FUJI MICRO SAFETY N

BILL.

An Act for the further improvement of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada.

Whereas it is expedient to make further provision for the improvement of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. Each city shall, for all Grammar School purposes, be a county; and its Municipal Council shall be invested with all the Grammar School powers now possessed by County Councils.

2. Each County Council at its first session, to be held after the first day of January next, shall select and appoint as Trustees of each Grammar School situated in a town or incorporated village and within its jurisdiction, three fit and proper persons as Trustees of such Grammar School; and the corporation of the town or incorporated village municipality, within the limits of which such Grammar School is or may be situated, shall, also at its first session in January next, appoint three fit and proper persons as Trustees of such Grammar School, one of whom, in the order of their appointment, in each case, shall annually retire from office on the thirty-first day of January in each year (but may be re-appointed); and, on the incorporation hereafter of any village council shall at their first meeting in January next thereafter, appoint trustees in like manner as aforesaid for the Grammar School in such incorporated village; and the vacancy occasioned by the annual retirement of trustees, as also any occasional vacancy in their number, arising from death, resignation, removal from the municipality, or otherwise, shall be filled up by such County, town or village Council, as the case may be, provided that the person appointed to fill such occasional vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired part of the term for which the person whose place shall have become vacant was appointed to serve.

3. The Trustees appointed as aforesaid shall be a corporation, and shall succeed to all the rights, names, powers and obligations conferred or imposed upon Trustees of Grammar Schools by chapter sixty-three of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, and by this Act.

4. All property heretofore given or acquired in any municipality and vested in any person or person or persons, or corporation for Grammar School purposes, or which may hereafter be so given or acquired, shall vest absolutely in the corporation of Grammar School Trustees having the care of the same, subject to such trusts as may be declared in the deed or instrument under which such property is held.

5. In all cases of the union of Grammar and Common School Trustee Corporations, all the members of both Corporations shall constitute the joint Board, seven of whom shall form a quorum; but such union may be dissolved at the end of any year by resolution of a majority present at any lawful meeting of the joint Board called for that purpose; On the dissolution of such union between any Grammar and Common School, or department thereof, the school property held or possessed by the joint Board shall be divided or applied to public school purposes, as may be agreed upon by a majority of the members of each Trustee Corporation; or if they fail to agree within the space of six months after such dissolution, then by the Municipal Council of the city, town or incorporated village within the limits of which such Schools are situated, and, in the case of unincorporated villages, by the County Council.

6. No Grammar School shall be entitled to share in the Grammar School fund, unless a sum shall be provided, from local sources, exclusive of fees, equivalent to half the sum apportioned to such school, and expended for the same purpose as said fund.

7. The apportionment payable half yearly to the Grammar Schools shall be made to each School conducted according to law upon the basis of a daily average attendance at such Grammar School of Pupils in the programme of studies prescribed according to law for Grammar Schools; such attendance shall be verified by the Inspector of Grammar Schools.

8. No additional Grammar School shall be established in any county unless the Grammar School fund shall be sufficient to allow of an apportionment at the rate of three hundred dollars per annum to be made to such additional school, without diminishing the fund which may have been available for Grammar Schools during the then next preceding year.

9. All differences between Boards of Trustees and Head Masters and Teachers of Grammar or Common Schools in cities, towns and incorporated villages, in regard to salary, sums due, or any other matter in dispute between them, shall be settled by arbitration according to the provisions of the Common School law relating to such arbitrations; and in cities, towns and incorporated villages the Local Superintendent, (being an officer of the Board concerned, and having no jurisdiction in the case of Grammar Schools, shall not act as an arbitrator; but in the event of a difference of opinion on the part of the two arbitrators, they shall themselves choose a third arbitrator, and the decision of a majority of the arbitrators thus chosen shall be final

10. Each of the Grammar School Meteorological stations, at which the daily observations are made, as required by law, shall be entitled to an additional apportionment out of the Grammar School Fund, at a rate not exceeding fifteen dollars per month for each consecutive month during which such duty is performed and satisfactory monthly abstracts thereof are furnished to the Chief Superintendent, according to the form and regulations provided by the Department of Public Instruction; but the number and locality of such meteorological stations shall be designated by the Council of Public Instruction with the approval of the Governor in Council.

11. After the passing of this Act no person (except those now by law entitled) shall be deemed to be legally qualified to be appointed Head Master of a Grammar School, unless he be a graduate of some University within the British dominions.

12. The provisions of the Acts relating to Grammar and Common Schools shall apply to the town of Richmond, in the county of Carleton, the same as to any other towns or incorporated villages.

