

wards the formation of a fund. First, for the establishment of Free Grammar schools, and in due process of time for the establishment of other seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive nature, for the promotion of religious and moral learning and the study of the arts and sciences.

In December, 1798, a report was presented, representing that ten townships would be sufficient for the purposes contemplated. These lands after deducting crown and clergy reserves, amounting to 549,217 acres, were, at the instance of His Majesty, set apart for the purposes aforesaid. In 1827 a Royal charter was obtained, establishing Kings College on an exclusively Episcopal basis. The entire management of this princely endowment with all the financial and scholastic interests of the institution was vested in the College Council, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, as Chancellor, the President and seven others, all of whom, on taking office, were to sign the 39 articles of the Charter of English College.

In 1828, Sir P. Maitland obtained the consent of the home authorities to exchange some of the remote and unproductive lands for crown reserves in the more populous districts, while 190,000 acres were assigned to the general Board of Education for Grammar schools, and 63,000 acres of the same endowment given to a Royal Grant School in Toronto, now known as Upper Canada College.

In 1831 our House of Assembly presented an address to His Majesty George IV., in which they declared "that thirty years have elapsed since the grant was made and not one Grammar School or other seminary of learning had been established"—that address would not be a perusal, but my quotations must be brief.

During these thirty years the splendid endowment is reduced down to 226,047 acres. Much of that land is situated in our most populous districts and has become very valuable, although reduced to one half the original endowment, yet by proper management it might have been made to yield a very handsome annual income, and confer the priceless boon of sound learning and a religious education on our youth. How far proper management and due economy has marked the past 30 years we see in our next.

Nov. 13th 1861. W.

(To be continued.)

PUBLIC MEETING.

In compliance with a requisition, the Revue of Pakenham convened a public meeting which assembled in the Town Hall, on Thursday the 14th inst., to take into consideration the best method of constructing a Macadamized road through the village. Young Scott, Esq., occupied the Chair, Dr. Fowler acted as Secretary.

The notice calling the meeting, having been read, and moved by R. H. Davis, Esq., seconded by Mr. Thomas Ellis—

"That finding it necessary to do something to make the road through the village passable at all seasons, a committee be appointed to ascertain what would be the expense of Macadamizing and draining Graham Street, and to petition the Municipal Council to levy a tax, two-thirds to be raised on the village property, and one-third on the township."

It was moved in amendment by R. Brown, Esq., seconded by D. Fowler,—"That the expense of the contemplated improvements be paid by the township."

In supporting the resolution, Mr. Thos. Ellis said, it would be an act of injustice to compel the country people to pay a tax for improving the village. Many of the roads through the township were in a bad condition and it did not matter much to the farmer, after travelling through the mud to get to the village, whether the streets were good or not, but he thought as the farmer supported the village, the merchant and tradesman ought to make good roads through it for their accommodation.

Mr. George Parker was of opinion that as the farmers cut up and used the streets more than the villagers themselves it would be fair and honest that they should contribute a proportionate share in keeping them in order; the township generally should feel an interest in the proposed improvement which would be a great permanent benefit to them. He believed that the farmers were as much indebted to the merchants and tradesmen, as they were to them. Pakenham was a good market for all kinds of produce, for which goods of all kinds or money could be had in exchange. The farmer coming to the village, he thought, was consulting as much his own interests as those he traded with.

After some discussion the amendment was put to the meeting and carried, only four voting for the motion.—Com.

To the Editor of the Carleton P. Herald.

