DRINKS-INTERESTING STATISTICS.

(Paris Correspondence of the London Times.)

period in various countries, and the amount of crime and insanity it records as resulting from such excesses.

INCREASED DRINKING IN FRANCE To begin with France. In 18 years from 1828 to 1846, the production of brandy was augmented two-thirds. What its progress has been since then we are not told, but if it has been less rapid we must bear in mind the enormous increase in the con consumption of the far more pernicious abof absinthe, gave a terrible account of the ravages of alcohol among the population of France. The reporter on the petitions cited a parish on the lower Scine, containpital shows how many are there solely in consequence of their indulgence in spirits. the register of the hospital of Chareton for

gone mad from the above cause; in 1858 171 admissions, and 42 mad. GREAT INCREASE IN SWITZERLAND. At Geneva the consumption of brandy had increased by two-thirds in 20 years, but this is nothing compared to the canton Berne, where we are assured by Dr. Decaisne, twenty-five times as much brandy was consumed in 1860 as in 1811. Allowance must be made for a probably very great inat least of those two estions. DRINKING IN THE NORTH, ALCOHOL DES-

TROYING THE SCANDINAVIAN RACE. The further north one goes the more generally are spirituous drinks used. In North of the race. As a rule the warriore country, which gives a really frightful allowance per head to the dram and grog drinking portion of the population. "Things have reached such 'a point," says M. Magnus Russ, "that if energetic means be not soon taken to check so fatal a habit. the Swedish nation menaced with incalcuable evils," The Scandinavian race is represented in this memoir as actually detersohol, and it is declared to be most urgent that a remedy should be applied, even though important commercial interests should injured by it.

It need hardly be said that Great Britain comes in for a page in the statistics of European drunkenness. According to official documents, we are told, the consumption of alcohol in our country reaches 180 000 000 of litres a year; the inhabitants of London annually expend £3,000,000 sterling in strong drinks, those of Mancheste £1,000,000, those of Glasgow £1,200,000 "Alcohol supplies the country with two thirds of its poor and three fourths of its eriminals, and English physicans will tell you that out of 1,200 lunaties, more than half became so in consequence of alcoholic

NORTH AMERICA. The statistics concerning North America are not of recent date, but we are assured of their authenticity, and they certainly are curious. Dr. Decaisne derives them from a statement drawn up by Mr. Cranch, Judge of a district court of the United States before 1827. The following are the principle heads :- Annual consumption of spirits in the United States 72,000,000 gallons; cost to consumers \$48,000,000. The number of drunkards is set down at 375,000; at lost to the State, which may be estimated at about \$5,000,000, 37,500 drunkards annually die, their lives abridged by ten years on the average. Loss to the State) reckoning the value of their labour, had they been sober, at \$50 a year beyond the expense of their food) more than \$13,000,000. The expenses of criminal justice amount to ascertained fact that drunkenness produce three-fourths of the criminals; \$6,000,000 more to the debt of intemperance, Pursuing these calculations on the same principles as regards the poor who become so through drunkenness, the loss of labour of the criminals shut up in prison, &c., a total of £20, 000,000 sterling is arrived at as the total loss suffered by the country in consequence of the use of strong drinks. It is to be ob served that at the time these statistics were compiled the pepulation of the United States did not exceed 12,000,000 Dr. Decaise sums up the evils proceeding from the abuse of spirits as follows:—Increase of crime and suicide, hereditary transmission of the pas-sion for drink, and of other deplorable tend encies, hereditary origin of epilepsy, idiocy scrofuls, and many other maladies, although the parents may been free from them, weakening of the productive powers, the depopulation of certain countries, and, as a conquence, their misery. A Dr. Rufz, who

quis de Foissy, in his violent declamations and relations of this country. so virulent as the learned Professor of Chemistry of Munich, Dr. Liebig. He has published a work upon the "Lois Naturelles de l'Agriculture," which has excited great attention amongst the agriculture to the second of the Conference is the conference is the second of the conference is the conference is the second of the conference is t

