned to the ground.

The Morrisburgh *Courier* strongly advocates the erection of a monument to commemorate the Battle of Crysler's Farm, fought on the 11th Nov. 1813. The project, if vigorously set about, might readily be made successful, as no doubt the loyal people of Ontario, and especially those who took part in the war of 1812-13, and descendants, would be glad to contribute towards it.

A despatch from St. Paul, Minn., to the *Toronto Telegraph*, dated 16th inst., states, "that letters received from Pembina, confirm the rumour that the Hon. Mr. McDougall and party had been expelled from the Red River Territory. He had advanced two miles beyond the frontier, and stopped at the Hudson Bay Company's post, sending Mr. Provencher forward to confer with the insurgents, who numbered about 600. Mr. Provencher was made prisoner and Mr. McDougall was surrounded in the fort. Owing to the numbers of the attacking party no defence could be made. On the 2nd November Mr. McDougall was escorted across the line, and is now camped near Pembina. The insurgents, who consisted of French and half-breeds, did not offer any violence. A provisional government has been organized, and the determination of the insurgents to resist Canadian domination is loudly expressed. Their proceedings are supposed to have been instigated by American emissaries, with the view of bringing about annexation. Mr. McDougall is said to have applied to the Ottawa Government for troops. His family intend returning to Canada. The Hudson Bay Co's officers and the Scotch and other British settlers will support the Governor, but it is uncertain whether they will organize a military force in his support. The insurgents are only partially armed and equipped."

Such is the statement in the despatch, but we doubt its correctness in many particulars. Mr. McDougall, to begin with, did not take his family with him; he took only one or two members thereof. Secondly, the Ottawa authorities had not been appealed to, up to the 17th inst. And thirdly, it is most unlikely that such a large party as six hundred could have been got together for such a purpose. That there has been a disturbance, and that Mr. McDougall and those with him may have found it necessary to defer their entry into the Territory, is quite likely; and that the Americans or American sympathisers have deluded the half-breeds into making the demonstration, is no doubt true. It is reported also that the well-disposed settlers are organizing a force to put down the insurgents. Of course neither Mr. McDougall nor the Government at Ottawa can have full power to act in the premises until after the issue of the Queen's proclamation.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT A MEXICAN SILVER MINE.—The *Sun's* Mexico special says, the most horrible catastrophe that has occurred during the last half century in any silver mine in the world happened within the old mine of Jesus Maria, near the city of Guanaxato, on the 9th October. While the laborers were seated in one of the wooden chambers, eating their noonday meal, they were startled by a sudden crumbling sound above them, caused by the sudden giving way of an immense portion of the shelving rock which forms the roof of the chamber. With them were their wives and children, who had brought them their meals, and were waiting with their pails and baskets. Scarcely a second intervened between the instant the alarm sound was heard from above and the crash upon the chamber floor below, followed by a cloud of dust, and the mingled cries of a thousand voices. Twenty-five thousand tons of rock in a body had buried in an instant upwards of one hundred miners, their wives, sisters and children. By counting the whole number who entered the mine in the morning, and the missing women who had carried meals to relations and friends, it was impossible to ascertain who had been buried in that terrible mausoleum. The day following that on which the Jesus Maria silver mine disaster occurred, 16 women, 6 children, and 12 men were drowned in the River Morrenen, State of Michoacan. They had reached the river brink, and sat down to rest before under-

taking to ford the river which had been swollen by late rains. The bank upon which they sat overhung an angry current, and suddenly slid off into the stream. Every one perished.

Madame Anna Bishop, who has just returned to the States, has suffered many disagreeable adventures in the course of her long travel. The most painful of these was her shipwreck after leaving Honolulu for the Islands (South Seas generally), and subsequent voyage of 1,400 miles in an open boat to the Ladrões. Madame (the divorced wife of Sir Henry) Bishop is now called Schultz. She is a lady of varied conjugal experience, having been known some years back as Bochsia. The husband of that name sleeps in the cemetery of Newtown, N. S. W., under a marble pile recording his widow's eternal fidelity.

RECIPE FOR CURING MEAT.—To one gallon of water take, 1½ lbs. of salt, ½ lb. of sugar, ½ oz. of saltpetre, ½ oz. of potash. In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over the beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes the surface blood, &c., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle and find it to answer well, though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle, by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar.

GLUE WHICH WILL UNITE POLISHED STEEL.—The following is a Turkish receipt, says the *Stationer*, for a cement used to fasten diamonds and other precious stones to metallic surfaces, and which is said to be capable of strongly uniting surfaces of polished steel, even when exposed to moisture. It is as follows:—Dissolve five or six bits of gum mastic, each the size of a large pen, in as much spirit of wine as will suffice to render it liquid. In another vessel dissolve in brandy as much isinglass, previously softened in water, as will make a two-ounce phial of strong glue, adding two small bits of gum ammoniac, which must be rubbed until dissolved, then mix the whole with heat. Keep in a phial closely stopped. When it is to be used set the phial in boiling water.

The railroad connecting Salt Lake City with the Pacific Railroad will be completed about New Year's.

