Spring.

- I go among the bursting flowers
 That bloom the hills upon,
 And wrap me in the robe of green
 That Spring is putting on.
- I lie beneath the grateful shade That caps the woody hill, And listen to the low, sweet voice Of youder singing rill.
- I breathe with swelling joy the air
 That fans my naked brow,
 And feel within my bounding heart
 The world's awak ning now.
- I watch the lazy ships that ride Upon the river's breast, Forgetful of the winter blasts, So peacefully they rest.
- I gaze upon the silver clouds That sail along the sky,
 And wonder are they angels' wings
 So lightly floating by!
- I hear the love-songs of the birds Among the boughs above,— So full of joy their carols are, I know they sing of love.
- They trill soft sonnets to the flowers That blossom in the dell, And to the blue forget-me-nots Their sweetest stories tell.
- The trees that skirt the water's edge-The sly coquettish cives!--By which to robe themselves!
- And, rustling in the laughing winds. That kiss their leaflets fair, They shake their fragrant bloss As maidens do their hair !
- The pulse of nature throbs with joy, Like hearts that, much opprest,
 Their weight of woes and griefs lay down,
 And find in Heaven a rest.
- O! what a glad awakening! O happy time of Spring, The resurrected world, to thee Doth hallelujahs sing!

Outside the Alehouse. O. don't go in to-night, John-

- Now, husband, don't go in ! To spend our only shilling, John ould be a cruel sin. There's not a loaf at home, John, There's not a coal you know-Though with hunger I am faint, John, And cold comes down the snow Then don't go in to-night!
- Ah, John, you must remember— And John, I can't forget— When never foot of yours, John, Was in the alchouse set. Ah, those were happy times, John No quarre's then we knew, And none were happier in the lane, Than I, dear John, and you;— Then don't go in to-night!
- You will not go !- John, John, I mind, When we were courting, few Had arm as strong, or step as firm, Or cheek as red as you; But drink has stolen your strength, John And paled your cheek to white. Has tottering made your young, firm tread,
 And bowed your manly height.
 You'll not go in to-night?
- You'll not go in? Think on the day That made me, John, your wife, What pleasant talk that day we had Of all our future life! Of how your steady earnings John,
 No wasting should consume,
 But weekly some new comforts bring To deck our happy room:
 Then don't go in to-night!
- To see us, John, as then we dress'd. So tidy, clean and neat. Prought out all eyes to follow us As we went down the street;
 At little thought our neighbours then, And we as little thought, That e.er, John, to rags like these
 By drok we should be brought:
 You won't go in to-night.
- And will you so? If not for me, Yet for your aby stay;— You know, John, ot a taste of food Has passed my lips to-day; And tell your father, little one, 'Tis mine your life hangs on

You will not spend the shiling, John? You'll give it him? Come John. Come home with us to-tacht?

London Paved with Gold.

- The City of London is exactly the size of a farm of 631 acres and 10 poles. Into this small space are crowded daily more than 800,000 persons, and at night about 130. 000 repose there. To these must be added unaccountable vehicles and animals of every description. Land everywhere in the city is dear, but especially in the neighbourhood of the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange, and other commercial points. The last cheap thing in Lombard street was sold at two millions and a quarter per acre! say £70 per superficial foot or £630 per superficial yard! Imagine paying an annual rental of £25 edd for a space not much larger than a full-sized tea tray! The old idea that London is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray! The old idea that London is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray! The old idea that London is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray! The old idea that London is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray! The old idea that London is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray! The old idea that London is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray! The old idea that London is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray! The old idea that London is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray! The old idea that London is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray! The old idea that London is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray! The old idea that London is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray! The old idea that London is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray! The old idea that London is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray! The old idea that London is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray! The old idea that London is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray! The old idea that London is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray is pared with the larger than a full-sized tea tray is pared wi idea that London is paved with gold becomes literally realized, when one must place 70 golden sovercigns on each superficial foot.