13. It shall be lawful for the Council of Public Instruction, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, to make regulations for giving to meritorious Common School Teachers, certificates of qualification which shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada until revoked.

14. So much of the Grammar and Common School Acts of Upper Canada, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that on Thursday last a young man named Duffy, son of the Widow Duffy, was killed by a bucket falling on his head, while employed in a copper mine on Haskell Hill, Ascot.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

At a meeting of the members of Knox's Church, Galt, held yesterday afternoon, the Rev. J. K. Smith, of Brockville, was chosen as Pastor of the congregation without a dissentient voice. The meeting was largely attended, between four and five hundred being present.—*Dumfries Reformer.*

The Cholera in Italy and Spain.

The last bulletin from Ancona gives 64 cases of cholera and 53 deaths from the 14th to noon on the 15th, and the total since the disease first appeared as 1899 classes and 834 deaths. There was cholera at San Severo (Capitanta), especially among the poorly fed lower classes, and the people were running away. At Bologna up to the 15th the sanitary state of the population was satisfactory. The King has sent 20,000f. from his private purse to the Syndic of Ancona to assist poor sick persons and needy survivors. There is no account of cholera having shown itself in the other Italian cities. A letter from Figueras, in Catalonia, says that the town is crowded with fugitives from Barcelona, where there was at that date (15th) a perfect panic on account of the presence of some cholera.—In one day railway tickets had been issued at the station. Nevertheless, there had been very few cases; on the 11th, a few of sporadic cholera (even these occur at Barcelona), which seemed to carry off well known persons. A great storm on the night of the 12th cleared the air, and on the 13th the disease. The average daily mortality season at Barcelona is 30; there 35 deaths on the 12th, 14 only 29 on the 13th, and 31 including 11 children. Vaccination had nearly ceased, and rather as if frightened than hurt.—*London* 21.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A TORONTONIAN KILLED.—We learn from Mr. W. P. Fox, writing to us from Titusville, Pa., gives the account of a serious accident which occurred in that city, on Friday last:—This morning, about seven o'clock, a terrific explosion took place at Hillwell's Refinery, which resulted in the total destruction of the building and the death of three persons, James Lacy, formerly a resident of this place, an engineer on the Great Western Railroad; Mr. Wm. Deforest and another man, from Buffalo, bodies were recovered from the burning buildings so charred as to be impossible to recognize either.

The [illegible]ald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday Sept. 13, 1865.

THANKSGIVING.—By the Lieutenant Governor, the Governor General, a proclamation, appointing the 12th October next, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving for the blessings of the year. We doubt it will be generally a day of grateful christian people.

We may remark with the subject, that Canada has thanksgiving, for the uninterrupted blessings of peace and plenty. In some places crops are poor; but in a general way the abundance of everything. We have from the manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, a report part of which appeared in yesterday, the remainder next week. The reports of the crops from upwards of thirty stations. The crops from Goderich on the Buffalo and Goderich to Toronto on the Detroit, from Scarboro to Montreal division, from Caughnawaga Point on the Chaplain line to Portland on the Lambert's to Acton to Point Levis, from and from St. Valier branch, and Loup extension. It is these reports, taking them as a whole, Canada has been blessed with an abundant harvest. All agree in stating crops are much better than last year, most of them give more favorable accounts. In state there has been a large yield good quality of grain will be seen noticeable that the cultivation of wheat has been attempted with success in many places where has been abandoned in consequence of midge and winter killing.

We publish in another the Act respecting the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, which was introduced by Mr. Morris, and has been passed by the Houses of Parliament. It contains clauses, of which, the first clause provides for extension during five years wherein to complete the Road, the recent period—Oct. 1863—in which the Act of Reorganization was passed, under which the money for the extension was procured. The second clause contains a clerical error unintentionally made in the Act of Reorganization should be remedied. The error is thus explained:—"From such municipalities as were in default of interest due the Government upon moneys borrowed under the Municipal Loan Fund, the Government retained the Clergy Reserve moneys accruing to said Municipalities. Among these were the Municipalities of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew that had borrowed £200,000; the town of Brockville that had borrowed £100,000; and the township of Elizabethtown that had borrowed £50,000. In the Act of Re-organization the Company are bound to pay these three municipalities a sum of $20,000 in lieu of the Clergy Reserve moneys so retained from them by the Government prior to the year 1860.—Now the Clergy money retained was not at all in proportion to the amounts respectively *loaned* by them to the Railway Company, and the present Act but asks that the $20,000 should be distributed among the three municipalities in proportion to the the amounts so retained from them by the Government, and not as in the Act of 1863, in proportion to the amounts loaned by them to the Railroad Company." The effect of a clause of the Act of 1863, was, that of the $20,000, Brockville, from which was retained $3,744, would have received two-sevenths, or $5,714, or *nearly* $2,000 *more than it lost.* Elizabethtown would have received one-seventh, or $2,857, while $55,383 was retained from it, and Lanark & Renfrew would have received four-sevenths, or $11,428. Under the Bill just passed, basing the appropriation of the $20,000 on the amount retained from each municipality, Lanark & Renfrew will receive somewhere about $17,764; Brockville, $930; and Elizabethtown $1,206. The Bill, as a whole, is in every respect in the interests of these Counties, and we rejoice that it has become law.