USE AND ABUSE OF ALCOHOLIC tined by Providence to repair the loss of the a case where much is already known, and in and soil to flow into the ocean. England purchases that which ought to be left on its The author of the treatise on absinthe and pernicious effects, which I lately took occasion to notice, prefixes to his promise a series of papers on the various descriptions of alcoholic drinks some general statistics of a curious nature concerning their production, consumption, the abuse made of ardent spirits and its terrible consequences. Among them the most startling features of his somewhat desultory, but highly interesting sketch, are the immense increase in the consumption of spirituous liquors, which it shows to have taken place within a short period in various countries, and the amount cannot last more than 15 years; and, all though we ransacked the field of Waterloo, Leipsie, and the Crimea, for bones which were consigned to Mr. Croskill's steam engine, and have robbed the catacombs of Sicily, and sucked the best blood of Europe the time is coming that we can do no more

THE FEMALE SOLDIERS OF DAHOMEY. The first of the "Amazons" made their appearance. The four soldieresses were armed procediles. They were commanded by an old roman in a man's straw hat, a green waistcoat, a white shirt, put on like the breeches of the good King Dagobert—a l' envers—a blue waisteloth and a sash of white caliso. ing 9,000 inhabitants, which was annually consuming 2,000 hectolitre (the hectolitre is about 22 gallons) of alcoholic drinks of all kinds and declared that many similar cases could be adduced. A visit to the hostiful consuming 2,000 hectolitre (the hectolitre is about 22 gallons) of alcoholic drinks of all kinds and declared that many similar cases could be adduced. A visit to the hostiful consuming a second The few men showed us some at the year 1857 shows 176 admitted and 60 ed, and effeminate looking. Such, on the other hand, was the size of the female skee detected only by the bosom. I have no doubt that this physical superiority of the "working sex" led in the Pope and Daheman race to the employment of women as especially English and American, who visited the canton of Berene in 1860, whereas in 1811 it is unlikely that there are the domestic servants the field hands, and market cattle of the nation—why should they not the field hands. means companions meet for men; the show a dawn of the intellectual, former is purely animal-bestial. Hence according to some, the inordinate polygamy Germany the consumption is tolerably large, gin to fatten when their dancing days are but it notably increases north of the Elbe, and in Holstein, Schleswig and Jutland law spirits and remarkably strong grog are the favorite drinks at the railway stations and roadside Kroes. In Sweden, according to the paper new before me, 200 millions of litres (1 litre—\(\frac{7}{8}\) quart) of spirit are annually fabricated, and entirely consumed in the African cymbal, two small tour-toms held ly chosen company apparently contained two hundred, and the whole court certainly did not show more than one thousand Some Amazons, however, are now absent. attacking, I have said, a village in the Makhi country, which distinguished itself by iorating, intellectually and physically, in grossly insulting the King, by threatening consequence of excessive consumption of al. to kill him and his army.—Captain Bur ton's Mission to Dahomey.

The Berald CARLETON PLACE. Wednesday, Nov. 16th, 1864.

We wish our subscribers would be partic-Office at which they receive their paper and whether their remittances are intended to pay for subscriptions or for advertiseents. Attention to this will save us much

"The Popular Sanction."

The Hon. J. H. Cameron in addressing enstitutional changes they should be submitted to the people for approval. The Mont- al and these would be the wedges which real Gasette has undertaken to interpret the least 100 days of their work are annually duty of the Provincial Government in a different light, and argues that "our representatives in parliament are not merely delegates charged with certain specific duties, but are in fact the people in their political capacity. and able, constitutionally, to do all things will be a difficult task to teach the world that journal printed in Pembroke, and another which the whole mass of the people could do." \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 a year. It is an The Globe in some lengthy and coloured articles also attempts a justification of the same view. It alleges that it would be impossible to get the expression of the view of the people on that subject exclusively, that one man would give his vote with reference to his opinion of Confederation, twenty men as their representative, and they have endorsed the project of British North tecedents and alliances of the candidates.'

narks; and no doubt the inconvenience and Globe. expense of elections are sometimes very great; and men when snugly ensconsed in indebted for his success to his long standing office, or in parliament, do not like to run the as a Reformer—to the ability displayed by risk of jeopardising their position; and it would save trouble and be greatly more con-venient to conclude the whole business with-down in the West by the supporters of his against the use of ardent spirits, and special pleading will induce the people to his party require his presence.