 Well may citizens choose to live out of town, and only do business in the city, when one first floor in Lombard street lets for £4,500 indeed must be the transactions whose concoction and completion takes place on these costly floors. Mighty steam, by rail and by sea, and the wonderful telegraph, have made London the accessible focus of the business
- Who stray from the path where true happi-

We had a little excitement here (Secunderabad) the other morning. The 10th death of Sir Several of the K. D. G.'s fired at him, but 1859, the dignity of a baronet—a dignity probably in their excitement some of them.

probably in their excitement none of them hit him. He then bolted into the house again, into the drawing-room. A sepoy of the 32d walked into the room with a spear, and was at once attacked; the brute tearing a large piece out of his arms the ing a large piece out of his arm; the man. however, succeeded in driving him out, when it charged out and caught an unfortunate native, knocking him down and holding him over the edge of a small artificial tank. Col. Macdougall then fired at him, and hit the brute behind the shoulder, which made it drop the man and charge Lieut. Hatfield, who gave it both barrels in the head and rolled it over. As it was sprawling about in its agony, he walked up to it with his rifle clubbed, and, as this was very dangerous, Col. Macdougall took one more and finished the animal. The brute has wounded the following:—Major Alexander, of the K. D. G.'s; also a ghorawallah of Major A.'s, who has since died; a private of the K. D. G.'s; one sepay of the 32d Regiment, and the camp follower over whom the brute was when Col. Macdougall fired. This man had his stomach and belly ripped open. The animal has been very bold, and has done a great deal of damage in the cantonment, and everyone is thankful that it has at last been killed.—Bangalore Herald.

inclined slide of the outside letter-box, on Fourth street, wait in the vicinity until several letters had been deposited, draw Universal Exhibition of 1867. He has

tories of property. It consists of an electrical apparatus, which, by the ordinary system of telegraphic street wires can be placed in communication with the nearest police station, and which, on the slightest attempt to tamper with any part of the safe, will sound an alarm, and not only inform the police that a robbery is in progress, but acquaint them, by means of a number, of the precise safe that is being attacked.

Indicate the property is in progress, but acquaint them, by means of a number, of the precise safe that is being attacked.

Indicate the property is in progress, but acquaint them, by means of a number, of the precise safe that is being attacked.

Sudday (M.S. W.)

Laughable Mistake.

A laughable mistake is shewn in the following mixture of two articles-one concern-"make up" in a printing office :- "Rev. Jas. of two years, were at last accounts doing Thompson, rector of St. Andrew's Church, preached to a large concourse of people on Saturday last. This was his last sermon. In a few weeks he will bid farewell to his congregation, as his physician advises him to cross the Atlantic. He exhorted his brethren and sisters, and after the conclusion of a short prayer, took a whim to cut up some frantic feats. He ran up Trinity street to the College. At this stage of the proceeding a coaple of boys seized him and tied a tin kettle to his tail and he again started. A large crowd collected, and for a time there was a grand scene of running and confusion. After a long race he was shot by a policeman.'

When is a man over head and ears in

debt? When he has not paid for his wig. Why are the fixed stars like pen, ink and paper? Because they are stationary.

Let every man sweep the snow from own doors, and not busy himself with the frost on his neighbours tiles, conveys a lesson for people of all nations.

Alcohol was first invented and used to stain the cheeks of the ladies, of Arabia, nine hundred and fifty years ago. Now-adays it performs the same office for gentle-

A gentleman advertised for a clerk who could bear confinement, and who had been

A stupid person one day seeing a man of learning enjoying the pleasures of the table, said, 'So, sir, philosophers, I see, ean indulge in the greatest delicacies.' 'Why not,' replied the other, do you thing that Providence intended all the good things for fools?