Sir,—Provision dealers at Ottawa might make a good thing of it by establishing an agency in their line at Renfrew village in the County of Renfrew. Any quantity of vegetables might be had here just now for the asking. The best potatoes without exception in Christendom, are raised in the township of Brougham, about fifteen miles from here, owing to some peculiarity in the soil and atmosphere in that locale, potatoes there come to the highest perfection. If hotel keepers at Ottawa once used them they could use no other. As for onions, turnips, parsnips, carrots, &c. they may be had almost in large quantities. There is no cash market for these articles nearer to us than Ottawa, and Ottawa is too far off for our small farmers. It would not pay each separately for what he has to sell, to go there. But if a couple of buyers with cash always in hand, were here on the spot at all times, or occasionally, they might do well. Better and eggs too are articles for which there is no cash market here. There is as good butter made here as in Ireland or Scotland; most of the farmers here, are from the famous butter regions of these countries. The country merchants here do not pay money for these articles, because of the absence of a cash market they get them for goods out of the store, in which they of course have a legitimate profit; but goods do not suit the necessities of the farmers at all times, and besides they could do better with ready money and be much more independent with it, as they ought to be.

There is another thing, Mr. Editor, in this connection, it is necessary to draw the public attention to. Oats, peas and wheat may now be had cheaper here than in Ottawa for these articles the lumber trade used to be a market here, but that day is now gone by for ever. The lumber trade on the south side of the Ottawa could not be supplied by two of its townships. The trade, which the trade makes is a mere speck. In a spurt the lumber maker when he wants these things will give a big price for them—next day he will give nothing. The fact is the lumber trade has now ceased to be a market for farmers here, and it is worse than useless to go to viewing it in that light, because it engenders hopes that are not realized and is in barrowing disappointment; it is now only useful in giving employment to teamsters for about three months in the year.

Millers then at Ottawa or adjacent to the line of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, who export flour, would consult their own interests by establishing a purchasing agency for wheat at Renfrew village. In doing this they could get a good price, if I may use the term Ottawa or Almonte at a low figure, by many farmers some having 100 some 200

Renfrew village is now the centre of a very extensive agricultural settlement, its farmers are now raising all sorts of agricultural produce to a vast extent, and their greatest want is a cash market, particularly at this season of the year.

As in a new country like this, disorganized and dispirited as such countries always are, there are transition periods for places as well as people, for want of the proper view or proper information at the proper time, and at such periods put things sadly out of joint. I am induced as Secretary of our Agricultural Society here, to drop you this communication, hoping it will have the effect intended, and is a way of opening up a trade here, which I have the conviction will be reciprocally beneficial to buyer and seller and the country at large.

By order, GEO. ROSS, Agricultural Room, Sec. A. S. Renfrew, 5th Nov. for the City, Renfrew P. S. On this subject I might remark that a large and profitable trade might be made by dealers in beef, either slaughtered or on foot. There is at present in this section of country a large number of beef cattle in fine condition, the owners of which would dispose of at a low figure and could easily be transported to Ottawa or Almonte.

G. R.

MINUTES OF RAMSAY COUNCIL.

Ramsay, 11th Nov. 1861. The Council met today, the Town Hall, pursuant to notice. Present the Reeve and Councillors Anderson, Houston and Toshach. Minutes of last meeting read, approved and signed by the Reeve.

Mr. Anderson presented the petition of John Proctor and others, praying for assistance to repair the Town Line adjoining Langford, Darling and Pakenham. Ten dollars was allowed, providing the other townships concerned grant a like sum; Messrs. Coulter and James Dickson to see the same executed.

Mr. Anderson presented the petition of Daniel Galtbraith and others, praying for the establishment of a new line of road on the lots No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 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1000.

REV. Robert Montgomery will preach in the Methodist Church, on Sabbath evening, at half past six o'clock, and a collection is to be made.

The weekly consumption of the Grand Army of the Potomac is as follows: 2063 bbls. of Pork, 135,000 lbs. of bacon, 125,000 lbs. of ham, 1719 bbls. of beef, 250,000 lbs. of tongue, 800,000 lbs. of meat, 3000 bushels of beans, 2500 bushels of peas, 120,000 lbs. of rice, 100,000 lbs. of hominy, 100,000 lbs. of coffee, 4500 lbs. of tea, 360,000 lbs. of sugar, 30,000 lbs. of candles, 96,000 lbs. of soap, 2188 bushels of salt, 6000 gallons of molasses, 20,000 lbs. of dried apples, besides beef and bread. These figures are taken from the notice calling for tenders for the weekly delivery of the articles, in these quantities. If the value of the Grand Army were only in an equal ratio with its appetite, what prodigy it would accomplish; as it is, it only eats its head off like an indifferent horse.