To remain a sucretain the residue des also distinctions are hardly necessary in presented in the Government. Cohesion of the remaind sucretain the language of the remainded of the remainded of the language of the remainded of the language of the langua

seal of secresy no longer necessary, we think placed before evident from the first time, that a Federal Court of Apthat it is intended, not perhaps at first, but Privy Council in England.

The Presidential Election. The great Strife is ever. The "Electors' who have been chosen by the people in each state, and whose duty it will be to meet and that Mr. McDougall's political career, since ballot for the President, on the first Wed- he first entered public life, commended nesday in December next, are found to be itself much more aroundy to the and vegetation must cease .- Morning Post. greatly in the majority on the Republican the electors in N. L. than either the Federaside; so that the election of Lincoln by a tion or Confederation schemes of the govern large majority is already a fixed fact. All of the New England States and the city of obrated chemist, speaking on a petition to with muskets, and habited in tunics and white the senate which asked for the prohibition calottes, with two blue patches meant for or less, so also have the Western and border Reformer. This is the reason they voted States, except Kentucky and New Jersey, which have given McClellan small majorities; while Missouri is claimed by both. The Democratic party have been thoroughly defeated. It is pleasant to know that, considering the great excitement attending a yet been sufficient Presidential election, particularly at a time its being either accepted or rejected. tempts at tumbling and walking upon their like the present, no great violation of the hands. Two of the women dancers were of reace has occurred; and considering the in- present cabinet who enjoy the entire confiabnormal size, nearly six feet tall, and of proportional breadth, whilst generally the men were smooth, full breasted, round limb body politic, the result is highly creditable willing to give the whole government a body politic, the result is highly creditable willing to give the whole government a to the American people in this respect, trial and an opportunity to develope their What effect Mr. Lincoln's renewal of power policy. It is not fair, then, to say, that, in leton, and the muscular development of the frame, that in many cases femineity could will have upon the civil war remains to be seen. It is certain that little more can be done by the Northern armies until their ranks are replenished by large accessions of new men. This can only be accomplished by a fresh draft, and a rigorous one; and that such will speedily be ordered, now that the election is over, can hardly be doubted How will it be borne? The Democrats smarting under the consciousness of their defeat at the polls, will be very unwilling to fight the Republican battles; and the latter have shown no great enthusiasm for th metto that "it is glorious to die tor one" country." The foreign population, despised and abused as they have been during time of peace, can hardly be supposed willing t furnish all the victims for a war which ha already lasted four years and seems likel under the arm, and four kettledrams of to be protracted much longer; and in which sizes, beaten with hand or stick. The new- they have already borne the most conspicu ous part. Yet the army must be filled ur Notwithstanding some successes which have attended the Federal armies of late which have been made the most of during armies are raised, drilled, and equipped, the conquest of the South is impossible. South also propose greatly to increase their forces in the field; and to do so are abou to drill and equip a large proportion of ne groes, promising them their freedom and a grant of land. Thus the war cloud hangs ominously over the future; and unless foreign complications arise, or great concession ular in mentioning the name of the Post are made on either hand, a strife more fiere and devastating than before will be inaugur ated. Gold of late has tended rapidly up ward, but now that the crisis of the nation has been reached and passed it is probable trouble; as we are often puzzled to know it will fall. So far as the Lincoln election to whom credit should be given and for will affect the South it will favor their ulti mate independance. From him they expecno concessions; and to oppose his adminis tration they will more firmly grasp each others hands and set their teeth in invincible his constituents recently, insisted strongly, determination to "do or die." With Mc that before the final adoption of the proposed Clellan at Washington, negociations and compromises would find more ready approv

> on the page of history is a glorious one and if united in the future as in the past, it six millions of freemen can be subjugated.

would lead to division of counsel, separation

and the ultimate ruin of their national

North Lanark.