The "ladies" of America are determine that the male Yankees shall not have the that the male Yankees shall not have the glorious sport of lynching entirely to themselves. The Burlington (Vt.) Journal gives an account of a number of young women of that town having waited upon a man named Samuel A. Boardman, who was accused of having spoken 'unfeeling' of the late President, and desired that he should at once hoist a flag. Like Faistaff, he objected to do so an example of the property of the later jected to do so on compulsion, whereupon the 'ladies' procured a rail, and with the assistance of some negroes, they placed the recusant Board can thereupon, and stripping him to the waist, they arrayed him in a marriage is on the tagus between Princes. fter performing, with the most cution, a sonato on the piano-presence of Dr. Johnson, turn-industry of the was fond of music? 'No, clied the doctor; 'but of all nk music is the least disagree
find music is now in a dying condition from the injuries he re
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The music is now in the music is now in th

Terrible Fight with a Panther. Death of Sir Samuel Cunard. We announce with extreme regret the Samuel Cunard, whose name derabad) the other morning. The 10th Regiment was out for instruction in piequet duties to the ground in front of the Rev. Mr. English's house. The sentries were just posted when we heard two shots fired behind Mr. English's house, and were told behind Mr. English's house, and were told by the natives that there was a big tiger there. The regiment was broken up. We got guns, and on going back to Mr. English's house found that a large panther had taken up his quarters inside the house. Mr. English, his wife and four children, were obliged to lock themselves up in a room. obliged to lock themselves up in a room.
By this time a lot of the K. D. G.'s officers came up armed with carbines and breech his father breathed his last. The British loaders. Several holes were made in the roof of the house in different parts, and at last the brute was seen under a small table.

On overturning the table with a long pole out he belted smash through a window.—

Instanter breathed his last. The british Government, to mark their appreciation of the great services which Sir Samuel Cunard had rendered to the commerce of the world, and more immediately to that of England and America, conferred on him, in

The Late Richard Cobden.

Letters of which we subjoin translations have been received by Mr. Charles Cobden from the Emperor Napoleon, and by the widow of the late Richard Cobden from

Prince Napoleon:

"The Tuileries, April 20, 1865.

"Mr. Charles Cobden,—I have largely participated in the misfortune which has smitten your family, for Mr. R. Cobden, always manifested great sympathy for France, and his influence over his countrymen could not but contribute to increase the closeness of the ties that unite England and France. I beg that you will convey to his widow the expression of my deep regret, and receive the assurance of my high estates.

Some newsboys in Cincinnatti have been robbing the post office for several days past in the following manner:—They would stuff a newspaper covered with paste into the him. I was glad to see him associated, as discovery of this age has been able to say so

of rain water. It measures three feet in length and was in no place thicker than the smallest description of whipcord. It was as hard as iron, slipping from between a sharp

Mrs. Andrew Allison, residing in Beaver county, Pa., last week gave birth to four healthy children. Some twenty months ago Mrs. Allison gave birth to three daughters, whom she named Cora, Dora, and Nora,of a mad dog-which occurred in a hurried. These seven children, born within a period well, as was also the mother

Miss Anna Dickinson is howling for 'blood" like a young vampire in crinoline She appeared at the Cooper Institute, New York, on Wednesday evening last, and raved in a truly fearful and wooderful manner.— She asserted that "Robert E. Lee is a viler murderer than John Wilkes Booth;" wherethe audience roared its approval. She further informed her hearers that "Mercy died just four weeks ago in Ford's theatre, Washington."

General Rosecrans passed through Stanstead early this week on a visit to the Gol conda and other Canadian mines, in which it is said that he intends to invest his groen-

The miners in California are domestica ing mountain cats. These beautiful little creatures bear no resemblance to the house cat or the wild cat. They are not much

The uses of

It would surprise one to be a variety of uses the same Pet come to be applied. It not on ates, lubricates, and makes good it enters into many ments, and takes a vari ments, and takes a variety of forms that combine both beauty and use. After the naptha has been extraored from it, the tanners use it instead of lish oil, and say it is a great improvement on the latter. The naptha estained it takes the place of alcohol in several compounds. It is the best solvent for india rubber, and makes a perfect waterproof varnish for leather. It yields the Paraffice, and makes candles very nearly account to the grammatic as admentice. Paraffice, and makes candles very in equal to the spermacti on adaman and very much cheaper. A cosmetic is also made from it, as well as excessoap at a greatly reduce price for ditic use. Stranger than lit ladies purit in pretty little perfuned sticks candy shop, all of relies and reserved.