The Pic Nic advertised in our paper, last week, took place on Friday last, in the beautiful grove owned by Mr. McRostie. The arrangements made for the comfort, amusement, and accommodation of visitors were of the first class order. There were not as many persons on the ground as might have been expected, but all had smiling faces, looked happy, and seemed to enjoy themselves. Indeed the whole affair reflects great credit on the "temple" in this place, which we are happy to know, is growing, prospering and doing good. The address of the Rev. J. A. Preston was the first and the best of the day; being a model of what speeches should be on such occasions. If the statement of the chairman was true, that the "big guns" were reserved for the last, his should have been the closing speech.

The Rev. L. Holmes, made a few plain, practical, serious remarks, as usual with him, at such times; and was followed by the Rev. Mr. McCullough, in a neat little speech which was wound up by an extract from a newspaper,—a very ingenious piece of composition,—which he rehearsed in good style.

We were not quite pleased with the speech of the Rev. Mr. Mason and of Mr. Brodin, both of whom indulged in extravagant statements against the vendors and consumers of intoxicating liquors. There are some mean and some respectable men in the hotel business, but we submit, that it is unfair, to class all public houses as "*sinks of iniquity.*" There is no accounting for tastes, but we do not admire that of the gentleman who would prefer, as a partner for life, a black wench from a nigger's hut in the South, to the daughter of an hotel keeper.

If we understand the objects of the Temple, it is not so much to ruin hotel keepers, as to convince the public mind that strong drink is not only unnecessary but hurtful. If there were no demand for whiskey, hotel keepers would not have it for sale. It would form no part of their stocks. Merchants would not have tobacco for sale if there were no smokers or chewers amongst their customers. But so long as it pays to sell Whiskey and Tobacco, we may be sure to find these poisonous compounds in the market.

We have, frequently noticed that, on such occasions, gentlemen get excited, and say things which are more calculated to retard than advance the interests of the cause they advocate. Some of the assertions made and stale anecdotes related were of this class. A long prosy speech, interspersed with worn out anecdotes is not very suitable for pic-nics; and it is not surprising that large numbers of the audience left their seats and betook themselves to swinging, and other amusements, which, thanks to the committee, of arrangements, were well provided. The young ladies connected with the temple deserve all praise for their unwearied attention to the visitors.—The eatables were of the best order and were in profuse abundance.

Mr. Pope, mining inspector to the Chaudiere division, has presented a report to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 2nd September. He alludes to the valuable Gold bearing quartz discoveries. He says that an assay of the quartz three feet below the surface produced over one hundred and six dollars to the ton. Another six feet deep, fifty-four dollars to the ton, and that the gold is visible on the quartz. Great excitement exists, and the miners in alluvial gold districts were prospecting in all directions. Speculators are purchasing lands through which the veins run.

The following insolvents are gazetted today:—Robert Donaldson, Buckingham; Patrick Moore, Goderich; Samuel Cantlon, Goderich; John Van Stone, Stratford; Barth & Lemmer, Sorel; Wm. Muir, Dunbarton; John Clarke, Goderich; Samuel Fuller, Napanee; Wm. C. Brown, Innerkip; J. S. Benoit, Peterboro; S. A. Huntington and John White, individually and co-partners, Pembroke; and Noah F. Penny, Seaforth.

The Minister of Militia will introduce a Bill to amend the Acts respecting the Militia Act and the Volunteer Militia Force. The object is to correct the present defective system of balloting Service Militia. Provisions will be introduced specially providing for the graduates of the military schools, called out for camp instructions at Montreal.

Great damage was done by fires all over the country during last week. We have heard of several barns being burned, and it was with great difficulty that many houses, surrounded by fire, have been saved.—Great numbers of fences are consumed and large quantities of wooded land has been run over and destroyed. The late rain has checked the fires for the present.

The removal to Ottawa will take place very soon. An advance has been made to the government employees to assist in their removal.