"We learn by telegraph from Almonte that Mr. Rosamond, finding himself so badly beaten on the first day's poll, retired from the contest yesterday morning. The elecwould influence the electors; and that "where electing Mr. McDougall by so decided a would vote with reference to the political an. American Union. A majority of nearly two to one in North Lanark is surely some There may be much truth in these re-

"The issue in North Lanark was not the a member of the McDonald-Dorion Govern

that he will succeed in making many converts.

DR. LIEBIG ON ENGLAND.—The Marquis de Foissy, in his violent declarations

The Marquis de Foissy, in his violent declarations

special pleading will induce the people to forego their undoubted right to express their views of important and fundamental changard, it was the Seat of Government question, and the confidence reposed in Mr. McDougall's success in North Lanark, it was the Seat of Government question, and the confidence reposed in Mr. McDougall's success in North Lanark, it was the Seat of Government question, and relations of this country.

tion, and the art from the "Globe" and the "Union", we think

In reference to the North

the Administrat

to one in North

of Central Canadian

re slightly mistaken, both of our cotem ing Mr. McDougall, N. Of course, in elec L. has, to a certain extent, endorsed the policy of the government of which he is a member. But, it must be borne in mind ment. They have confidence in Mr. Me-Dougall, as an ho a man of talent and shilly, and a sound for him. If his actions betray their trust they will throw him overboard the first opportunity.

We think the pelley of the government

There are only three members of electing Mr. McDougall, the people have de eided, either one way or the other, on question, the details of which have not ye been sufficiently developed, to be taken into consideration.

A neighbouring journalist, who sat straddle the fence." during the election North Lanark, has published an anonymor letter signed "Truth" (should be Untruth) asking us "to prove that Wm. M. Shaw, Esq. was one of two parties who brought ou 'Mr. Bennet Rosamond, in opposition "Mr. McDougall." To which we reply that it will be time enough to support ou statements with "proof," when they are either denied or doubted, by anybody act ashamed to put his name to what he writes

He tries to give us a stab in the dark hiding himself behind the mask of "Truth" when he says that we have been "paid". We shall give himself and his publisher an portunity of proving what they assert. In the meantime we deny the statement most emphatically, and we think our readers will

the misnomer of "Truth", he is evidently smarting under some disappointment. are sorry for him, if his bill has not been paid, or if anything serious is troubling him. We believe those persons who are most ready to talk about bribes, would be the first to take one, if placed within their reach.

We have neither been offered, nor receiv ed, nor had the promise or hope of, a bribe or reward, or consideration of any kind, in ieu of our humble services, in any election n North Lanark; -the candidates of our choice have not sought election through dishonest means. We have however a reward for our services-in common with all who supported Mr. McDougall-the satisfaction of knowing that we have done ou duty, and thrown the weight of our influence, be it little or much, on what we believe to be the right side.

Upper Ottawa Correspondence.

Now that we have no "County of Renfrew prrespondent" for the Union; now, that for me time those interesting weekly items o local intelligence have ceased, I think communications to the widely circulated Herald once a week, might not diminish its interest It is true, the County of Renfrew has on nominally printed at Arnprior; but the one is so defaced with flashy advortisements, in gigantie type, of poster-like appearance, and the other so filled with Lower Canada and especially Aylmer news, that it may be truly said we are without a local press at all. In fact, the Herald is our only channel of communication with the public. In it we publish the larger part of our advertisements, and in it is to be found the principal portion of our local municipal proceedings. Impres menced a series of communications which. trust, will prove interesting, instructive, and amusing. I will begin at the nearest locality to Lanark and proceed upwards. Well, then, what do I say to