adulterating cream of tartar, and thus goes into the service of making the very bread on our tables light. Its several extracts and colors are found capable of making printing inks, the black inks thus made being assert ed to be superior to anything yet produced with the help of linseed oil, and costing not more than half the price. Very choice and brilliant dyes are likewise obtained from it, than the finest of Tyre and Persia. These colors go by various names, such as the "Humboldt," which is a cerulean blue, the 'asurline," which is a light blue, the "mazenta," which is known to every one who can distinguish colors, and the

Well people may think that Petroleum,

"NAPOLEON."

"Paris, April 4, 1865.

"Madame,—I have just become aware of the death of Mr. Cobden. I take a verylive
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that what is called the test well has reached she depth of 940 feet. At about 900 feet a pure sandstone was reached, greatly to the jey of the diggers; but the bed was but thin, and the drill soon touched a hard-er substance. About 870 feet down, a vein of oil was struck, but it being the intention of the company to sink to 1,000 feet, the extent of the discovery has yet to be learned. The pump will soon be applied, and the amount of oil tested. Much impertance is attached to the results of this deep boring.—Globa

Shocking Barbarities in Tunis.

The Levant Herald prints a letter from Tunis, containing the following shocking details:—In my last I briefly mentioned the barbarous flogging, or rather "sticking," of the Arab prisoners sent in a couple of days before from the camps. In the hurry of catching the steamer I had barely time of catching the steamer I had barely time to report the punishment, and to say that it had produced a very bad general effect. It had begun the day before the arrival of Prince Arthur, and, in compliment to him the barbarous operation was suspended during his brief stay, to be resumed, as soon as the Enchantress left, with greater vigor and eruelty than ever. One of the victims was Sheikh Moubarik, a man of great infinence among the Arabia and who great influence among the Arabs, and who more than anyone else contributed to the cessation of the late revolt. This unhappy man, though 67 years of age, was ordered by the Bey to receive 2,000 blows, and of these every one was inflicted. I witnessed the first part of this punishment, but was the severy on was indicad. I witnesses this greater that you are the part of the permitted that the severy on the part of the permitted that the p may be unable to see it out, the cruelty was so revolting. The wretched prisoner was thrown on his face on a piece of matting, with his feet tied together, and his head and shoulders held down by a soldier. The blows were laid on acress the hips and small of

New York, 2nd May, 1865. To the Editor of the British Central

tim of misplaced confidence," and an only regret the existence of any circumstances which should compel you to father an off-spring the true paternity of which is probably ashamed to avow itself, although it may be shrewdly guessed.

You commence by claiming to feel for the Railroad as strong an interest as ever, and you promise it the continuance of your

and you promise it the continuance of your humble support. For the last we shall humble support. For the last we shall know. Respecting the first, and accepting the article in question as a fair sample of the interest you claim to feel, it strikes me that it is an interest uncommonly destitute

For the present Management to attempt fo decry "the merits of the former," would be simply a waste of labour and of time, seeing that the present management has found no merat in the former to decry. In making a Railroad Report it is the univermaking a Railroad Report it is the universal and necessary practice to present comparative statements of figures and facts.

This we did, and if the comparison prove and using wood purchased for that purpose out of the extension funds. Therefore, to subtract the amount funds. Therefore, to subtract the amount of the extension funds. This wo did, and if the comparison prove unfavourable to the former Management, the fault is not ours and only serves to demonstrate the wisdom and necessity of a from the first cost of wood in statement D, from the first cost of wood in statement D.

Management has used "Extension accounts" as a "sink" in which "they may drop any charges they feel unwilling to bring to public view," I must state my regret that you should "sink" the true and honourable vocation of an Editor of the Press by the use of language much more derogatory to its source than to these against whom it is thus malevolently directed,

several letters had been deposited, draw forth the paper with its intercepted letters, and depart with their plunder, giving place to another gang of their companions in the safeti, who would go through with the same operation. They had thus stolen over 100 letters, many of which contained sums of young reasonals were arrested.