A telegram from San Francisco, announces the telegraph line now completed 370 miles northward from New Westminster, British Columbia.

Drowned.—On Tuesday last, a little boy, aged about 10 years, son of Mr John Rosbin, drowned himself at this place. It appears that he and another smaller boy about Dunlop's Mill, had built a raft of old plank, and they were paddling about in it, when their raft went to pieces leaving them struggling in the water. Mr. Dunlop and Mr. Wm. Rosbin, who were picking chestnuts on the opposite side of the river, ran down to the river, and tried to save them, but without being able to reach them. Mr. Dunlop, in the shape of men, viz., John Thomas, John Tilson, Tom Lynch, and John Elliot, who were working close by, came down to the shore and looked on with indifference, if not glee, to the distress of the young boys, and would not so much as wet their feet although they might have saved them on the spot, only about ten feet from the shore. In the meantime a little boy about 11 years old dashed into the water and called Dunlop, who was still wrangling, to save his darling child to rise no more. The little fellow was found soon after but he was quite dead. We publish these facts that the parties may have the opportunity of the exercise of their humanity.

The boy, who acted the part so manfully, is a son of Mr Wilkie's, late of this place. The village, we think, should do something for him. Quite a few cents by such a small boy, deserving an encouraging word by some substantial reward. The mother of the cold hearted wretches who could look on such a scene with indifference, if not unable to no other punishment should be meted down with excoriating.

It is often surprising how long old bodies hidden in, darkness and gloom come to light and are discovered. It appears to be a rule that "murder will out," in some way or other. We publish to-day, a very curious instance, in which a skeleton has been found, supposed to be the remains of a drover, said to have been murdered years ago. The lock of his hair has been found and also a small portion of his coat, with the iron part of a large button, originally covered with cloth. These and other circumstances point very strongly to the identification of the remains, as well as to the probable murderer. Other facts will probably come out at the inquest which is now pending.

BILL.

An Act to extend the time of the completion of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway and for other purposes.

[*As Amended by the Select Committee on Railways, &c.*

Whereas the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company have represented that they have during the last year commenced the construction of that portion of their Railway lying between Brockville and Arnprior, and have prayed for an extension of the time limited to them for the completion of the said Railway from Arnprior to Pembroke, and for certain other amendments concerning and relating to the said Company, and it is expedient to grant their prayer; Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The time for the completion of the construction of the portion of the Railway lying between Arnprior and Pembroke is extended for the period of five years from the passing of this Act, and the said Company shall and may have, enjoy, exercise and enforce all the rights, powers, claims, franchises and privileges granted to or conferred on, or held, possessed, or enjoyed by the said Railway Company, by, under or by virtue of the Acts relating to the said Railway Company, or any of them, or any Acts in any way affecting the same including amongst the other Acts relating to the said Railway Company, an Act passed in the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled: "An Act to provide an encourage the construction of a Railway from Lake Huron to Quebec;" and also another Act, passed in the twenty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Canada Central Railway Company," and to amend an Act intituled: An Act to provide and encourage the construction of a Railway from Lake Huron to Quebec, or otherwise.

2. The words "by the Railway Company in the proportion of the sum so retained by the Government from the said municipalities respectively" shall be and substituted for the words "in the proportion of the amounts loaned and advanced by them to the Railway Company respectively," in the thirteenth section of the Act twenty-seven Victoria, chapter fifty-six, which said last-mentioned words were inserted in said clause by error, and the aforesaid words shall be used and taken to be part of the said section.

3. This Act shall be a Public Act.

On Saturday morning the 9th of August, Murray Muir, the son of Mr. Douglas Muir, of Grandby, went out with a gun into the distant fields of his father's farm, and in firing it off it exploded, driving the lock against his face, destroying one eye, and otherwise cutting and bruising him. His brain was so injured that he died late Sunday. He was an amiable and promising young man, of about 19 years of age.

On Friday night last Elizabeth Lemon, aged twenty-three, was killed by the train from Quebec, about four miles from Brockville Station. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "found killed on the Grand Trunk Line" returned.

The body of a man, who had been some days in the water, was found a short distance below the Quay on Tuesday by a steamer passing down. It is supposed that the man was one of a fishing party of three, who left Arnprior last week to fish at the lake of the Chaats. When their canoe upset, one of them was saved but the third has not since been heard of unless this body should be recognized as his.—*Ottawa Citizen* 26th.