ARNPRIOR. Left Almonte in a gravel train, crouched practised medicine in the Antilles, attribute three-fourths of the premature deaths among the negroes to the abuse of taffa.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Decaise will persevere in the campaign he has commenced against the use of ardent spirits, and special pleading will induce the papels to conclude the whole business with out being bored with consulting the trouble-some colleagues, and to the confidence entertained by his friends that he will remain only so long a member of the Coalition as the interests of the country and his party require his presence. walks that are becoming quite delapidated, took some refreshments and mounted Lyon's Choo and Singapore totally wrecked. Direstage bound for Arnprior. Then our troubles, stage bound for Arnprior. Then our troubles, lished a work upon the "Lois Naturelles de l'Agriculture," which has excited great attention amongst the agriculturists in France. Such is the indignant excited in the mind of Dr. Liebig by the purchase in England of of guano and of bones, that he designates for allowing the produce of cosspools to be earried into the sea. He says that the phosphate imported into England since 1810, and the guano since 1845, contained materials essential to the produceto of their deliberations be first mourishment for 180 000 000. the game since 1845, contained assential to the production of the results of their deliberations be first that the results of their deliberations be first that the results of their deliberations be first that the results of their deliberations be first the results of their deliberations be first that the results of the

the line, time contest, it is copied that where one from a commer all give it up.

ome dark. The vehicle rocked from side to side, plunged up to the ancles in the then up a knoll—then struck against a stump—then— But, oh joyful sight, lights glimmered at a short distance and we experienced heart-felt satisfaction know that our haven of rest was at hand. Driving across the bridge over the Madawaska our steeds took courage, pricked up their ears, and managed to get into a semiambling trot, which they continued till they landed us at Lvon's Hotel. Dismal as our trip was, and dark and gloomy the night. portentous the weather, it seemed to have no effect on the spirits of the jovial denizens vithin. Music was the order of the night: In one room two violins were discoursing the merry notes of a strathspay, headed by our host. Robinson, himself. In the opposit chamber a piano, in a brilliant, dashing style a set of quadrilles, and, to crown th whole, a musical box was tintulating its soft

notes on the marble counter of the bar.

Having partaken of a hearty supper, our

knives and forks keeping time to the tune of

"Maggie Lauther," in the adjoining apartment, we retired to rest in a good, com fortable, clean, and tidy room, thoroughly worn out with the fatigues of the day. I rose early, next morning, and took ramble through the village. It is situated on the north bank of the Madawaska river about a mile from its mouth Ten years ago there was only an old house, and a sawmill, with a shanty or two, now, through the energy of Mr. D. McLachlin, it has assumed all the appearance, and dignity, of a little town. It contains about 900 inhabitants the speedy completion of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, will be rapid. I was surprised at the bustle and activity displayed. New houses, and stores, were being erected in every street, and great preparations are being made. There is not a vacant house in the whole village. It comprises eight stores, five churches, one large central school. consisting of two hundred pupils, which is held in a large, two-story, brick school-house of beautiful architecture, five or six black smith's shops, several tailor's and shoemak er's shops, six taverns, or hotels, to nore dignified expression, and a large town hall, the gift of Mr. McLachlin. The dweling houses, outwardly, have a clean and tidy appearance, mostly painted white, and among them may be found some substantial stone, and brick, buildings. Amprior is destined to be the second place of significance on the Ottawa. Its marble quarries ful specimens of variegated marble. cility to any enterprising company, to devel- a few minutes arrive at our destination. Sir W. Logan says it, ope and utilise it. Sir W. Logan si the ore, contains 75 per cent of iron. water power here is inexhaustable. McLachlin has built a large addition to the grist mill, and has laid the foundation of a very large saw mill, calculated to saw 10.-

the cars in next Saturday.

Late telegraphic reports state that the Liverpool, when within a few miles of her destination. No lives were lost. It is said the pilot mistook the lights and ran ashore.

She parted amidships and became a wreck. The mails and passengers were saved. The eccident occurred at the mouth of the river Mersey. We believe the ship originally beonged to the Cunard Company, but was either chartered or purchased by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, and was

n their service at the time she was lost. The steamship Borussia, for New York, and put back to Southampton with her propeller broken. She will proceed on her rovage after a new one has been fitted.