"Rome in the nineteenth century," by General Garibaldi, is announced as nearly ready for publication in London.

THE ATLANTIC ALMANAC, 1870. Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC, 1870. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC, 1870. London: News Office, 128, Strand. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

We have only space to acknowledge the receipt of these elegantly printed and beautifully illustrated annuals, either or all of which will furnish instruction and amusement to their patrons during the coming year.

NOVELS OF GEORGE ELIOT. Vol. 4. Scenes of Clerical Life and Silas Marner. New York: Harper & Bros. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

We have just received from Messrs. Dawson the fourth volume of George Eliot's novels. Library edition, published by Harper & Brothers, of New York. The works of "George Eliot" have already achieved a wide-spread reputation, and the cheap edition now issuing from the Messrs. Harper's press will add to their already deserved popularity. Messrs. Harper announce that from time to time they have paid in the aggregate the sum of five thousand dollars in gold for the early sheets of these works, so that they cannot be said to have unfairly trampled upon the prerogatives of other American publishing houses in issuing their cheap edition. The fourth volume contains "The sad fortunes of the Rev. Amos Barton," "Mr. Gilfil's love story," and "Janet's repentance." These comprise the "Scenes of Clerical Life," and the latter part of the volume is occupied with the story of Silas Marner, the weaver of Raveloe.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL. (Prospectus number) Hamilton, Ont. John Maclean and Co.

This is a new weekly journal to be published regularly every Saturday after the 13th inst., at the rate of \$2 per annum. It is a handsomely got-up eight page paper, containing a large amount of admirably well-selected reading matter, more particularly bearing upon the specialty of which the *People's Journal* is to be the advocate; i.e., protection to Canadian manufactures; or perhaps we should say, protection to Canadian industry against foreign competition. Mr. John Maclean, under whose Editorial guidance we understand the *Journal* has been placed, has devoted much attention to the systems of protection and free trade in their respective influences on national prosperity, and we know no Canadian Journalist more able than he to uphold what we conceive to be the mistaken policy of protection. Apart from its particular hobby the *People's Journal* promises to be an attractive literary and family paper; and though we do not desire to see it bring the ruling powers under the delusion of a protective tariff, we heartily wish it a large subscription list, and a generous public patronage.

LA SEMAINE AGRICOLE, organe des Cultivateurs: Montréal, imprimée et publiée par Duvernay Frères, 16, Rue St. Vincent. \$1 par année, payable d'avance.

We heartily welcome this new publication to our exchange list. The *Weekly Agriculturist* (free translation) is deserving of the universal patronage of the French Canadians. The number before us contains several illustrations of Mr. Cochrane's choice stock, and a large amount of interesting and instructive reading matter. The Province of Quebec is much in need of an agricultural paper, and we sincerely hope that *La Semaine Agricole* may supply the want. We are confident that the ability of its conductors will leave nothing to be desired on the part of the public, and should it meet with the patronage which it deserves, and which we hope it may

receive, it will prove one of the greatest blessings to the Province. The lessons of experience and the facts of science have hardly yet begun to teach men what may be done by the judicious cultivation of the soil; but as every day adds new facts to the already acquired store of knowledge, the farmer can have no better companion than the weekly journal which tells him all that has been discovered by the most earnest experimentalists in his honourable and patriarchal calling. We, therefore, wish *La Semaine Agricole* abundant success, and earnestly commend it to every friend of the agricultural progress of the Province.

A SECRETARY'S EXPERIENCE.—A man who says he will subscribe anon, very often proves to be a non subscriber.—*Indy*

If haughty looks are the result of high feeding, is horticulture the result of high farming?—*Id.*

New Posts under Government.—The telegraph posts.—*Id.*

Beauty is in the eye of the beholder; there are some who would see beauty even in a plane-tree.—*Id.*

FROM SOMERSETSHIRE.—Why is agriculture like a rat?—Because it's varmin'.—*Id.*

How to make black white.—Make a clean sweep.—*Id.*

You can always find a sheet of water on the bed of the ocean.

REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

During the past week there has been considerable activity in most departments. The navigation drawing rapidly to a close, the orders for Flour and Provisions have had to be filled, which has given some animation to that department of trade.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

FLOUR.—The market closes rather firmer, but the advices from England are not encouraging, and we can scarcely look for higher rates. We quote Superior Extra \$5.40 to \$5.60; Extra \$4.90 to \$5; Fancy \$4.75 to \$4.90; City brands Super \$4.65; Strong Bakers' \$4.65 to \$4.90. In inferior brands but little doing.

WHEAT.—We have no transactions to note. Sales of Western No. 2 had been made at 96c. to 98c., but quotations are nominal.

PEAS.—Market dull and prices about 80c. to 81c. per 66 lbs.

OATS.—Nothing doing.

BARLEY.—The amount brought forward is small. Farmers do not seem inclined to sell at present rates, which is a great mistake, as the market is not likely to rise. Prices are very irregular, say from 68c. to 75c., according to quality.

CORN.—Nothing doing.

PORK.—Only retail sales, the rates being so high that dealers are not inclined to operate. Mess Pork \$28.25 to \$28.50; Thin Mess \$26.25 to \$27; Prime Mess \$24.25; Prime \$22.50.