THE ROAD MURDERER.—The Bath Observer says:—We are informed, upon what we believe to be good authority, that Constable Hinch, who is well known in our history, has discovered the man who murdered the late Mr. Wilson. The M.P. is said to have left his residence, in the township of Ameliasburgh, for the purpose of his apprehension, but we have not been able to verify the report. We understand that the murderer is in custody, and that he has confessed the crime. It is said that he was one of her father's cows, which he followed to a point, and made sure of his victim, by striking her down with the butt end of his gun, and then finished her with a knife. The prisoner is said to be a native of Ireland.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Smith's Falls, Sept. 9th.

DEAR HERALD,—It is so long since I have occupied a place in your columns, that I have almost forgotten how to write, and I am afraid I shall have a good deal of difficulty in making out a letter, especially as the stock of news, at present, at least, in our village, is of rather a scanty description.

Beginning with the subject which at present occupies the almost undivided attention of every man, woman and child in the Falls, I must say a few words about the fires, which are raging to such a fearful extent in the neighbourhood. The long-continued want of rain has, of course, made everything as dry as tinder, and the smallest spark is sufficient to set the flames at work. The consequence is that we are surrounded with a belt of conflagrations, which, within the last few days, have approached alarmingly near the village. To add to the uneasiness which has been felt for some time, the wind made a sudden wheel on Thursday evening, round to the North-east, and sent suffocating clouds of smoke into the streets, filling every nook and cranny, and alarming nervous households, lest the fiery enemy might be approaching under cover of the smoke to devour their property. The woods to the North of the Railway depot, last night, presented a magnificent sight, that is to those disinterested parties, who, having no houses or barns near the scene of burning, could allow their minds to take in at their ease all the grandeur and beauty of the spectacle. As for the unfortunates who were obliged to lose their sleep, watching their buildings and fences, I have no doubt they would have gladly dispensed with the panorama. In the meantime we are groping our way though a thick and gloomy fall of smoke, which seems to have permanently settled down upon our devoted heads.—Coughs are becoming epedemic, and the frequent tear-drop rolls down our cheeks.—Everybody adds to the list of losses, and the devouring element still cries "more."

Another consequence of the want of rain, and one which is making itself seriously felt in the village, is the scarcity of water for domestic purposes. Pumps and wells, never-failing though they have been fondly called, have suspended payment. Still, to its honor be it spoken, the old Town Pump on Beckwith street dribbles out a supply to the eager crowds of youths and maidens who flock to it from all sides, as if from its depths there bubbled up the genuine Elixir Virtue. Such being the arid condition of things in town, it is not surprising that the farmers around, particularly the Montague shiners who live, as we all know, near the rock are loud in their complaints. Creeks which have supplied a motive power to saw-mills, wells which have yielded an abundant supply for twenty years have at last succumbed to the all-prevailing drought, and it is now no uncommon circumstance for farmers to have to drive their live stock three or four miles to water. Poor brutes,—I should think that by the time they returned home, they would be thirsty enough for another drink. And so we wait, ever in hope, and ever disappointed—and cry oh for rain! for rain!

To vary this dry subject, I may mention that we had a very nice pic-nic here on Tuesday last. It was the annual spread given to the children attending the Methodist and Presbyterian Sunday Schools. It was well attended, about a hundred and fifty children, and perhaps as many of their friends of maturer years being present. The day was oppressively hot and dusty, and the cooling shade, and crisp brown grass, of the grove appeared doubly refreshing from the contrast. The eatables and potables were all that could be desired, and, of course, as on similar occasions "ample justice was done to the viands." The tea was good, but the coffee was excellent. Speeches were rigorously curtailed, five minutes being the rule, a rule which one Reverend gentleman, however, managed by a stategic change of base, to transgress to a slight extent. The children got off a considerable amount of sacred music, in a manner which spoke well for their attention to this very important part of Sunday School exercises. In this part of the performance, they were much assisted by the melodeon of the Methodist congregation which was on the ground. The time not spent in eating, drinking, singing, speechifying, &c., was occupied in the usual way, swinging, cricket, and round games, the last more remarkable for the amount of escalatory demonstration than for anything else. The party broke up about five o'clock, and I am sure all went home well pleased with the affair.

On Thursday morning, I had an excruciating felicity of beholding a larger number of those noble specimens of humanity, Newspaper Editors, than I ever had the good fortune to see before in a lump. The Press Association, on their annual trip, passed through here on their way to Sand Point, and as the train stopped at our station about twenty minutes on its journey North, I had an opportunity of examining the motley crew. Some few were of a very jolly and comfortable appearance, but the greater part alas! of gaunt and ravenous aspect.—But then, poor fellows, I believe that they hadn't breakfasted, and that may account for the slackness of their waistcoats. One thing struck me as peculiar, the very youthful appearance of a large majority of the excursionists. I am rather inclined to think that a good many of the crowd were not very closely connected with the Press, but had somehow or other procured tickets for the trip. Several of the tourists were accompanied by ladies, who, I have no doubt, added greatly to the pleasure of the trip.