The London Herald editorially denounces

The London Times says that the capture of the Florida in the harbour of a friendly state was an act of simple piracy; when within a neutral port she should have been

The Herald says that if the Washington Government does not release the Florida. all the Maritime Powers have the right to interfere in the matter. In the case of Muller, the jury returned

a verdict of guilty, and the judge passed the sentence of death without the slightest hope

A treaty of peace was finally signed at on in their country, the Americans do Vienna October 30th, ratifications to be exchanged three weeks afterwards, and the on as usual, and greenbacks are so plentifu

Of two hundred ships in the Hooghly, nine-teen were totally lost, and of the remainder were never so averaged in the ladies only twenty are reported seaworthy. One hundred and fifty were driven from their moorings, stranded, and damaged. No serious loss of European lines. It is believed the large number of persons in mourning, who have lost friends in the war. The city saved. Much excitment at Lloyd's in view takes place next Tuesday. Meetings and of heavy losses. The American ships Loo processions take place every night, and en-Choo and Singapore totally wrecked. Direchoo and Singapore totally wrecked. Dirego almost wrecked. Red Rose, Southampton, Richard Busteed, Hindostan, Western
Star, Empire, Southern Cross, Eastern Belle
Continental, Southern Belle, and Harry
Last Sabbath night the Buffalonians got a
meet feight in consequence of a talegram in favor of the defendent. The action

the Vice-Chancellorship of Upper Canada, vacant by the death of Vice-Chancellor Esten, has been offered to the Hon. Oliver Mowat, and that there is every likelihood that it will be accepted. This would, of course, create a vacancy in the Postmaster Generalship and in the representation of South Ontario.

The Hon. A. A. Dorion has published a very clever address to his constituents at Hochalaga, in which he refers particularly to the question of the proposed Confederation of the British North American Provinces. He is against the scheme of the present Government, and will, doubtless, suc ceed in forming a large party of oppositionists in Lower Canada.

It is reported, in Quebec, that Parlia ment will be assembled in the early part of the year, specially for the consideration of the Confederation scheme.

We are happy to learn that arrangement are made by which the Ottawa and Prescott Railway is again in operation.

The Montreal papers report the death

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

CLIFTON, C.W., Nov. 4th DEAR HERALD-You will see by the date f this letter that I have changed my quarters since I last wrote to you. Having finshed the business that detained me in Toronto. I left by the "City of Toronto" last Saturday morning for Lewiston. The weather was anything but agreeable for travelling as the rain was falling fast and a pretty and the increase of the population, owing to stiff breeze was blowing at the same time, On reaching the mouth of the Niagara river we called at the town of Niagara, which though at one time a flourishing place, is now rapidly declining before its more powerful rival-St. Catherines. From Niagara to Lewiston the sail up the Niagara river is beautiful. The steep banks on either side, crowned with trees, through which farm houses here and there appear, and Queenston Heights, with Brock's monument on the knife.— Tillsonburg Observer. summit, before you, make the sail very leasant. Lewiston stands at the head of steamboat navigation on the river below the Falls. On arriving there Uncle Sam's Custom House officer is in waiting to see that nothing contraband is brought ashore among the baggage of the passengers. After waiting about an hour at the "American," which s the principal hotel in the place, we are conveyed in the omnibus to the depot, where we take the cars of the New York Central Railway for the Suspension Bridge, a distance of 6 miles. The track runs for the greater part of the way along the very brink of the high and steep bank of the river, giving one rather an uneasy sensation when they think of the consequences if the train should run off the track. The run is made are large, and extensive, and contain beauti- to the bridge in a few minutes, when cross-It is ing that light and airy structure, which just beginning to be worked to advantage, of 240 feet above the rapid stream, we again here stretches from bank to bank at a height and when the railroad is a fixed fact vast set foot on Canadian soil. The Custom ground of insanity, stating that the prisoner officer has again to be satisfied that imity to the village is a rich iron mine, of nothing liable to duty is in our baggage, specular iron. It belongs to Mrs. Isabella McNab, who is prepared to afford every famade all right with him we proceed, and in