CUT-MEATS.—Business has been exceedingly slack; Hams are worth 16c. to 18c. for canvassed, and 14c. to 15c. for plain.

LARD.—Has participated in the price of Butter, and is firmly held at 15c. to 16c. per lb.

BUTTER.—There has been an active demand during the week, and prices have ruled high; the closing rates are 20c. to 22c., the latter for very choice qualities.

CHEESE.—Very active at 12c. to 13c. per lb.

ASHES.—A good enquiry for First Pots at \$5.40 to \$5.44; Pearls \$5.65 for Firsts; \$5.20 to \$5.25 for Seconds.

GROCERIES.

There have been several sales by auction, but the audiences generally, were not large, and no particular animation was shown. We give a condensed state of the market and prices:—

COFFEE.—Dull at Lagnary 16c. to 17c.; Maracaibo 17c. to 18c.; Java 20c. to 22c.; Rio 14c. to 15c.

FRUIT.—There have been several sales during the week, and prices are fairly maintained: Layers, per box, \$2.40 to \$2.50; M. 10c. \$2; Valentias 8c. to 10c. per lb.; Sultanias 9c. to 12c.; Currants, new, 6c. to 8c. Nuts very scarce; Almonds 18c. to 21c.; Filberts 8c. to 9c.; Walnuts 6c. to 10c.

FISH.—There have been several sales during the week on the wharf, and we give the price obtained at the last sale:—85c. brls. No. 1 Labrador Herrings \$7; 150 lb. brls. do. \$2.75; 50 lb. do. \$2.50; 50 lb. brls. N. S. Split do. \$1.50; 75 lb. do. Crown brand \$1.75; 25 brls. N. S. Split inferior \$1.37; 125 brls. Carraquet Split Herrings \$2.50; 75 lb. do. \$2.05; 25 brls. Canso Split Herrings, small, \$1.50; 35 brls. Canso Superior \$2; 75 lb. do. \$1.87; 120 lb. brls. Mackerel \$1.75.

MOLASSES.—The market is rather dull; Barbadoes 46c. to 48c.; Trinidad 44c. to 45c.; Clayed 35c. to 37c.; Centrifugal 30c. to 31c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine are firm at 57c., with light stocks. Rosins are moving freely at \$3.25 for No. 2; \$3.75 for No. 1; \$4.50 to \$7 for Pale and Extra. Pine Pitch and Tar are still dull of sale; price unchanged. Cod Tar and Pitch 83c.

PETROLEUM.—The demand is active, and prices have advanced.

RICE.—The market is dull.

SALT.—There is very little enquiry, and prices are quite unsettled.

TEAS.—There is a fair demand, and prices, generally, are maintained. At Tiffin's sales the bulk was withdrawn, buyers looking too eagerly for bargains and holders being very stiff. Fair rates are obtainable for all good samples suitable for this market.

SUGAR.—Raw: There is considerable dullness, owing to the report that General Cespedes has determined to destroy the Sugar plantations in Cuba. Prices are: Porto Rico \$12.25 to \$13; Cuba \$9 to \$10.50; Barbadoes \$9 to \$10.50. Refined Sugars in active demand at Leaves 12c.; Dry Crushed 12c.; Crushed 11c.; Yellow Refined 9c. to 10c.

TORONCO.—There has been a very brisk business done during the week at Western 10c. 14c. to 18c.; Montreal 10c. 18c. to 22c.; Western Navy 19c. to 22c.; Montreal Navy 22c. to 23c.; Bright Solace 22c. to 25c.; Fancy Bright 27c. to 30c.; American Bright 35c. to 50c. These prices are in bond.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—The market is very dull and prices rule low. At our auction sales all offered has been forced off at prices below the usual average. We do not, therefore, give quotations, as they would only mislead.

HARDWARE.

There has been an active business during the week, and prices of all staples are fully maintained. In Pig Iron and heavy articles of Hardware there is a decided advance. Stocks, generally, are much decreased, and we look for a good business during the winter at full rates.

LEATHER MARKET.

During the week there has been an ordinary enquiry. Spanish Solo has sold chiefly to the city trade at No. 1 21c. to 22c. and No. 2 19c. to 20c. Slaughter Solo has been more active, especially of light and medium weight; price ranged from 24c. to 25c. Uppers: The demand is moderate. Harness in fair request, though sales are chiefly of a retail character, at 27c. to 29c.

MONEY MARKET.

There has been a fair demand for money during the week, and rates for good paper are fairly maintained. The market for stocks of all descriptions has been active, and prices range high, favourite stocks exceptionally so. Gold in New York is declining, and the impression is that the United States Government will shortly resume specie payments. Such a measure would be very desirable, as establishing a secure basis on which to ground all future mercantile operations. It is true that for the time being a very considerable stir would be made in monetary matters in the States, but a short time would see all righted, and the date of "Gold rings" would be passed.

DRY GOODS.

The Fall business is now about closed, and the trade, generally, has been satisfactory. So far the remittances have been fully up to former years, and the harvest prospects are generally beyond an average. We may safely look for a healthy state of affairs.