Beauregard's official report of the battle of Bull's Run has at last been published. He says that 390 rebels were killed, and 1,200 wounded, while the loss of the National forces was 4,500 in killed, wounded and missing, and that the entire Confederate force in the vicinity of the fight was only 28,000, of whom not one-fourth were engaged.

So short of ice are they in New Orleans that notices are stuck up in the hotels asking gentlemen to "please to refrain from eating the ice in their glasses after drinking."

One of the American journals has carefully collated the aggregate loss on each side since the war began. The figures run up as follows: Federal, killed, 969; wounded, 2,041; prisoners, 2,374. Confederates, killed, 4,049; wounded, 1,604; prisoners, 2,908. These figures, however, do not include the killed and wounded of scouting parties, of which there is no official record.

In Southern Illinois, considerable quantities of cotton have been raised this season and sold to the cotton factory in Chicago. This cotton is pronounced by competent judges to be equal to a good quality of some of southern production.

It is reported that the Federal Government is issuing licenses to Rhode Island vessels to trade with the blockaded ports. If this has been done, there is an end of the blockade as regards foreign nations also.

The flouring mills of Fort Erie, owned by Mr. Chadwick, of Cobourg, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. The sum paid for them by Mr. Chadwick it is understood was \$10,000. It is believed they were insured.

Lord Brougham is ill, and people are anticipating what the next news may be concerning him.

Dempsy, who beat his wife to death in a drunken brawl, has been convicted at the Hamilton assizes and sentenced to be executed on the 15th of December.

A little boy, six years of age, named Patrick Leonard, was found by his mother to his uncle, who keeps a grocery on Woodbridge street, Detroit, on Sunday. While there, Michael Enwright, the uncle, gave him whiskey to drink, and the next day the child died.

The Parisian prefect of police annoys the citizens by frequent displays of eccentricity. A few weeks ago he issued a decree against barmadees joking with their customers. He now comes out with an order prohibiting cabmen and coachmen in general from using whips, and with a formal ordinance against kids flying by children. Let the telegraph wires should be injured.

A negro boy belonging to William Smith, residing near Elizabethtown, Ky., on Wednesday night, the 30th ult., dashed out the brains of the infant child of his master's brother, Cyrus Smith, and then shot the mother with a club, inflicting injuries which will probably prove fatal. He was arrested and put under a military guard, but afterwards sent to jail. On the 2nd inst., he was taken from prison by a mob and hung to a tree. After being drawn up three times he was shot through the body. The negro was about 18 years of age, confessed to the crime by a white man, and was intoxicated at the time of its perpetration.

The papers announce the illness of Lord Brougham. He had promised to attend a temperance meeting, but felt too unwell to undertake the journey, and from this time he was obliged to send a letter of apology, stating that his physician had advised him not to leave home. As Lord Brougham is in his 82nd year, the slightest attack at an age so advanced may cut the thread of life. But, old as he is, he is still hopeful, and only expects to be confined to his room for a few days. Lord Palmerston, another remarkable instance of longevity, combined with active mental and physical pursuits, has just completed his 77th year, and during the regular London session gets through an amount of work which uses up many young members of Parliament.

Lord Lyndhurst is a still more extraordinary case,—born in America before the Declaration of Independence, and though turned ninety has still a bright and powerful intellect.