The oldest is not quite 14.

An ingenious contrivance has been invented by a Mr. Adolphe Baab, to prevent robberies from iron safes or other deposition of the foregoing figures and examination of the foregoing figures. A reptile, unknown to Australian naturalists, has been found at Rehuca, in a tank the of the paper with its intercepted letters, and open the first frame in the annals of the foregoing figures. For the first frame in the annals of the complete ments and the control of the foregoing figures and examination of the foregoing figures. For the first frame in the annals of the complete ments and the control of the foregoing figures and examination of the foregoing figures and examination of the foregoing figures. For the first frame in the annals of the complete ments and the control of the foregoing figures and examination of the foregoing figures. For the first frame in the annals of the complete ments and the control of the foregoing figures. For the first frame in the annals of the Capland of the control of the foregoing figures. For the first frame in the annals of the complete ments and examination of the foregoing figures. For the first frame in the annals of the complete ments and examination of the foregoing figures. For the first frame in the annals of the Capland for the capland frame and the control of the first frame in the annals of the Capland for the capland frame and examination of the foregoing figures. For the first frame in the annals of the Capland frame and the control of the first frame in the annals of the Capland frame and examination of the foregoing figures and examination of the foregoing figures and examination of the foregoing figures and examinati

we made the unwilling instruments of presenting "odious comparisons" under which as evidenced in your criticism, we see "the galled jade wince" while "our withers are unwrung?" Again, not only is the report of the present management the first printed and published of the actual operations of this Railway, but it is made on solemn affidavit, and I submit that this circumstance alone entitles it to, and will secure for it, only respectful and becoming comment from those who know how to respect themselves.
Understand me, that I do not claim infallibility for this Report. Errors there may be therein, and when shown, we will be the be therein, and when shown, we will be the first to admit and correct them, for this is only our first Report, made upon one year's experience—not ten—of this Railway. But I protest with indignation against your right, or that of any man, in the face of the perfect publicity which the present management has sought for its acts, to impute base motives thereto, or to imply that we have improperly used a "sink" with the peculiar acture of which you are doubtless familiar through the operations of that management

I now proceed to note in their order, the various points commented upon by you, and in this connection may state that respeeting those which relate to his department—of which, therefore, he is most cognizant—I have requested and obtained and here embody replies from the present Managing

STORE DEPARTMENT .- I presume credit may be justly taken in Railway management for the establishment of any economy of the prior experience of which no record has been

least the rare merit of novelty. Heretofore we have been accused of applying "revenue money" to defray extension, thereby defrauding the municipalities of their rights, but you accuse us of diverting the moneys advanced by English bondholders for the extension into payments properly chargeable to "working expenses," which means that we have favored the municipalities at the expense of the bondholders. As we cannot have done both, I think we may fairly claim the benefit of the doubt, and be presumed to have done neither.

bave done neither.

TIES AND SPIKES.—Reference to pages 26 and 27 of Report will clearly explain this matter. The Ties and Spikes used for repairs were supplied from extension stock, as part payment for carriage of Iron, Ties, &c., by old line for extension account. When the latter is completed, a balance will be struck, which, I believe, will show "extension" indebted to "revenue."

Cost of Wood.—Were it not for the "interest" you profess in the railway.

should style this portion of your remarks as nonsense, or a disingenious and clumsy attempt to deceive. The amount given in against the late management as incidental statement D is the actual sum paid on wood expenses. account to the contractor who furnished it, and to the men engaged in loading and ualoading the same; in other words, the yearly outlay on wood account. On the other hand, the figures in statement G are paleulated on the basis of increased value of the wood after it has been hauled to the various stations and cut and piled and ready for use. In fact, it shows the increased marketable value of the article at the time and place. So also the wood sold realized nearly double its cost, Morcover, it is evident on its face, that statement G is intend ed to be comparative, as well as to show the total work and expense of each engine for

is a deliberate distortion and corruption of figures, which I can only say, argues well for the ability in that line of those who concocted it. WAGES, MATERIALS, ETC., AND REPAIRS