I wonder what this Press Association does, anyhow. From the report of the proceedings of the meeting at Brockville on Wednesday, it would appear that their whole business consisted in electing officers, and passing votes of thanks to the railway and steamboat companies, who had been generous enough to carry them for nothing; which of course was all very proper, but then its a small thing to come all the way to Brockville to do, oh, yes! I forgot, the Dinner, but Editors surely have a soul above dinner: I should hope so.

I shall not fail to keep you posted if anything of unusual importance occurs here, meantime allow me to subscribe myself,

S. F.

Another Mystery.

A HUMAN SKELETON FOUND!

That "murder will out" is an old and true saying. Whether, however, it is true in the present case remains as a mystery. Mr. Allen Murphy, father of the notorious Dick Murphy, who now whiles away his time within the precincts of Hamilton gaol, left this city a considerable time ago in rather a hurried manner, and is now living about eighteen miles from Chicago, Ill., U. S. Murphy lived on Dundas street about half a mile from the Asylum; and although he is said to have wronged many, yet report also says that he made matters right in Canada by paying every man his due. Be that as it may, the house in which he resided fell recently into the hands of the Hon. Judge Harrison, and on Wednesday, while workmen were engaged in opening a drain, which has been closed for three years, they came across the skeleton of a human being. Word was sent to Judge Harrison, and by him to Dr. Workman, of the Lunatic Asylum. That gentleman conferred with Dr. Buchanan, surgeon of the city police department, and both came to the conclusion that it was the body of a man about thirty years of age. When the report was made known to the public, every one began to surmise whose remains it was, and all seem to have come to the conclusion that it is that of a drover named Alexander McPherson, otherwise called "Sandie," who was missed from the city about September, 1859. On Sunday, the 16th April, 1861, at the time the investigation into the cause of Mr. Hogan's death was going on, it was currently reported in the city that the police had found two human skeletons near the Don Bridge. Such report was caused by the following circumstances:—While McGillick, connected with the Hogan murder, was talking with some of the officers of police about the time of the murder, she incidentally remarked that *two* murders might have been committed near the Don Bridge, and went on to say that she was in company with Jane Ward, James Brown, Wagstaff, and other members of the Brook's bush gang one evening about September, 1859. They were all proceeding in the direction of the bush, having with them a jug of whiskey. Near the railway crossing on the Kingston road they sat down to have a drink all round. While they were imbibing, one of the "gang" exclaimed significantly to the others, "It's a pity he can't get up and have a glass with us." She was under the impression at the time, and understood that the man who made the remark referred to some one having been murdered and buried near the spot where they were sitting. Acting on this hint, Sergeant Major McDowell and Detective Arnold who were in the Police Force at the time, went to the spot indicated, and commenced digging. They worked perseveringly for several hours, and turned up the surface for a considerable space near the spot, but the only thing they brought to light was the skeleton of a dog's head. The suspicions of the public, however, became aroused, and it came to light that the drover named McPherson might be the man. Gradually reports died out, and no more surmises were made till yesterday, when three who knew the circumstances gave vent to the idea that the skeleton might be the remains of McPherson, who, as a drover, had many dealings with Murphy and others in the market. As the report has gained some credence, it should be stated that in September, 1859, McPherson was a cattle dealer who frequented the St. Lawrence market. When in the City he generally boarded at the Grand Trunk Hotel, Palace street, but on one evening in that month he left the city and was never seen afterwards. On the afternoon of the day in question he was in Mr. Cornell's Hotel, East Market Square, and by request Mr. Cornell counted out a sum of money for him to see if the amount was correct. He left Mr. Cornell's towards dark, and, it is said, had his tea at Roach's Hotel, Palace street. However, from eight o'clock in the evening he was not seen, and his absence was a complete mystery to all his friends. He was not a man that did an extreme business, but always had plenty of money about him. He was liable, however, to be led astray when he was under the influence of liquor. His friends, when he did not return to his home in Reach, became alarmed and advertised for information concerning him, but received none. The police were placed on the alert and search was made for him, but without success. Whether this be the man or not cannot be said, but all seem under the impression that it is the body. Dr. Buchanan will hold an inquest on the body on Saturday, when it is to be hoped that all parties who have it in their power to give evidence concerning the missing man will come forward.

Report on Condition of the Crops in the Various Districts of Country through which the Grand Trunk Railway Passes.