THE LONDON TIMES OFFICE.—A French tourist, who has visited the office of the Thunder, furnishes some interesting items respecting the internal economy of that vast establishment, that we have not before seen mentioned. Adjoining the editorial room is a large, well lighted and fitted up, with desks comprising every convenience for writing—is a dining-room for editors, and an archive room, where are stored all the files of the Times since its foundation. Next to the archive room are the proof-readers' rooms, where are deposited all the proofs, and encyclopedias in all languages, and relating to all subjects. A dozen proof-readers are employed during the day, and another dozen during the night. They have an eating-room adjoining that where they work, and the meals are provided at the expense of the establishment. The administration of the Times has nothing to do with the subscription of the paper. Smith, of the Strand, sees to the mailing of the papers, of which he takes thirty thousand daily. The remainder are bought by one hundred and seventy news-dealers, who pay in advance. The paper is sold to them at less than cost, the proprietors looking to the advertisement for remuneration. The paper produced by the perpetual motion which reigns in this immense establishment are so great, that it is necessary to rebuild and strengthen once every two years the lower story of the building.

MORE GOLD.—Gold has been discovered about two miles from Sherbrooke, near the north-west arm of a narrow creek that flows into St. Mary's river, in the county of Guysborough, N.S. One man, named Nickerson, first detected the existence of the precious metal, went quietly to work, and succeeded in obtaining gold to the value of something like \$1000. Great excitement exists in the locality.

The cargo of the Bermuda, which has succeeded a second time in running the blockade at Savannah, is 2000 bales of cotton, and not 200, as reported by telegraph, the value of her cargo is over \$400,000.

Meanly said that prize essays were very much akin to prize essays, the latter being only fit to make candles and the former to light them.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.—Sixty Thousand Dollars Stolen.—We gain from the Hartford Courant the following particulars of the heavy bank robbery in Winton, Conn. The vault was broken into late sometime between Saturday night, Nov. 9, and Monday morning, 11th, and robbed of \$8000 in gold and probably \$50,000 in bills of that and the Hurlbut Bank, recently the former. In addition to the money above described, there were taken perhaps \$1000 of miscellaneous bills, and four or five per cent. Treasury notes, and two of \$100 and two of \$50 each. The vault was directly under a lawyer's office, and the top of the vault which was covered with stone six inches thick, was only three feet from the floor above. The robbers entered the office by means of false keys, and worked at night for how long is not known. They had worked out some of the floor boards, and then bored holes into the stone until it was weakened enough to pry out with a bar of iron. The floor was replaced every morning before leaving the office, and the cracks filled up with wax and dirt brushed over it, so that there was no appearance of anything having been disturbed. The tools used in the operation were left on the premises. After the robbery it occurred to several persons that three men had been seen lurking about half a mile from the village, and that a camp fire had been seen in a ravine. A description of two of them is given, and a reward of \$1000 offered for their detection. They were evidently professional bank robbers.

Hog Cholera, Hog Cholera.—The Hog crop of the West is a large one this year. Corn has borne so low a price that every body has been engaged in putting it into pork, whenever stock hogs were available. The consequence is that the crop is large and prices merely nominal. In Iowa, especially, the production is unusually large, and in the Southern States it is also unusually large, and the price is correspondingly low.

In the river towns any number of hogs can be purchased at from \$2.50 to \$3, which is about half of what they commanded last year. In the central counties of this State, however, the hog cholera is making fearful havoc. Hogs are dying off by hundreds and thousands. In two towns in Massachusetts, Sugar Grove and Elkhart, it is estimated that ten thousand have already perished by this mysterious disease. In several of the adjoining counties it has made its appearance in a most malignant form. If the destruction continues as it has begun, it will materially affect the price of pork in the West.

THE MURDER OF MR. EMBURY AT FISKEVILLE, N. Y.—A man was arrested at Fiskeville on Monday, who it is supposed is the murderer. He had been heard to threaten the life of a resident of the town, and it is thought that he mistook Mr. Embury for his intended victim. A portion of the weapon with which the fatal wound was inflicted was found in the body of the deceased, and will doubtless be the means of identifying the murderer.

A new method of smelting ores has been introduced into the copper mines of South Australia. Instead of the ore being reduced to slag, as in the old furnaces, the heat is so regulated as to fuse the metal without melting the other elements contained in the ore.