OF ENGINES. - This is even a weaker and more clumsy attempt to deceive than the preceding. By what right do you assume that, after, deducting expenses of engine repairs from total outlay for mechanic's wages, material, stores for shop, &c., the entire

period of some ten years, its "merits" have not been reported in the form usually adopted by well conducted Railway Companies. And why, in the discharge of our duty, are we made the unwilling instruments of presenting "odious comparisons" under which as evidenced in your criticism, we see "the"

account of each item, without any deduction for imaginary stock on hand, as heretofore. In the Superintendent's Report for 1863, (never published or, laid open to public criticism; the fault of which, however, I do not impute to him) he takes credit for a large amount of stock on hand, viz :—He deducts from the yearly expenditure what he esticalculates his expenses accordingly. Then the expenses he gives for the year are by no the expenses he gives for the year are by no means the same as shown in the Treasurer's books. Last year the said Superintendent even went so far as to deduct from the sum paid as "annual expenses the value of stock which was not paid for until we obtained the line. As in the case of the ear wheels you mention, of these there appear to have been 37 on hand, 1st January, 1864, value, \$471.60, which sum the then Superintendent deducted from the current expenses of 1863,

though it had not been paid, So also in ather matters I find the total deductions made by him are :-Shop supplies......\$1256 36 Ties...... 1019 00 Wood and general steres.... 4387 29

I need not say that if it be allowed to attach imaginary estimate of value to stocks on hand, or to deduct from working ex-penses the cost of stock which has never been puid, a remarkable economy in working expenses may apparently result.

MILEAGE OF ENGINES, CARS, ETC.—This

item is calculated upon the same data as the

books, after long and careful examination, competent professional accountant. "Cost of road, station and rolling stock \$2,350, 562 08." To show for this expenditure, there were about 69 miles of a railway, 8 thions, sheds and tank houses, and the

Looking next at the unpublished reports for the last four years of the late superin

tendent which we possess, and in which, wether with many others equally important, does not appear, because, as the informed me, he could not obtain the particulars, for which, as before, I impute no lame to him,

We find the old company acknowledges to having the following profits over working

Total amount in 4 years . \$71,526 18 Now, about the only thing to show for this is one engine worth about \$11,000. hen the late managers can explain what as become of the remaining \$60,000, or why they have not given any of it toward the municipal deot (as we have done out of our surplus in our very first year) it will be time enough and quite appropriate for

dentel disbursements, which are as a lrop in the bucket in comperison. Thereore, while I appreciate at its just value the honor you would confer upon me by the degree of I. D., (Incidental Disbursements), an examination of the foregoing figures

appointed by the municipalities for that

purpose.

We are accused of taking credit for busioss "made" by Mr. Brooks. With much gret for being obliged to introduce his ame (the onus of which unparliamentary roceeding rests with you), and without he shadow of a wish to depreciate his ate official character, self-defence compels ne to state that during the four years he was in charge, the average annual increase of business [by his own figures] has been about \$1,500, while the average annual ncrease of working expenses have been

So much for the mode in which the late nanagement made and conducted business. During the single year of the new management the increase of business has been over \$9,000, while the expenses instead of about \$50, and this in the face of the American war, gold up to 245 70 and unpreced-

vnted "hard times" generally.
In conclusion, Mr. Editor, while regretng to trouble you with so lengthy a communication, I must request that in comnon justice, you will give it the earliest possible insertion in your paper. I have taken the trouble thus to respond to the est unjust and unworthy criticism of our Report which has come to my notice, simply to expose the malicious motives from which it has sprung, and to satisfy all unprejudiced persons in whose mind a doubt may have lingered, that I can repute all such charges. preceding, and is equally fulse. As our car repairs did not cost \$4577.18, as stated, so the calculation of mileage expenses, from the calculation of mileage expenses, from ly be made because I have neither time or ly be made because I have neither the large neith SUPERINTENDENCE AND MANAGE inclination to devote to such unprofitable