BUFFALO & GODERICH DIVISION.

GODERICH.—Fall wheat has suffered from the midge, average yield 16 to 18 bushels per acre, a better crop than has been raised for three years; spring wheat 20 to 22 bushels per acre, much heavier than has been raised for some years; oats 40 to 45 bushels per acre, some farmers expect to thrash out as high as 60 bushels; the grain full and of excellent quality; peas, not yet all harvested, but will turn out above the average of late years; barley has been all got in and is an excellent crop; potatoes and other root crops promise well, only sufficient raised for local consumption.

CLINTON.—Fall wheat will be an average crop,—say 25 bushels per acre. Spring wheat will be fully an average. In the four townships which are feeders to this station, there are 112,796 acres under cultivation; of this, about one-fifth was sown with wheat during the past season. Barley very good. Peas, a very heavy yield, Oats very good. Hay very good crop; better than it has been for the past ten years. Roots are very good; no disease in potatoes, and turnips looking well. Flax has been introduced and promises well.

CARBONBROOK.—The townships from which this station derives its traffic are Hibbert and Logan, in the county of Perth and McKillop, in the county of Huron, Spring wheat, which is the great staple produce, has yielded abundantly, and will average twenty-five bushels per acre. The few patches sown would turn out well were it not for the rust, from which it suffered considerably. It will average twenty bushels per acre. Oats were a splendid crop, and cannot be less than forty-five bushels per acre, of 34 lbs to the bushel. Pease could scarcely be any better. They will yield 45 bushels per acre. Barley is not raised to any very great extent, but what there is will yield heavy, about 40 bushels per acre. Potatoes, by judging from appearances, will be excellent. Turnips will be but an indifferent crop, having been injured by the fly. Flax is not sown here. The Hay crop could scarcely be surpassed.

MITCHELL.—Weather has been favorable for harvesting until within the past week. The crops, on the whole, are a little above the average. Of Fall Wheat, very little is raised in this neighbourhood. It will average about twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. Quality not first class; somewhat injured by rust. Spring Wheat has been slightly affected by rust, but the yield will be fully up to the average, say 15 to 20 bushels per acre. Quality good. Pease, Oats, Barley, &c., will be an excellent crop. Large breadth sown, and grain good. Root crops look well, and promise a very large yield. Flax—None worth mentioning sown here.

TAVISTOCK.—The harvest generally in this vicinity is good, with the exception of the Fall Wheat, which has been injured to a certain extent by midge and rust. As near as I can learn, the yield is below an average, being about from thirteen to fifteen bushels per acre, and very inferior sample at that, very much shrunk. Spring Wheat is a very good sample, but very thin, yielding about fifteen to eighteen bushels per acre. Oats are a splendid crop, yielding a little more than average. Pease and Barley are also an average crop. The Root Crops are very good indeed, with the exception of Potatoes, which some places are affected by the rot; but it is not general. Flax is not cultivated to any extent in this vicinity.

PLATTSVILLE.—Fall Wheat, not first-class quality, affected by the midge and rust. Crop a little below average, about [illegible] bushels per acre. Larger breadth than in previous years. Spring Wheat. Poor crop, hurt by heavy rains immediately after sowing, followed by excessive [illegible]. Yield below average; about fifteen bushels per acre. Not much breadth sown. Barley is a good crop, about 30 bushels per acre; large breadth sown. Oats—Good crop, an average crop; 40 bushels per acre; large breadth. Pease.—Good average crop; [illegible] bushels per acre. Root Crops look well, better than they have been for [illegible] years back. Hay is an extra good crop, will average two tons per acre. Flax is a little sown, but looks well.

DRUMBO.—Fall wheat principally sown; here is an average crop; yield about [illegible] bushels per acre. A good breadth of pease and barley sown, which will give a good yield. A large quantity of flax sown, which is an excellent crop; hay is a heavy crop; potatoes and turnips and roots will be light owing to drought in the month. On the whole crops are good.

PARIS, C. W.—Fall Wheat has been much injured by midge and rust this year. The yield will be under an average. It will not give more than twelve bushels per acre. Spring Wheat is not cultivated to any extent, and what there is will yield poorly. Barley is extensively cultivated, and yield well, over an average crop. From twenty to thirty thousand bushels for export. Pease are not cultivated to any extent. This crop an average. Buckwheat, and Rye cultivated only to very limited extent, for home consumption, the crop poor. Flax is not cultivated to any extent. Hay was a very good crop, better than an average, and secured in good order. Clover for seed, a failure for want of rain. Root Crops are, generally speaking, in some parts a complete failure; the want of rain during the last two months. Early Fruits, such as Cherries, Currants, Berries, &c., were very fine and in abundance; while late fruits, such as Apples, Pears, Plums, &c., are very poor, the fruit fell off the trees before ripe. This is attributed to want of rain.