The town of Clifton, as it was originally laid out, extended from the Suspension Bridge to the head of the Falls, a distance of about two miles, and in breadth above a mile and a half. This was in the lifetime 000,000 feet of deal, yearly, for the Quebec of enterprise and plenty of means to carry emigrating are far below the average of years out his schemes, was doing all he could for market. I must now conclude by informing you that the rails of the railway are laid the prosperity of the place. His untimely within two miles and a half of Arnprior, death, however, gave a check to it, and his and the anxious inhabitants expect to have ideas have never been realized. He constructed water works, to supply the town with water, at a cost of \$85,000, which have recently been sold to the present pro-prietors for \$15,000. His private residence, with the Clifton House adjoining, have recently been sold to an American gentleman. Clifton is still an important point, as the Great Western Railway and the New York

I need not attempt to give a description of the Falls of Niagara, for every person who has not seen them has heard and read of them, and no description can give an idea of their grandeur. Like every one else 1 was disappointed at the first sight of them. Everything is on such a grand scale that it vastness and beauty. At this season of the year everything looks dreary and dismal, especially after so much rain as we have had lately. Hence the Falls are viewed under unfavorable eircumstances at present, still one cannot fail to be scruck with wonder one cannot fail to be scruck with wonder of Mr. Philips, the principle of the Labora and awe at their magnificence. The present tory of the Inland Revnue Department season has been very successful, so far as we find it reported that licenced The London Herald editorially denounces the capture of the Florida in indignant terms.

season has been very successful, so tal as the florida in indignant tells having been unusually crowded during the summer months. Apart from the Falls their beer—and that they use it in dangerthere are many places of interest in this vicinity. At Drummondville, about a mile from the Falls, is Lundy's Lane, memorpublic names of those persons who are found ble for the battle fought there in the war of guilty of poisoning their beer. We should 1812, between the British and American say it is not only desirable but necessary. troops. At Queenstown there is much to Those vitiate the great nourisher of En crossed the river and engaged the British on the heights where the illustrious Brock fell, which spot is now marked by a monu-ment to his memory.

Oth, ratifications to be ex- seem to feel it much. Business seems to go that many cannot spend them fast enough.

The shops are well filled with goods of every

It is rumored from head quarters, that more or less nearly every day since last state. People have been expecting the "Indian summer" to come have been Thursday, and the roads are in a very bad dian summer to come, but there is no ap nearance of it, and if it makes its appearance this Fall, will be late in the seaso Yours, &c.,

> A "RAID" ON SCHENECTADY. -- On Monday night, says the Star, at eight o'clock, a of cars came to that city from the east bringing about one hundred and eighty
> Down East boys, fresh from the schools of mackeral, on their way to the south-west to be employed as navvies in repairing and rebuilding military works, &c. they went into plunder with a perfect loose-ness. About fifty went into Davidson's ciothing store and helped themselves to whatever they took a fancy, leaving Mr. D. to get his greenbacks as he best could. At Robert Gray's shoe-store they footed themselves with his stock on hand; also leaving him to find some other person to foot the bills. They made themselves useful at several of the restaurants, in cleaning cookery and decanters. Wherever they saw a light they entered and helped themselves. way they hauled in what they hooked showed them to be as expert in fishing without a bait on land as they were in catching cod with a spoon in the Atlantic herring pond.

BEAR KILLED IN TILLSONBURGH.-For ome time past it has been known that a The Montreal papers report the death of bear had been committing depredations in Mr. George Desbarats, one of the Queen's this neighbourhood, such as tearing down fences and harvesting the corn. On Tuesday night, Thomas Harrison, Robert Walm sley, and F. Burn, armed with shot guns, and accompanied by two dogs, went in search of the corn thief. The bear was finally treed in a small bush on the farm of Mr. D. Tillson, in this village, and only a few reds from the inhabited part of Cranberry street. A fire was built under the tree, which not being to his bearship's mind, he began to descend from his perch, but missing his foot he fell into the fire. Mr. Harrison shot him behind the right foreleg, the dog seized him by the throat, and Mr. Walmsley stabbed him twice with a knife, and he gave up the ghost. We measured the animal and he following are his dimensions: Height when standing erect, 7 feet; height on all ours, 40 inches : length from snout to tail. 641 inches; hams, 28 inches in circumference; weight, 220 lbs. It was certainly a daring act to attack so dangerous an animal