HAPPINESS.—To be happy at home is the ultimate result of all ambition, the end to which every enterprise and all labor tends and of which every desire prompts the prosecution. It is, indeed, at the heart of every man's life, and it is the duty of every man to make a just estimate of his virtue or folly; for smiles and embroidery are alike occasional, and the mind is often depressed for show in painted honor and fictitious benevolence.—Johnson.

LACK OF BUSINESS.—A gossip of Capar Angus asked the wife of the sexton of an adjoining parish why she was so indifferently dressed. "What way can I be otherwise," returned the grave-digger's wife, "when my living soul's been buried here three months."

A good wife is like a printer's roller—the latter being composed of molasses and glue. She is as sweet as the former article, and sticks to her husband like the latter.

An emerald has been found in the mines of Muco (South Africa), weighing over two pounds and a half, the largest in the world.

Many pride themselves upon being wild young men, who are only wild beasts.

Impossibilities, like vicious dogs, fly before him who is not afraid of them.

Young women are never more in danger of being made slaves than when the men are at their feet.

A Scotch soldier who served under General Moore, being asked if he met with much hospitality abroad, replied, "Oh! 'deed did I, for I was in the hospital's" the word.

The New York Tribune corrects the Commonwealth Advertiser's estimate that the federal government is spending one million dollars a day, and says the expenses of the government are not less than two millions a day or seven hundred millions a year. The disbursements for the naval expedition, the extensive purchases of merchant steamships, and the heavy expenses of recruiting, drilling and feeding and arming troops, and the enormous sum. Under such an expenditure the war cannot last long. The loan at 7/30 is not yielding a tithe of the amount; the Morrill tariff is not realizing the expectations of its framers, and in the present diminished condition of the imports, it is of no avail in yielding a revenue. In short, there are no prospects of supplying this immense drain, and the natural result will be that a disposition to negotiate will take the place of the present haughty determination to subjugate the South, as soon as the federal exchequer is exhausted. A load of debt, to be got rid of only by wholesale borrowing, will be the cement of the warlike insanity of the North.

Mr. Hincks has marked his entrance upon his new Government, at St. Lucia in the West Indies, where the salary is £27,000 per annum, by suspending a batch of the principal officials. This blow, which has of course created great indignation among the suspended and their friends, is supposed to have been struck, in consequence of the Governor having found out that the officials were violating, or conniving at the violation of the laws intended to protect the Coolie laborers. One gentleman was accused of sending a number of these people to an unhealthy place. Mr. Hincks, the Governor, ordered that the punishment of his subordinate was a consequence of this infraction.

THE SCOTCH CHAMPION RHYMER AS A DEER-STALKER.—The *Edinburgh Courier* says:—"That admirable man, Edward Ross, Esq., has been eminently successful in deer-stalking in the North. On the 24th ult. he shot a very fat stag at Glendishdale, the antlers royal on both tops and the venison having two inches of fat on the ramp. On the 25th he shot a roe-buck; on the 26th, in company with Colonel Baker from Ceylon, he had four stags; on the 30th, one stag; on the 31st, four stags; and on the 1st of August, two stags, weighing 18 stone and the other 20 stone."

The Cabinet shop of G. S. Stephens, of Cobourg, was consumed by fire on the 5th inst.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Produce.—The business of the week has been very unsatisfactory to both buyers and sellers. The extreme rates of Marine Insurance and freight have forbidden shipments to England at the prices current 10 days since, this together with unfavourable news from Britain has made business very flat, with the exception of several sales under pressure of changes at Point St. Charles. There has been nothing done in wheat, and rates are almost entirely nominal for all kinds of Breadstuffs. Those holders who can afford, are refusing to sell at the quotation of the day.

Flour.—Extra, \$5.90 to \$6.35. Fancy, \$6.50 to \$6.80. No. 1, offered at \$5.20