BRANTFORD.—The crops in this neighbourhood are generally good. The wheat is of good sample, yielding an average of 20 bushels to the acre. Of spring wheat there was not much sown, the sample good; yield about 20 bushels to the acre. Pease very little sown; the quantity is good. Oats very good and in large quantity. Barley is the largest crop ever raised here; sample good; average yield 25 bushels to the acre. Root crops generally look well and promise a large yield.

CALEDONIA.—Spring Wheat will average sixteen bushels per acre. Peas will average 30 do; Barley will average [illegible]. Hay above average crop. Flax sown in the vicinity of this station. The crops below the average yield in consequence of the long drought.

CANFIELD.—Fall Wheat average [illegible] bushels per acre; Spring 10 do; Barley 15 do; Oats 18 do; which is less than average one-third crop. The principal cause of this has been an inferior system of farming, from the fact that upon farms under good and improved cultivation the crops have been good and the yield abundant. Fall Wheat has suffered from the attacks of the midge; and Spring grain, from the dryness of the season to a great extent. The only Root Crop raised here of any importance is the Turnip, which is abundant, and promises well, but is not cultivated. These remarks apply only to this immediate locality, for in the adjoining townships they have not had such crops for twenty years.

DUNNVILLE.—Fall Wheat will average about 25 bushels to the acre, and in some places as high as 40. The quality and quantity are better this year than they have been for a number of years. Spring Wheat: very poor yield for the quantity sown, and will average say [illegible] bushels to the acre. Barley: a good crop, will yield 25 bushels to the acre. Our buyers state they will ship extensively of this kind of grain this winter. Oats a fair crop, will average from thirty bushels to the acre. Pease; a good crop, will average twenty bushels to the acre. Buckwheat: Every prospect of a heavy crop; will yield about fifty bushels to the acre. Flax: none grown in this vicinity. Potatoes: cannot give an estimate. Have had a very good appearance; but fear they say that the quantity will very much depend upon the weather; as yet, there is but little rot amongst them. Swedish Turnips, a good crop, will average about two hundred bushels to the acre. Corn; very little raised. The little that is raised is used for home consumption.

FORT ERIE.—The variety of fall wheat known as "midge proof" is very good; other kinds, crop good; average yield [illegible] bushels per acre. Very little spring wheat sown; season unfavorable; a very [illegible] crop; yield, not more than eight bushels per acre. The season being more than usually dry, has proved unfavorable for the growth of coarse grains and root crops; the latter may be considered a failure. Very little flax sown, although some attention given it; but even where a trial was made in consequence of the severe drought it shared the fate of all other summer crops.

WESTERN DIVISION.

DETROIT.—In wheat it is estimated there was sown, at least 10 per cent more acres than 1864. The yield was above average, but owing to the unfavorable weather at the harvesting, it is estimated that the crop was damaged 20 per cent. The corn crop exceeds largely any other year; the growth heavy; season favorable. In the Southern part of the State, the crop being cut, and the farmers report the yield is the best they have ever had. The crop in the middle and northern counties will be cut and secured in a few weeks. Reports from all parts of the State make the corn heavy, and it is safe to estimate the yield exceeding any former year at least 20 per cent. In oats and barley the crop will exceed the yield of any former year at least 20 per cent. The root crop is large, and exceeding the growth of any former year. The yield is estimated to be increased 30 per cent. Every farmer has an increased number of growing swine, and considering the heavy corn crop, the plentifulness and cheapness of all farm products, suitable for the feeding and fattening of cattle, it is estimated that the production will exceed any former year at least 20 per cent.

UTICA.—Crops in general are better than they have been for the last four years. Spring wheat, none raised. Winter wheat is more than an average crop. Flax not raised. Coarse grain and root crops could not be better.

MT. CLEMENS.—Fall wheat: 20 to [illegible] bushels to the acre. Coarse grains, [illegible] crop. Root crops: more than usually [illegible] crop. Flax: None raised. Quantity and quality of fall wheat this year unusually good. Yield per acre exceeding in quantity any previous years.

SMITH'S CREEK.—There has not been for many years so good a crop as this year. Fall Wheat is very good and will average about 18 bushels to the acre; spring wheat not so good, will average about 15 bushels to the acre; coarse grains are all a good crop, corn and oats in particular will average 30 bushels to the acre; potatoes are likewise a large crop, and at present looking well.