> General Butler occupied New York with his soldiers on election day and issued a proclamation stating that he had come to defend the city from an anticipated raid from Canada! The force of an impudent excuse could no further go; and we have in this unblushing confession, as in General Dix's proclamation, another evidence of predetermination to station troops at the Presidential polls. If Lincoln were as honest as his friends proclaim, he would not have made Canada a scapegoat for this despotic stride; he was powerful enough to send on the troops without inventing a hol low excuse. - News.

> THE MURDER CASE IN LONDON -In the matter of Charles Heybourne, charged at the Middlesex Assizes in London with murdering his mother, His Lordship instructed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty on the a place was provided for him by the Excentive Government in the Criminal Lunation

THE WESTERN EMIGRATION .- The "exodus" westward is not only effectually stopped, but the "return" passenger steamers from New York bring hundreds of those back to their native soil who left in the early part of the year "brim full of hope" for the West of Mr. Zimmerman, who, with a great deal ern Continent. At present the numbers past, and are barely sufficient for the regular weekly steamers dispatched from Liverpool. -London Shipping Gazette.

FREIGHT OF OTTAWA .- The traffic be tween this city and Ottawa has so much increased since the stoppage of the trains between Ottawa and Prescott, that the proprietors of the line of the Kingston and Ottawa steamers have had to put on an extra boat to carry the surplus freight passing downwards. This is bringing into requisi-tion some of the old boats of the line which have not made their appearance here for a long time previously.—Kingston News A letter of credit was demanded of M. de

Rothschild for the Empress, the terms of which it was desired should be different from the ordinary letter of credit, M. de Rothschild, who has a witty turn, it appears, though he might afford with his wea do without such an article, wrote the followtakes a person some time to comprehend their ing curious circular letter :- "M. de Rothschild, of Paris, begs M. de Rothschild of Frankfort, to place at the disposition of the Countess de Montereau himself and his fortune.

BREWERS OF MISCHIEF .- In the repor interest, as it was there the Americans land at its fountain-head deserve most string ent measures. In Constantinople the fraud the ear. We might do something sort with the murdered brewer. It would On Wednesday last I took a trip over the be only fair to head him up in one of his New York Central Railway to Buffalo. Although there is such a dreadful war going beer through the bung hole.—English paper.

"The British Government," says the Montteur du Soir, "has sent a mission to the King of Abyssinia for the purpose of obtaining the release of Mr. Cameron, the British Censul, and other English subjects etained prisoners by that monarch. Rassam, the gentleman entrusted with this duty, had arrived at Massonah, and intended to proceed at once to Gondar to deliver to King Theodore a letter from the Queen of England. It is hoped that M. Rassam will be successful, and that Mr. Cameron, like M. Lejean, the French Consul, will be soon delivered from the hands of the Abyssinian

Continental, Southern Belle, and Harry Warren, were more or less damaged. The American ship Mandarin was lest off Batavia. No particulars.

The allies silenced the Japanese forts, and forced a passage through the straits of Simonosaki, with triffing loss. The Japanese sued for peace.

The Paris papers publish a telegram from Calcutta, giving the following details of the destruction caused by the late hurricane at Calcutta:

One hundred and ten ships were wrecked and 12,000 persons drowned. The total loss is estimated at 200,000,000 francs. A great proportion of the city was inundated, freely.

Last Sabbath night the Buffalonians got a great fright, in consequence of a telegram arose out of the conduct of Sheriff McEwen, in making a special return as returcing officer for the County of Essex at the last election, by which Mr. Rankin was kept out of Parliament for a long time, and put to much expense to prove his title to a seat therein. Chief Justice Draper is reported to have instructed the jury "that there must be wrong done to a person claiming his seat by the returning officer in either delaying, neglecting, or refusing to make a proper return, but that the wrong-doing must amount to a fraud, and that the returner-officer must be connected with the fraud of freely.